

UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS



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UNIVERSITIES

AND

THEIR SONS

HISTORY, INFLUENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF
AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF ALUMNI
AND RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES

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GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D.
EX-PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE AND EX-GOVERNOR OF MAINE

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INTRODUCTION BY

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. II

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PREFACE

PREFACE

THE sketches which are presented in this volume are not intended as biographies of the persons who are made the subjects of representation. The purpose of the book is to bring together in a single group the names, faces and condensed records of the wise founders, generous benefactors, earnest teachers and faithful officers who have established, fostered and developed the great institutions of learning to which this series of volumes is devoted. The number of men who have at one time or another filled positions which entitle them to a place in this galaxy is so very great, that merely to record their names would itself fill several hundred printed pages. Not only therefore is the collective representation which has been attempted in these pages necessarily incomplete, but from similar necessity the life-records given are in the main very brief. Yet it is believed, at least is hoped, that the work of selection and presentation has been done with a sufficient degree of intelligent judgment, painstaking thoroughness and historical accuracy to fulfill the plan outlined with reasonable completeness, and to secure results both interesting and valuable to all University Sons.

From the very nature of the work herein attempted, any omissions or shortcomings must be too palpably evident and conspicuous to escape notice. Criticism therefore as to general incompleteness, methods of selection, manner of treatment and matter treated of, is anticipated; in fact, is inevitable. That the strictures of the critics may be based upon just grounds, with a clear understanding of the limitations of the undertaking and the difficulties involved in its performance, this brief prefatory statement is made. It may also be properly added that while authors may write and publishers may print whatever they please about the dead, they are debarred from taking such liberties with the living. Hence it is that the non-representation in this volume of a number of eminent university teachers, and the exceedingly meager treatment accorded certain others, whose attainments and

official connections make them conspicuous subjects, are due solely to the excessive modesty of these men of learning, which would not permit them to sanction the publication of anything whatever relating to their personal or official careers. For these omissions the publishers can only express regret, while disclaiming responsibility. The Public has certain claims upon every citizen which can be and are enforced at times in various ways; but with the Publisher, who is but a servant of the Public, the personal wishes of the Teachers of Men must be respected.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

PERSONAL influence has large place among the factors of education. Some minds indeed by force of will or stress of circumstance will put themselves in direct contact with what we may call the "raw material" of knowledge, and by this discipline may acquire a mastery of facts and a strength of command over them which mark, if they do not make, greatness of character. But those charged with the care of youth see the need of other aids and influences to secure the best conditions for their mental growth and culture. And the far-seeing founders of States have made it one of the first measures for the public welfare to provide local centers of instruction, and to organize systems for the harmonious development of the minds and characters of their youth. These are among the cherished institutions of a Country.

But the ancient libraries and museums, depositories of the materials for learning, were availing only for the few who could profit by them single-handed. For some time those so initiated into the mysteries of knowledge were regarded, or at least regarded themselves, as a class of superior rank and pretensions. A part of their dignity seemed to be to hold themselves inaccessible to the common mind. Among more favored races, or in more liberal spirit of the times, those who had achieved intellectual mastery by their personal efforts were prompted by a generous impulse to communicate their treasures to those capable of receiving them. This met an equal impulse on the part of aspiring minds to look for guidance and sympathy in fulfilment of their wishes by entering into personal relations with the living master. For there is that instinct in the ingenuous mind of youth to seek the sympathetic aid of a superior. The presence of one who has himself achieved, is a quickening and an inspiration; and living contact with a spirit that finds pleasure in communicating to those able to receive, not only its material acquirements, but also its experience in acquiring, both points the way and gives strength and cheer in following.

This contact with maturer minds and superior natures brings out deeper meanings in things, deeper truths and deeper thoughts, than could be evident to the unassisted spirit, however earnest. "Understandest thou what thou readest?" was the bold but kindly question of Philip to the powerful treasure-keeper of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, riding in his chariot and reading, for something more than pastime surely, the Prophecy of Esaias. "How can I, except some man should guide me?" was the answer of a sincere and modest spirit intent on truth.

Striking illustrations of this influence of the personal superior, both in science and in art, are familiar in history. The "Old Masters" in grammar, logic, rhetoric or dialectics, — in knowledge of nature's works and ways, once called philosophy, and later, science, — and in the rich fields of sculpture, painting and architecture, are shining lights in history. Disciples thronged around them in the Academy, the Lyceum, the Porch or the Garden, or in the studios and laboratories, or traversed with them the open fields of earth and sky, quickened to newness of life by drinking of the master's spirit.

The affection which sprang up from this personal intercourse, especially on the part of the pupil towards the master, was itself no unimportant part of a liberal education, — if this means the harmonious development of all the powers and susceptibilities of the mind.

"And what delights can equal those
That stir the spirit's inner deeps,
When one that loves but knows not reaps
A truth from one that loves and knows."

A curious illustration of the strength of such a feeling in the hearts of pupils, and in the acceptance of the community, appears in the habit among the pupils of the great masters of music in Italy and Germany a century or more ago, of calling themselves by their masters' surnames; — thus almost sinking their selfhood in the great communion of the master's spirit and ideal. That might indeed be giving too much way to adventitious or accessory influence, even though the spring of such action were in the wish to crave a portion of the master's merit, or on the other hand to waive all other merit than that which belongs to him, — both not unworthy motives; for after all there can be no true personality without self-assertion and self-responsibility, and such personality is the highest estate in art, as in ethics, and in life itself.

But it may be fairly doubted if something has not been lost in the modern tendency to introduce machine systems of classifications, rank-lists, and paper tests of proficiency, to dis-

place that old relation of pupil and master which carried along with growth of knowledge and skill that of the heart and soul. We shall surely miss something from the balance and symmetry of educational influences, if we do not make an effort to countervail or supplement existing tendencies in education by bringing students into contact with men of experience and noble character and personal magnetism, as well as of scholarly attainments. It is not multiplication of electives, however attractive, throwing the student back upon himself for choices in his most inexperienced and uncritical years, — it is not merely multiplication of tutors, or increased personal inculcation and drill of faithful teachers, nor even of specialists in research on single lines or in narrow limits, which can best bring out the powers and aptitudes of personality, or the practical value of knowledge as something better than earning power.

What is of most importance in any large view of the subject is to secure for the youthful student the personal contact, or even presence, of a noble character, a mature mind, an experienced sensibility, a large and sympathetic personality, which takes hold on the impressionable and nobly-tending spirit of youth, and draws it, as well as directs it, to its best. Such privilege of discipleship is a great boon. It is held beyond price by those capable of truly apprehending it. The importance of this element of education cannot be overestimated by those who are entrusted with the vital office of providing the best conditions for the training and culture of youth. It was President Garfield who said: "To sit on the other end of a log and talk with Mark Hopkins is a liberal education."

Not only do the true masters wake new ideals and inspire new zeal for action in their followers, but by their sympathetic apprehension of the pupil's individuality, they bring out his best powers and help to build him up on his own foundations. One good thing about those old times of master and pupil was the close personal intimacy between them; the daily contact of mind with mind, in questions and answers, the searching interest which detected weaknesses or disadvantages of habit or temperament, and offered correctives which would tend to a balance and symmetry, and afforded discipline which makes one master of himself, ready for any action to which the chances of life may call. For often we cannot follow choices, but must act as exigencies demand. It is one thing to flatter the wish, but quite another to discipline the will. Systems of education which offer to a student what is most to his liking, even when they are supported by written examinations and conventional tests for rank, which things cannot disclose lacks and weaknesses that must be overcome if one would win in the battle of life, do not make good the place of personal interest and friendly criticism of a large-hearted master, who fits one to meet things he does not like, even in the high career of the "learned professions."

Recognizing the importance of the principles here adverted to, the publishers of the initial volume of *UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS* have now followed that stereoscopic presentation of four leading Universities by this one, which sets forth in some detail the characters of the men who have had part in moulding the characters of others, and possibly in forecasting their careers. And these careers in the history of our Country, following them out in their branches and sequences, have had much to do in the active, formative and directive powers which have made the nation what it is. At all events these Presidents and Professors and Teachers noted here are the men whose spirit in their respective times has vitalized the educational systems and carried forward the organic life of the institutions which have now become great Universities that are an honor and a power which the whole Country holds high, and which have sent their light over all the world.

It is surely a worthy object to turn attention to the noble characters which have wrought their worth into the very fiber of the nation's life.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Joshua L. Deane". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'J' and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, July 1899.

ADMINISTRATORS AND INSTRUCTORS,
FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

ADMINISTRATORS AND INSTRUCTORS, FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

HARVARD, John, 1607-1638.

Born in London, Eng., 1607; educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating in 1635; became a Dissenting minister; emigrated to New England 1637, and was made a freeman November 2 of that year; settled in Charlestown, Mass., where he engaged in pastoral work for the rest of his life; was a member of a committee appointed to consider the adoption of a code of laws; bequeathed half his property, about £750, toward erecting the College which perpetuates his memory, and gave it his library of three hundred and twenty volumes; died in Charlestown, 1638.

JOHN HARVARD, A.M., first Benefactor of the University which bears his name, was born in Southwark, London, England, in November 1607, son of Robert Harvard, a butcher. His mother, whose maiden name was Katherine Rogers, was born in Shakespeare's Stratford in a house which is still standing. She married for her first husband Robert Harvard, for her second, Elletson, a cooper, and for her third, Yearword, a grocer. As keeper of Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, she was in prosperous circumstances, which enabled her son John to gratify his desire for a liberal education, and he studied at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained his Bachelor's and Master's degrees, the latter in 1635. After his ordination as a nonconformist minister, he embarked for America in 1637, presumably accompanied by his wife, Anne (Sadler), the daughter of a clergyman. That he was regarded as a welcome addition to the struggling colony is manifested by the fact that the General Court of Massachusetts Bay conferred upon him the privileges of citizenship almost immediately after his arrival. He settled in Charlestown, where he built a house and resided until his death, which occurred September 24, 1638, caused by pulmonary phthisis. But little is known of the personal character and attainments of the man whose timely beneficence hastened the primitive establishment of the great University

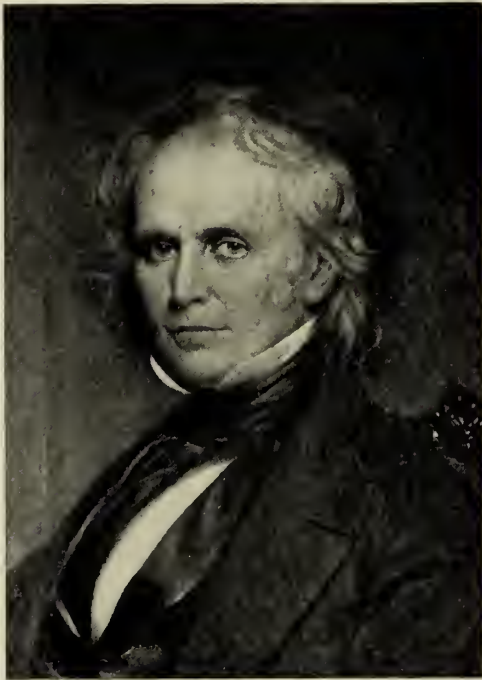
that perpetuates his memory, as his residence in New England covered a period of not more than a year and probably less. The records, however, furnish us with the knowledge that he displayed an active interest in the welfare of his fellow-colonists, stating that in April 1638 he was appointed to serve upon a committee formulated for the purpose of considering the adoption of a code of laws; and that he possessed a fine and intellectual literary taste is attested by the character of his books, which he left to form a nucleus for a College library. Professor George Gary Bush, in his *History of Higher Education in Massachusetts*, says: "His contemporaries gave him the title of Reverend, and he is said to have officiated occasionally in Charlestown as 'Minister of God's word.' It is said of him that he was 'beloved and honored, a well-trained and accomplished scholar of the type then esteemed,' and that in the brief period of his life in America he cemented more closely friendships that had been begun in earlier years. The project of a College was then engrossing the thought of these early friends, and doubtless he also became greatly interested in it. Thus it happened that, when his health failed, through his own love of learning and through sympathy with the projects of his daily associates, he determined to bequeath one-half of his estate, besides his excellent library of three hundred and twenty volumes, towards the endowment of the College. This bequest rendered possible the immediate organization of the College, which went into operation 'on the footing of the ancient institutions in Europe,' and out of gratitude to Harvard the General Court voted that the new institution should bear his name. Many tributes have been rendered by the sons of Harvard College to the memory of its founder, but neither the words of Everett nor of John Quincy Adams seem so fitting as those of President Quincy when he says that 'the noblest and

purest tribute to religion and science this Western World has yet witnessed was made by John Harvard in 1638." A monument commemorative of his usefulness was erected by the Alumni in the old cemetery at Charlestown and dedicated in 1828, on which occasion Edward Everett delivered an address. A life-size statue of the donor, seated, presented to the University by Samuel James Bridge in 1884, occupies an appropriate location on the triangular space adjoining Memorial Hall.¹

BOND, William Cranch, 1789-1859.

Born in Portland, Me., 1789; entered business; studied astronomy; went to Europe on a commission from Harvard; accompanied an exploring expedition to the South Sea for the United States Government; Astronomer at Harvard, 1840-45; Director of the Observatory 1845-59, and Professor of Astronomy 1858-59; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1859.

WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, A.M., Astronomer and first Director of Harvard Observatory, was born in Portland, Maine, September 9, 1789; died in Cambridge, Massachusetts,



WILLIAM C. BOND

January 29, 1859. Brought up to the trade of watchmaking, which was his father's occupation, he

¹ See Page 46, Volume I., *Universities and Their Sons*.

pursued at the same time the study of astronomy, and conducted observations in a private observatory that he built in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1815 he went to Europe to carry out a commission for Harvard, with reference to a contemplated observatory for that institution; in 1838 he was commissioned by the United States government to conduct a series of astronomical and meteorological observations in connection with the exploring expedition to the South Sea, and in 1840 he was appointed Astronomical Observer at Harvard. In 1846-47 the Harvard Observatory was erected under his superintendence, and he became its Director. Here Professor Bond and his son, George Phillips, laid the foundation of astronomical photography, and here he was also associated with his son in the discovery of the eighth satellite of Saturn and of the single moon of Neptune. The results of his observations were published in the *Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College*.

BOND, George Phillips, 1825-1865.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1825; graduated at Harvard, 1845; Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Harvard, 1859-65; published several papers on astronomical subjects; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1865.

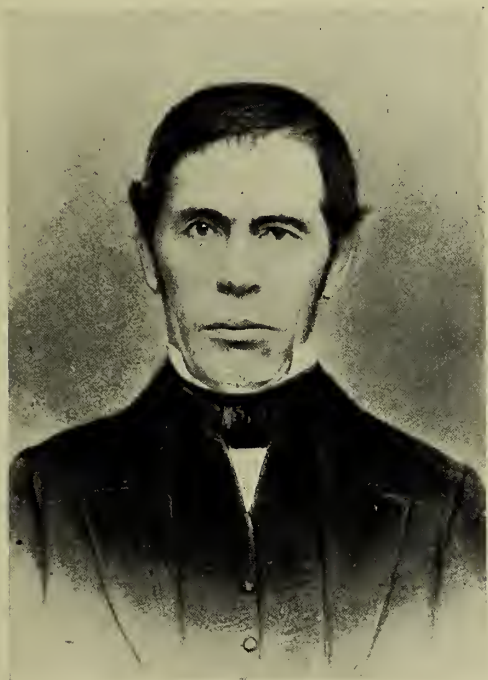
GEORGE PHILLIPS BOND, A.M., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Harvard, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1825. He was the son of William Cranch Bond, a noted astronomer of his day, and the first Director of Harvard Observatory. After his graduation from Harvard in 1845, he gave his entire attention to astronomical study under his father's direction, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1853. He was chosen Professor of Astronomy at Harvard in 1859, and succeeded his father as Director of the Observatory the same year. In this Chair and Professorship he officiated until his untimely death six years later. Professor Bond was the first to establish the fluid nature of the rings of Saturn in a treatise relative to their construction, and having participated in the discovery of the Orbits of Hyperion and the Satellite of Neptune, he wrote a valuable treatise upon their elements. His other writings consist of papers on the Nebula of Andromeda, on various comets, and on stellar photography. For a work on the Donati Comet (Cambridge 1862), he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Astronomical Society of London,

of which he was an associate. He was also a fellow of the American Academy. Professor Bond died in Cambridge, February 17, 1865.

BOYDEN, Uriah Atherton, 1804-1879.

Born in Foxborough, Mass., 1804; employed in the construction of a railroad from Boston to Nashua, N. H.; engaged in hydraulic engineering; studied physics and chemistry; endowed the Boyden Library at Foxborough, and established the Soldiers' Memorial Building at that place; received the A. M. degree from Harvard, 1853; bequeathed large sums to Harvard; died in Boston, 1879.

URIAH ATHERTON BOYDEN, A.M., Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Foxborough, Massachusetts, February 17, 1804. In early life he worked at a blacksmith's forge, where he acquired



URIAH A. BOYDEN

considerable mechanical skill and a thorough knowledge of materials. Later he engaged in civil engineering, and was employed in the construction of a railroad from Boston to Nashua, New Hampshire. Subsequently he turned his attention to hydraulic engineering, and while employed in this work in Lowell (Massachusetts), and Manchester (New Hampshire), he made a comprehensive study of the turbine water-wheel. He succeeded in so improv-

ing the construction of turbines that ninety-five per cent of the total power of the water expended was utilized, thereby gaining twenty per cent. In 1850 he settled in Boston, and thenceforward devoted himself to the study of physics and chemistry. Mr. Boyden gave \$1000 to the Boyden Library of Foxborough, and also established the Soldiers' Memorial Building of that place. In 1874 he placed \$1000 with the Franklin Institute, to be awarded to any resident of North America who should determine by experiment whether all rays of light and other physical rays were or were not transmitted with the same velocity. In 1853 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Harvard. At his death, which occurred in Boston, October 17, 1879, he bequeathed about \$237,000 for the prosecution of astronomical research "at such an elevation as to be free, so far as practicable, from the impediments to accurate observations which occur in the observations now existing, owing to atmospheric influence." The Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, is the chief result of this bequest, the Trustees having in 1887 transferred the fund to Harvard. Mr. Boyden had made several gifts to Harvard during his lifetime.

BOWDOIN, James, 1727-1790.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1727; educated at Harvard and devoted much of his time and fortune to the interests of education and science; prominent in Colonial affairs and Governor of Mass.; first President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; one of the founders of the Massachusetts Humane Society; elected to the Continental Congress; President of the State Council and of the Constitutional Convention; Fellow and Benefactor of Harvard; published addresses, papers, scientific papers, poems, etc., died in Boston, Mass., 1790.

JAMES BOWDOIN, LL.D., Fellow and Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 8, 1727. His grandfather was Pierre Baudouin, a Huguenot who at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes fled from France to Ireland; emigrated to Portland, Maine, in 1687, and settled in Boston in 1690. Graduating from Harvard in 1745, young Bowdoin inherited in 1747 a large fortune by the death of his father, who was a wealthy merchant, and was thus provided with ample means to gratify his progressive tendencies in the field of education and scientific investigation. In 1751 he went to Philadelphia for the purpose of visiting Benjamin Franklin, who explained to him the results

of his electrical researches. These two investigators not only compared their theories, but began a correspondence which continued for many years, and Bowdoin's letters, which were afterward read before the Royal Society of London by Franklin, were published with some of the latter's own researches. He was a member of the General Court from 1753-56, when he was elected to the Council, in which he attained prominence in Colonial affairs by his opposition to the Royal Governors. When again elected to that body (1769) he was refused a seat by Governor Bernard, whereupon he was elected to the Assembly by the voters of Boston, but when Governor Hutchinson assumed office (1770), the latter admitted him to the Council, believing that his actions would be less harmful there than in the House of Representatives. Bowdoin's ill health kept him away from the Continental Congress in 1774, to which he was elected, but he presided over the Massachusetts Council in 1775, and at the State Constitutional Convention in 1779. During his term as Governor (1785-86), he quelled Shay's Rebellion, and though a candidate for re-election he was defeated by John Hancock. He was one of the founders and the first President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to which he left his valuable library, and he also assisted in organizing the Massachusetts Humane Society. From 1779 to 1785, he was a Fellow of Harvard College, to which he bequeathed the sum of £400, and in 1788 he attended as a delegate the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution. He was also a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the last named city and from Yale. His poetical paraphrase on Dodsley's *Economy of Human Life* was published in 1759; an address to the American Academy on assuming its Presidency in 1780; and several of his scientific papers are preserved in its memoirs. He also wrote two Latin epigrams and an English poem for the "*Pietas et Gratulatio*"; and a volume of poems issued by Harvard on the accession of George III. His death occurred in Boston, November 6, 1790. His son James, also a Harvard graduate and a noted philanthropist, for whom Bowdoin College was named, presented to that institution at its establishment six hundred acres of land and £1100 in money; and by his will he gave it his library, his collection of minerals, philosophical apparatus and paintings brought by him from Paris.

BUSSEY, Benjamin, 1757-1842.

Born in Canton, Mass., 1757; served in the Revolutionary Army; acquired a fortune as a merchant in Boston; endowed the Agriculture, Law and Divinity Schools of Harvard; died in Roxbury, Mass., 1842.

BENJAMIN BUSSEY, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, March 1, 1757; died in Roxbury, January 13, 1842. He served in the Revolutionary Army, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. At the age of twenty-two he married and went into business as a



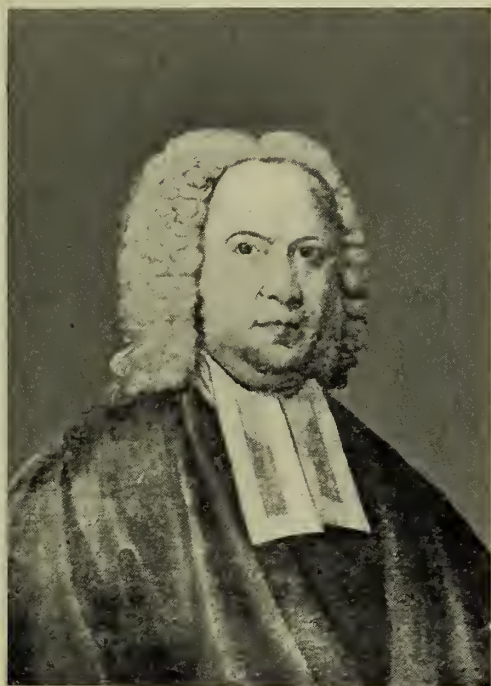
BENJAMIN BUSSEY

silversmith at Dedham, Massachusetts, with a capital of \$10.00. In 1772 he removed to Boston and engaged in foreign trade, in which he made a fortune amounting to over \$400,000. This he bequeathed, after the death of certain relatives, to Harvard, one half to endow a School of Agriculture, and the other half for the support of the Law and Divinity Schools. His estate included a farm of several hundred acres at Jamaica Plain, and in accordance with his will, the University established there, in 1870, a School of Practical Agriculture and Horticulture, known as the Bussey Institution. Some important details of the establishment have been determined by the specific directions of Mr. Bussey's will, which is quite an elaborate instrument.

CHAUNCY, Charles, 1589-1672.

Born in Yardley-Bury in Herfordshire, England, in 1589; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; Professor of Hebrew, and later Professor of Greek, Trinity College; Pastor at Scituate, Mass.; President of Harvard, 1654-72; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1672.

CHARLES CHAUNCY, second President of Harvard, was born at Yardley-Bury, in Herfordshire, England, in 1589, fifth son of George Chauncy. From Westminster School he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and there received the



CHARLES CHAUNCY

degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was immediately elected to the Professorship of Hebrew, and on being suspended in that department, received the appointment of Greek Professor. Subsequently he preached at Marston, Lawrence and Ware, but in 1635, was suspended for "raising a schism," and forced to make a recantation. Later he had trouble with Archbishop Laud and was silenced. At about that time he resolved to try the New World, and came to Plymouth, in May 1638. He preached there, but declined to settle. However, he accepted a charge in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he remained twelve years. During the term of his Pastorate here the Puritans in England had become so changed that Chauncy determined to accept an invi-

tation to return to his old charge at Ware. Being in Boston, about to take passage for England, at the time of President Dunster's resignation from the government of Harvard, he was prevailed upon to accept the Presidency of that institution. He was inaugurated November 27, 1654. It was during his administration that the press of Harvard first became celebrated. The works sent out were principally religious treatises, including the works of Apostle Eliot in the Indian tongue of Massachusetts. Some of the publications were considered too liberal, and in 1662 "licensors" were appointed by the General Court. The liberty of the press was restored the next year, only to give place to more stringent regulations. The "Indian College" was erected during Chauncy's administration, but the scheme for educating the Indians failing, the building was used for printing. President Chauncy said farewell to his friends in his oration on Commencement Day 1671, and died February 19, 1672.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, 1784-1812.

Born in Portsmouth, N. H., 1784; graduated at Harvard, 1800; taught at Phillips-Exeter Academy when Daniel Webster was an attendant; installed as Pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, 1805; travelled in Europe, 1806-07; member of the Anthology Club; appointed first Lecturer on Biblical Criticism at Harvard, 1811; died, 1812.

JOSEPH STEVENS BUCKMINSTER, A.M., first Dexter Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 26, 1784. He was a descendant of Thomas Buckminster, who was an early arrival in Boston, and died at Brookline in 1656. His grandfather was Rev. Joseph Buckminster, of Rutland, Massachusetts. He was a grand-nephew of Colonel William Buckminster, and a son of Joseph Buckminster, D.D., a graduate of Yale, Class of 1770. Joseph S. was graduated from Harvard in 1800, and subsequently pursued courses in literature and theology. For some time he was an Assistant Instructor at Phillips-Exeter Academy and while there Daniel Webster was a member of one of his classes. His first sermon in Boston, delivered in 1804, induced the Brattle Street Society to extend him a call and he became their Pastor in the following year. During the years 1806 and 1807 he travelled in Europe for the benefit of his health, and many of the books contained in the Boston Athenæum were selected by him while in London.

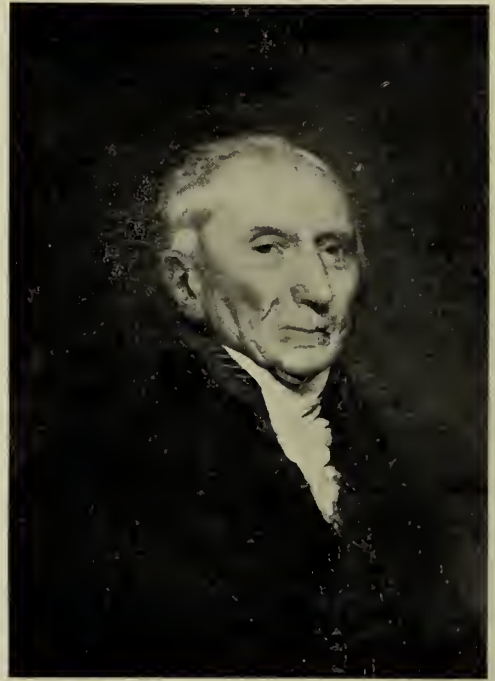
Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard, he delivered an interesting address on *The Dangers and Duties of Men of Letters*, and in 1811 he was chosen the first incumbent of the Dexter Lectureship on Biblical Criticism. Mr. Buckminster was a sufferer from epilepsy throughout his entire life, and he died of that disease June 9, 1812. He belonged to the Anthology Club, a famous literary organization in his day, and was a fellow of the American Academy and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Periodicals of his time contain many articles from his pen, and he directed a new edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament.

DANE, Nathan, 1752-1835.

Born in Ipswich, Mass., 1752; graduated at Harvard, 1778; admitted to the Bar, and practised in Beverly, Mass.; member Massachusetts Legislature, 1782-85; delegate to Continental Congress, 1785-88; member Massachusetts Senate, 1790, 1794-96; Judge of Court of Common Pleas for Essex county; Commissioner to revise the State Laws; Presidential Elector, 1812; delegate to Hartford Convention, 1814; founded the Dane Professorship of Law at Harvard; Dane Hall called in his honor; died in Beverly, Mass., 1835.

NATHAN DANE, LL. D., Founder of the Dane Professorship in Harvard Law School, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 27, 1752; died in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 15, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1778, studied law, was admitted to practice, and settled in Beverly, where he became one of the most prominent lawyers of New England. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, 1782-85, delegate to the Continental Congress, 1785-88, and member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1790 and again in 1794-96. In 1794 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex county, but soon after resigned, and was appointed a commissioner to revise the laws of the state. In 1811 he was chosen to revise and publish the charters that had been granted in Massachusetts, and in 1812 he was selected to make a new publication of the statutes. He was a Presidential Elector in 1812, delegate to the Hartford Convention in 1814, and was chosen delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1820, but declined to serve on account of deafness. For fifty years Mr. Dane had a habit of devoting his Sundays to theological study, excepting during the hours of public worship, reading the Scriptures generally in their original languages. In 1829, he gave \$10,000 to found the Dane Professor-

ship of Law in Harvard Law School, requesting that his friend Judge Joseph Story should occupy the chair, which he did until his death. In 1831, he gave \$5,000 towards the building of a law college. When completed, it was called Dane Law College; since the building of Austin Hall it has been known



NATHAN DANE

as Dane Hall. Mr. Dane was the author of an abridgment and digest of American law, but he will be remembered longest as the drafter of the famous "Ordinance of 1787," adopted by Congress, which prohibited slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio River.

CONANT, Edwin, 1810-1891.

Born in Sterling, Mass., 1810; graduated at Harvard, 1829; studied law, admitted to the Bar, and practised in Worcester, Mass.; bequeathed a large part of his estate to various charities and public institutions, and the balance, amounting to over \$130,000, to Harvard; Conant Hall named in his honor; died in Worcester, Mass., 1891.

EDWIN CONANT, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, August 20, 1810. There he spent the early part of his life, entering Harvard in time to graduate with the Class of 1829, which included such famous sons of Harvard as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Benjamin Peirce

and Reverend James Freeman Clarke. After graduating from College, Mr. Conant prepared himself for the Bar, passed his examinations successfully, and enjoyed a richly remunerative practice until he died in Worcester, March 2, 1891. He left an estate amounting to about \$300,000, and after bequeathing large amounts to charity and public institutions, he made Harvard his residuary legatee. Of the money received by the University from this bequest, \$5,000 was devoted to the Divinity School, nearly \$28,000 to the Library, and the remainder, nearly \$100,000, was used in building Conant Hall.

Ninth United States Colored Troops in 1864, acting as Aide to Colonel Sigfried, while the latter was commanding a brigade in the campaign of the Wilderness and at Petersburg, serving as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-Fifth Army Corps in the latter part of 1864, and ending his army service at the close of hostilities in 1865. Dr. Draper has been a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society from 1869 to the present date and Councillor from 1875. He was Treasurer of the Society from 1875 to 1891, and Anniversary Orator in 1892. In 1872-73 he

DRAPER, Frank Winthrop, 1843-

Born in Wayland, Mass., 1843; graduated at Brown; graduated at the Harvard Medical School; served in the War of the Rebellion; promoted to Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lecturer at Harvard, and afterwards Professor of Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School; practised medicine; Assistant Surgeon of the Boston City Hospital; Physician to the Children's Hospital; Visiting Physician at the Boston City Hospital; Medical Examiner for Suffolk county; member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health; Medico-Legal Pathologist at the Boston City Hospital; fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Council of the Massachusetts Medical Society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of numerous organizations.

FRANK WINTHROP DRAPER, A.M., M.D., Professor of Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, is the son of James Sumner and Emeline Amanda (Reeves) Draper, and was born in Wayland, Massachusetts, February 25, 1843. The family of Drapers in America traces its line back to James Draper, who was born in Heptonstall, Yorkshire, England, in 1618 (the son of Thomas Draper), emigrated to Massachusetts as a Puritan and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in July 1694. In the fifth generation from Thomas Draper was Major Abijah Draper, an officer in the War of the Revolution. After Frank W. Draper had passed through the public schools of his native town, he entered Brown and there graduated in 1862. In 1869 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Harvard Medical School, and from that time on has been engaged in continuous professional work as a physician, with brief interruptions for travel. During the Civil War he served three years in the Union Army, entering the Thirty-Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers as a private in 1862, obtaining the commission of Captain in the Thirty-



F. W. DRAPER

was Assistant Surgeon at the Boston City Hospital. In 1873-74 was Physician to the Children's Hospital, in 1874-86 was Visiting Physician at the Boston City Hospital, and from 1877 to the present time has been Medical Examiner for Suffolk county. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and from 1887 to the present time Medico-Legal Pathologist at the Boston City Hospital. He is also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, a member of the American Statistical Association and of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, a member of the order of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a companion of the Massachusetts Commandery

of the Loyal Legion. His connection with the education department of Harvard dates from 1875, when he was appointed Lecturer on Hygiene in the Medical School. He was three years later made Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, and in 1884 was made Assistant Professor of Legal Medicine. In 1889 he was appointed to his present chair. His writings have been mainly on topics connected with Public Medicine, consisting of addresses, essays, and shorter papers on Sanitary and Medico-Legal subjects. Dr. Draper married, November 1, 1870, Fanny Victoria Jones of Boston, and has two children; Shirley Potter, born in 1871, and Arthur Derby Draper, born in 1874.

DUNSTER, Henry, 1612-1659.

Born in Lancashire, Eng., about 1612; educated at Cambridge, Eng.; first President of Harvard, 1640-54; Pastor at Scituate, Mass., 1654-59; died in Scituate, Mass., 1659.

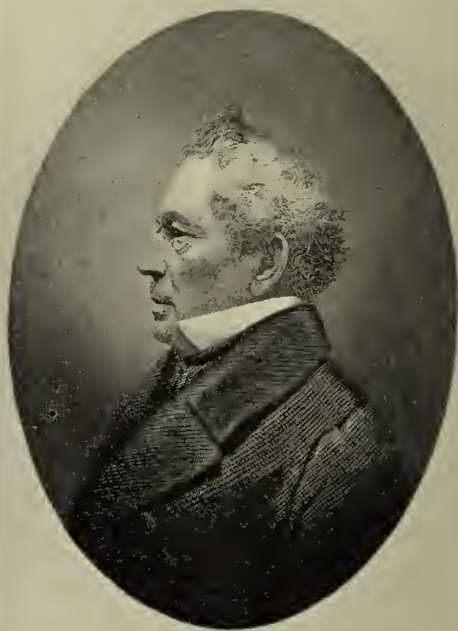
HENRY DUNSTER, first President of Harvard, was born in Lancashire, England, about 1612; died in Scituate, Massachusetts, February 27, 1659. He was educated at Cambridge, England, where he had John Milton and Jeremy Taylor among his fellow-students, and emigrated to New England to escape persecution for nonconformity. In 1640, soon after his arrival, he was chosen first President of Harvard, which for several years had been under the charge of "Master" Nathaniel Eaton, who was removed for the severity of his discipline. President Dunster, we are told by Quincy, "united in himself the characters of both Patron and President, for poor as he was, he contributed, at a time of the utmost need, a hundred acres of land toward the support of the College, besides rendering it for a succession of years a series of services well directed, unwearied and altogether inestimable." After fourteen years at the head of the institution, he tendered his resignation in 1654, on account of exceptions taken by the College authorities to his proclamation in the pulpit of the Cambridge church, of which he was Pastor, of certain doubts that had arisen in his mind as to the validity of infant baptism. For this offence he was also indicted by the Grand Jury, sentenced to a public admonition, and to give bonds for good behavior. After his resignation he removed to Scituate, where he was employed in the ministry until his death. By his last will he ordered that his body should be buried in Cambridge, and

magnanimously bequeathed legacies to the very persons who had been instrumental in his removal from the Presidency. He was greatly esteemed for his extensive learning, his sincere piety, and his modest and unobtrusive deportment. His knowledge of the Oriental languages, especially Hebrew, was remarkable. Under his influence Harvard took a high stand, and through his intelligent administration of its interests, as well as his thorough educational methods, received an impulse which is doubtless felt to the present day.

EVERETT, Edward, 1794-1865.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1794; graduated at Harvard, 1811; Pastor at Boston; Tutor in Latin at Harvard; Professor of Greek at Harvard, 1815-1826; Editor North American Review; member of Congress, 1824; Governor of Massachusetts, 1835-38; Minister to England, 1840-45; President of Harvard, 1846-1849; Secretary of State, 1852; U. S. Senator, 1853; died in Boston, 1865.

EDWARD EVERETT, LL.D., D.C.L., tenth President of Harvard, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 11, 1794, son of Rev. Oliver Everett, Pastor of the New South Church in



EDWARD EVERETT

Boston, 1782-92; died in Boston, January 15, 1865. He was graduated at Harvard, 1811, with

the highest honors, and in 1813, was settled over the Unitarian Church in Brattle Square, Boston. Since graduation he had been a Latin Tutor at Harvard, and in 1814, at the age of twenty-one, was appointed to fill the newly formed Chair of Greek Literature. Soon afterward he went abroad, and spent the four years 1815-19 in Europe. On his return home he entered upon the duties of his Greek Professorship. He was Editor of the *North American Review*, 1820-24. In 1824 he was elected to Congress, where he served as Representative by successive re-elections for ten years. For the four years 1835-38 he was Governor of Massachusetts. In 1840 he again went to Europe, and while residing in London was appointed Minister to England, in which capacity he served until recalled by President Polk in 1845. From 1846 to 1849 he was President of Harvard. In 1852 he was appointed Secretary of State, and in 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate, but was obliged to resign his seat on account of ill health. At the time of his death Mr. Everett had in preparation a course of lectures on international law, which he had intended to deliver before the Dane Law School.

President Felton was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. His literary



C. C. FELTON

FELTON, Cornelius Conway, 1807-1862.

Born in West Newbury, Mass., 1807; graduated at Harvard, 1827; taught in Geneseo, N. Y.; Latin and Greek Tutor at Harvard; Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, 1834-1860; Regent of the College, 1849-1857; President of Harvard, 1860-1862; member of the Mass. Board of Education; Regent of the Smithsonian Institute; died in Chester, Penn., 1862.

CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, LL.D., nineteenth President of Harvard, was born in West Newbury, Massachusetts, November 6, 1807; died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1862. He was graduated at Harvard in 1827, and after teaching for two years in Geneseo, New York, was appointed Latin Tutor at Harvard, and became Greek Tutor in 1830. In 1832 he was made Professor of Greek, and in 1834 was given the Eliot Professorship of Greek Literature. He was also for many years Regent of the College. He spent several months in Greece in 1853-54, studying the country and its remains of ancient art, as well as its present language and literature. He also visited the various collections of Greek art and antiquities throughout Europe. In 1858 he again visited Europe, and in 1860 he was elected President of Harvard, which office he held until his death.

labors were extended, and he was noted as one of the most profound and enthusiastic classical scholars in the country.

ELLIS, George Edward, 1814-1894.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1814; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and from the Divinity School a year later; Pastor of the Harvard Church, Charlestown, Mass.; Professor of Systematic Theology in Harvard Divinity School; Editor of *Christian Register* and *Christian Examiner*; Vice-President and President of the Mass. Historical Society; Overseer of Harvard; received from Harvard the degree of D.D. in 1847, and that of LL.D. in 1883; died in Boston, 1894.

GEORGE EDWARD ELLIS, D.D., Overseer and Benefactor of Harvard, one of the most retiring, but one of the most talented, sons of the State of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, August 5, 1814. He was graduated from Harvard in 1833, when but fifteen years of age, and a year later received his diploma from the Divinity School. After leaving Harvard he made a tour of Europe, and was one of the few Americans who witnessed the crowning of

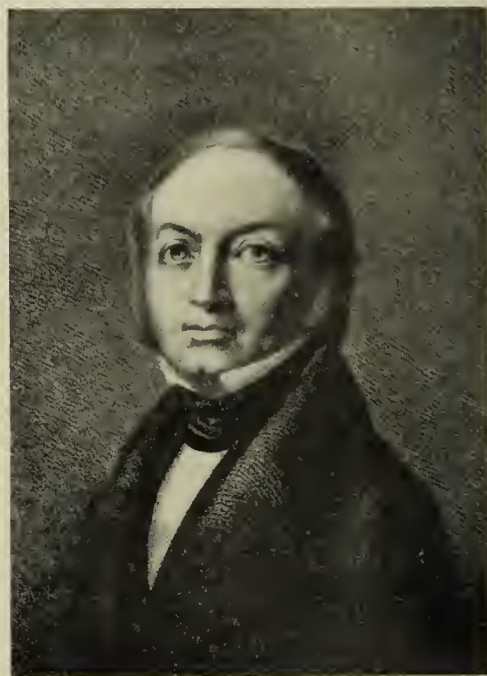
Queen Victoria, which event he graphically described in the *Atlantic Monthly* under the title of "The Autobiography of an Octogenarian." In 1840 he was chosen Pastor of the Harvard Church at Charlestown, where he preached for seventeen years. He then travelled again until 1857, when he was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the Harvard Divinity School. He served there until 1863, when he engaged in literary work. In 1872 he became Editor of the *Christian Register*, and later of the *Christian Examiner*. He was long connected with the Massachusetts Historical Society, and served as its President and Vice-President. In 1870-71 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, and the College honored him by conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1847, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1883. He had the distinguished honor of delivering the address at the unveiling of the statue of John Harvard in Cambridge, in 1884. Dr. Ellis died in Boston, December 20, 1894. He left a bequest of \$30,000 to Harvard, to constitute a fund known as the Harvard Ellis Fund, in memory of his son, John Harvard Ellis, of the Class of 1862. A liberal contributor to a large number of periodicals, he was also the author of several articles for the Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

FOLLEN, Charles Theodore Christian, 1796-1840.

Born in Romrod, Germany, 1796; studied at the University of Giessen; received the D.C.L. degree, 1817; Professor of Latin at Zurich; Professor of Civil Law at Basel; came to America and studied Divinity; Instructor in German at Harvard, 1825-30, and Professor of German, 1830-35; Pastor at East Lexington, Mass.; died in Long Island Sound, 1840.

CHARLES THEODORE CHRISTIAN FOLLEN, D.C.L., Professor at Harvard, was born at Romrod, Germany, September 4, 1796; died January 13, 1840. The son of an eminent jurist, he distinguished himself in his early school life by his proficiency in ancient and modern languages. Entering the University of Giessen, he presently heard the news of Napoleon's defeat at Leipsic, and left his books to enter a corps of riflemen. Later he returned to the University, where he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in 1817. Shortly afterwards he was arrested on the groundless suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Kotzebue. Because of this trouble Dr. Follen left

Germany and went to Paris, but in 1820, by governmental edict, he with all the Germans was obliged to quit France and repaired to Zurich, where he became a Professor of Latin. In 1824 the governments of Russia, Austria and Prussia demanded of the Swiss government that Dr. Follen be surrendered to answer for the crime of disseminating revolutionary documents while a Professor of Civil Law at the University of Basel. Finding the Swiss government unable to protect him he made his way to America, and after studying English for a year was appointed Instructor in German at Harvard. He studied divinity with Dr. W. E. Channing and began preaching in 1828. In 1830 he was appointed Professor of German Language and Literature at Harvard, and held the chair until 1835. It was



CHARLES FOLLEN

during his service in this capacity that so great friction arose over his anti-slavery opinions that the Professorship was discontinued in 1834. For the two years following Dr. Follen supported himself by writing and teaching, until in 1836 he was formally ordained as a Unitarian minister and preached occasionally in New York, Washington and Boston. In 1840 he was settled over a parish in East Lexington, Massachusetts, but while on his way from New York to Boston he lost his life in the burning of the steamer *Lexington*. He published several

text-books of the German language, and his complete works on moral philosophy, miscellaneous essays and sermons, also a fragment of the treatise on psychology and a memoir by his widow, were published in five volumes after his death.

GORE, Christopher, 1753-1829.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1753; graduated at Harvard, 1776; studied law and admitted to the Bar; delegate to the Mass. Constitutional Convention, 1788; District Attorney for Mass., 1790-1796; Commissioner to England to settle British spoliation claims; Chargé d'Affaires at London; Governor of Mass.; U. S. Senator, 1813-1816; Presidential Elector, 1817; Overseer and Fellow of Harvard; received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, 1809; Gore Hall named in his honor; died in Waltham, Mass., 1829.

CHRISTOPHER GORE, LL.D., Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 21, 1753, a son of John Gore, who in 1778 was persecuted and banished from the



CHRISTOPHER GORE

Colony as a loyalist, but was restored to citizenship in 1787 by Act of Legislature; died in Waltham, Massachusetts, March 1, 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776, studied law with Judge Lowell, and in a few years established a lucrative practice in

Boston. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1788. From 1790 to 1796 he served as the first District-Attorney for Massachusetts, under an appointment by Washington. He was then appointed a Commissioner to England to settle the British spoliation claims, and remained in London for eight years, during the last of which he was Chargé d'Affaires. In 1809, after serving some years in the General Court, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, but served only a year. In 1813-16, he was United States Senator. In 1817, after serving as a Presidential Elector, he retired to private life. From 1810 to 1815 he was an Overseer, and from 1812 to 1820 a Fellow of Harvard, and on his death he left the University nearly \$100,000. Harvard in 1809, bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the Harvard Library Building, Gore Hall, completed in 1841, is named in his honor. His final benefaction was only the last of many gifts: the Law School library had been an especial object of his generosity during his life-time. His bequest, at the time it was made, was held to be the largest benefaction the University had ever received from an individual.

GRAY, Asa, 1810-1888.

Born in Paris, N. Y., 1810; graduated at the Fairfield Medical College; Professor of Botany and Zoölogy at the University of Mich.; Fisher Professor of Natural History at Harvard; Associate Editor of the American Journal of Science and Art; President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; received the LL.D. degree from Harvard, 1887; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1888.

ASA GRAY, LL.D., Professor of Natural History at Harvard, than whom no man in a strictly professional life has cast more reflected credit upon the College at Cambridge, was one of the foremost scientists and most eminent botanists to whom America has given birth. No American was better known than he among scientific investigators in Europe as well as in this country, and no one was ever more highly respected or held in more cordial regard. His home in Cambridge, presided over by Mrs. Gray, a daughter of the late Hon. Charles D. Loring, is even now remembered by those who were admitted to it on terms of friendship. Dr. Gray was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He was graduated at the Fairfield Medical College in 1831, but his ardent love of botany,

which had already developed, kept him from continuing the practice of the medical profession. In 1834, he was appointed Botanist to a United States Exploring Expedition, but a delay in starting caused him to resign his position. In 1838, when the University of Michigan was organized, he was the first Professor appointed, his chair being that of Botany and Zoölogy. Four years later he was made Fisher Professor of Natural History at Harvard, where for forty-five years he continued in active service, until 1873, after which date, and up to the time of his death, he had charge of the Herbarium



ASA GRAY

and devoted himself entirely to scientific investigation, in which he had the assistance of another distinguished botanist, Mr. Sereno Watson. Dr. Gray's work on the Flora of North America was literally the task of a lifetime, for from the time when the first part was published in 1838, in co-operation with Dr. Torrey, he was occupied up to the last days of his life in studies connected with it. He made frequent journeys to Europe for study, and had but recently returned from a voyage made for this purpose when he died. Dr. Gray's contributions to the literature of his chosen science were numerous and valuable. They began in papers and monographs in 1834-35. In 1836 he published the first edition of his *Elements of Botany*, a work whose

plan of construction was so carefully considered that it was retained as the basis of all his later text-books. Out of it grew an ample work of four volumes, treating respectively of Arganography upon the basis of Morphology, Histology and Physiology, Cryptogamic Botany, and special Morphology of the Natural Order. Dr. Gray thought much and wrote not a little upon the Darwinian theory, and his papers upon this subject were published in a volume called *Darwinia*. His attitude toward these theories was sympathetic, but he was not one of those men of science to whom the acceptance of these explanations of the universe created a question as to its author. He defined his own position as that of one who was "scientifically and in his own fashion a Darwinian, philosophically a convinced theist, and religiously an acceptor of the creed commonly called the Nicene as the exponent of the Christian faith." Dr. Gray was for many years Associate Editor of the *American Journal of Science and Art*, to which he contributed many important papers. He was a liberal contributor to a large number of scientific magazines, the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *North American Review*. In 1863, Dr. Gray was elected President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and held that position for ten years. In 1872, he was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of most of the scientific societies of the United States and also a corresponding and honorary member of many abroad. The feeling entertained toward Dr. Gray among men of science and men of letters abroad was finely expressed by Dr. Sandys in 1887, when, in conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in behalf of Cambridge University, he said of him: "And now we are glad to come to the Harvard Professor of Natural History, facile princeps of Trans-Atlantic botanists. God grant that it may be allowed to such a man at length to carry to happy completion that great work which he long ago began, of more accurately describing the flora of North America! Meanwhile this man, who has so long adorned his fair science by his labors and his life, even unto a hoary age, 'bearing,' as our poet says, 'the white blossom of a blameless life,' him, I say, we gladly crown at last with the flowerets of praise, with this corolla of honor. For many, many years may Asa Gray, the venerable priest of Flora, render more illustrious this academic crown." The death of Professor Gray took place January 30, 1888, at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

GATES, Lewis Edwards, 1860-

Born in Warsaw, N. Y., March 23, 1860; educated at Albany Academy, Rochester College and Harvard; has been Instructor in Forensics at Harvard, Instructor in English, Assistant Professor of English; has written numerous articles for literary journals, has edited several books; and has published a volume of essays.

LEWIS EDWARDS GATES, Assistant Professor of English at Harvard, was born in Warsaw, New York, March 23, 1860. His mother, Jennette Parsons Gates, was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards, being the granddaughter of one of his great-grandsons. Mr. Gates's father, Seth Merrill



LEWIS E. GATES

Gates, was a member of Congress for western New York from 1838 to 1842, and was closely associated with John Quincy Adams, Slade and Giddings in the anti-slavery agitation. After receiving an education at the Warsaw Union School, at Albany Academy (Albany, New York), and for one year, 1879-80, at Rochester College (Rochester, New York) Lewis E. Gates entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1884. The next three years were spent as Instructor in Forensics at Harvard. Then, after several years' study in Europe Mr. Gates returned in 1890 to become Instructor in English and in 1896 was made Assistant Professor in the same department. He has contributed reviews and articles to the New

York Nation, The Critic and other literary journals, has edited with introductions and notes the following books: Essays of Francis Jeffrey; Newman's Prose, Arnold's Prose, and has published a volume of essays, Three Studies in Literature.

HANCOCK, Charles Lowell, 1810-1890.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1810; graduated at Harvard, 1829; practised law in Chicago; at his death made Harvard his residuary legatee; died in Boston, 1890.

CHARLES LOWELL HANCOCK, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Boston, March 6, 1810. He was a member of the family of Hancocks eminent in the history of Massachusetts, and was a grand-nephew of the Revolutionary patriot and early Governor of Massachusetts. His father was John Hancock, a native of Boston and a son of Ebenezer Hancock, brother of Governor John Hancock. After preparation in the local schools, Charles Lowell Hancock entered Harvard and was graduated in the class which included Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. Samuel F. Smith, Rev. Samuel May, Professor Benjamin Peirce, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Judge George F. Bigelow, Judge Benjamin R. Curtis and Hon. George T. Davis. After his graduation he established himself in the practice of law in Chicago, where he lived for many years. At the time of his death, which occurred in the City Hospital in Boston, April 22, 1890, he was on a visit to the East. He was buried in the Hancock vault in the Old Granary burying-ground. During his life he made a collection of several valuable Hancock manuscripts, the literary property of his family, which he presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. His will made Harvard his residuary legatee, with a special provision that the Hancock Professorship should be amply maintained and the remainder of the bequest devoted to the general purposes of the University. The sum which became available to the University from this source amounted to over \$70,000.

HILL, Thomas, 1818-1891.

Born in New Brunswick, N. J., 1818, studied at lower Dublin Academy near Philadelphia; graduated at Harvard, 1843, and Harvard Divinity School, 1845; Pastor at Waltham, Mass.; President of Antioch College, Ohio; Pastor at Cincinnati; President of Harvard, 1862-68; member of the Mass. Legislature; Pastor at Portland,

Me.; received the degrees of D.D. from Harvard in 1880, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1863; died in Waltham, Mass., 1891.

THOMAS HILL, LL.D. S.T.D., twentieth President of Harvard, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 7, 1818; died in Waltham, Massachusetts, November 21, 1891. He was the son of an Englishman, who was a tanner by occupation and also served as Judge of the Superior Court of Common Pleas. The son was left an orphan at an early age, and in his twelfth year was apprenticed to a printer for three years. After serving his



THOMAS HILL

time at the printing trade he attended the lower Dublin Academy near Philadelphia for a year, and was then apprenticed to an apothecary. Subsequently he entered Harvard, where he was graduated in the Academic Class of 1843, and at the Divinity School in 1845. For the next fourteen years he had charge of a Unitarian Pastorate in Waltham, Massachusetts. In 1859, he was elected to the Presidency of Antioch College, Ohio, and during his incumbency of that office he also officiated as Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer in Cincinnati. In 1862, he became President of Harvard. His administration continued for six years, until 1868, when impaired health led him to resign. After his retirement President Hill resumed his residence in

Waltham, and in 1871 represented that town in the State Legislature. The following year he accompanied Professor Louis Agassiz on the Hassler Expedition to South America, and on his return he accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Portland, Maine, in which pastorate he continued for many years. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1880, and that of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1863. Dr. Hill possessed much mathematical genius, and was the inventor of several mathematical machines, chief among which was an occultator, by which occultations visible west of the Mississippi from 1865 to 1869 were calculated for publication in the American Nautical Almanac. He was the author of various works that have been published in book form, and was a contributor to numerous periodicals, mathematical and astronomical journals, and religious newspapers.

HOLWORTHY, Matthew, — 1678.

Merchant at Hackney, Eng.; knighted by Charles II., 1665; bequeathed £1000 to Harvard; Holworthy Hall named in his honor; died in 1678.

SIR MATTHEW HOLWORTHY was distinguished among the early trans-Atlantic benefactors of Harvard College, along with Lady Moulson and Theophilus Gale. After considerable research on both sides the water little has been ascertained concerning him, his life and fortunes. It is certain, however, that he was a merchant of Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, England; that he was knighted by Charles II. in 1665; that he possessed great wealth, was distinguished for charity and piety, and that he died in 1678. His bequest to the College was the largest single gift of money it received during the seventeenth century. His bounty at the time was most useful in character because unrestricted in its terms. He made the amount applicable to the wants of the institution by placing it at the immediate control of its Governors. The bequest consisted of £1000 sterling, "to be paid over to the Governors and Directors of the College to be disposed of by them as they shall judge best for promoting of learning and promulgation of the Gospel in those parts." It was to be paid within two years from the death of the benefactor. The University honored his name in 1812, by giving it to the hall erected at that time. President Kirkland, at the time of the laying of the foundation of the new hall, said, after narrating the meagre facts that

are known concerning him: "We have evidence, however, that he was one of those generous spirits who are interested in human nature and human happiness wherever found. He extended his solicitude to this seminary, then obscure and little considered by the world and capable of adding little to the character of its benefactors, and contributed a bounty which did much to rear it to a manly strength."

HOLLIS, Thomas, 1659-1731.

Born in 1659; was a merchant in London, Eng.; founded the Hollis Professorship of Divinity at Harvard, endowed the Professorship of Mathematics and Philosophy; and was a donor to the College in many other ways; Hollis Hall named in honor of his family, which numbered other benefactors of Harvard among its members; died in London, 1731.

THOMAS HOLLIS, one of Harvard's early benefactors, born in 1659, was a merchant of London, England, where he died in February 1731. He was Trustee under the will of his



THOMAS HOLLIS

uncle Robert Penoyer, and a bequest made to Harvard in that instrument first attracted his attention to the New England College. After making two considerable donations to the College, he gave in 1721, the fund by which the Hollis Professorship

of Divinity was established. In 1727, he also endowed a Professorship of Mathematics and Philosophy. He gave many books to the Library, and a set of Hebrew and Greek types for printing. His brothers John and Nathaniel were also benefactors of the College. His nephew and heir, Thomas, son of Nathaniel, gave money, books and philosophical apparatus. His grand-nephew, Thomas, son of the second Thomas, gave to the College, among other donations, books that were valued at £1400. Other members of the Hollis family were also liberal friends to Harvard, and one of the halls in the yard is named in honor of the family. Altogether, the Hollis benefactions constitute the most remarkable feature in the cherishing of the College up to the close of the eighteenth century.

HOAR, Leonard, 1630-1675.

Born in England about 1630, graduated at Harvard, 1650; received the M.D. degree from Cambridge, Eng.; Pastor at Boston, Mass.; President of Harvard, 1672; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1675.

Leonard Hoar, M. D., third President of Harvard, was the first graduate of the College to hold that office. He was born in England about 1630. His father is reputed to have been a wealthy London banker, who died soon after coming to Boston; but there is a doubt if he ever came to the New World. Leonard Hoar crossed the Atlantic, probably with his two brothers, his two sisters, and his mother. He was graduated at Harvard in 1650 and remained the ensuing year at the College. After several years of travel and preaching in England, he returned to Boston in 1672, having received the degree of Doctor of Physick at the University of Cambridge, England, the preceding year. In Boston he preached as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Thacher, Pastor of the Old South Church, but almost immediately the Corporation invited him to the Presidency of Harvard. He was elected July 13, 1672, and was inaugurated in December of that year. Within a year, however, dissensions arose, and by October 1674, these attained such proportions that the General Court ordered the President and Fellows before it for the purpose of investigating the unprosperous condition of the College. Although Cotton Mather described President Hoar as a "worthy man," there seemed to be a large faction in the College in opposition to him, and this faction was upheld by some very respectable men of

standing in the community. The situation became so grave that the students—all but three living in Cambridge—deserted the institution; and Urian Oakes, Thomas Shepard, Joseph Brown and John Richardson, all graduates of the College, resigned from the Board, leaving the Corporation without a majority to transact business. This state of things continued until President Hoar resigned, March 15, 1675. He outlived his defeat less than a year, dying November 28, 1675.

HOLYOKE, Edward, 1689–1769.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1689; graduated at Harvard, 1705; Tutor there, 1712; Fellow of the Corporation, 1713; Pastor at Marblehead, Mass.; President of Harvard, 1737–1769; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1769.

EDWARD HOLYOKE, A.M., ninth President of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 25, 1689, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 1, 1769. He was graduated at Harvard



EDWARD HOLYOKE

in 1705, became a Tutor there in 1712, and a Fellow of the Corporation in 1713. Having studied for the ministry, he was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he officiated for twenty-one years. He was elected President of Harvard in 1737, and served in that

capacity until his death in 1769. Dr. Holyoke in 1742 published a pamphlet entitled: *The Testimony of the President, Professors and Students of Harvard against the Rev. George Whitfield and his Conduct*, brought out by the publication of Whitfield's journal reflecting on the morals of the College and the want of religious feeling among the Faculty. His son, Edward Augustus, a graduate of Harvard in 1746, who was a practising physician for eighty years, lived to the age of one hundred and one years and at ninety-two performed a difficult surgical operation, was the founder and first President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Another son, Samuel, a Harvard graduate of 1789, was a somewhat noted musician and musical composer.

LANGDON, Samuel, 1723–1797.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1723; graduated at Harvard, 1740; Chaplain of a N. H. Regiment, 1745; Pastor at Portsmouth, N. H., 1747; President of Harvard, 1774–80; delegate to the N. H. Constitutional Convention; fellow American Academy Arts and Sciences; received the D.D. degree from Univ. of Aberdeen, 1762; died in Hampton Falls, N. H., 1797.

SAMUEL LANGDON, S.T.D., eleventh President of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1723; died in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, November 29, 1797. He was graduated at Harvard in 1740, studied theology while teaching at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in 1745, was appointed Chaplain of a Regiment. He was present at the capture of Louisburg, and on his return was appointed assistant to Rev. James Fitch of the North Church in Portsmouth. He was ordained Pastor in 1747, and continued in that charge until 1774, when he became President of Harvard. In 1780 he resigned, and soon after became Pastor of the Congregational Church at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. He was a Delegate in 1788 to the New Hampshire Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States, was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences from its foundation, and was distinguished as a scholar, theologian, and patriot. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by the University of Aberdeen in 1762.

KIRKLAND, John Thornton, 1770–1840.

Born in Herkimer, N. Y., 1770; graduated at Harvard, 1789; studied theology; Tutor in Metaphysics at

Harvard; Pastor of the New South Church, Boston, Mass.; President of Harvard, 1810-28; received the degrees of D.D. from Princeton, 1802, and LL.D. from Brown, 1810; died in Boston, Mass., 1840.

JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND, S.T.D., LL.D., fourteenth President of Harvard, was born in Herkimer, New York, August 17, 1770; died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 24, 1840. He was



JOHN T. KIRKLAND

the son of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a noted missionary among the Indians, Chaplain in the Continental Army, and founder of Hamilton College. John T. Kirkland was graduated at Harvard in 1789, and entered upon the study of theology under the Rev. Stephen West of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Experiencing a change of religious views, however, he returned to Cambridge, and became a Tutor in Metaphysics at Harvard while preparing for the Unitarian ministry. He became Pastor of the New South Church in Boston in 1794, and officiated in that charge until 1810, when he was elected President of Harvard. His administration covered a period of seventeen years, during which "the course of study was greatly enlarged, the Law School established, the Medical School re-organized, four different Professorships in the Academical Department endowed and filled, three new College buildings erected and large additions made to the

Library." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1802, and that of Doctor of Laws by Brown in 1810.

LOCKE, Samuel, 1732-1778.

Born in Woburn, Mass., 1732; graduated at Harvard, 1755; Pastor at Sherburne, Mass., 1759; President of Harvard, 1770; received the D.D. degree from Harvard, 1773; died in Sherburne, 1778.

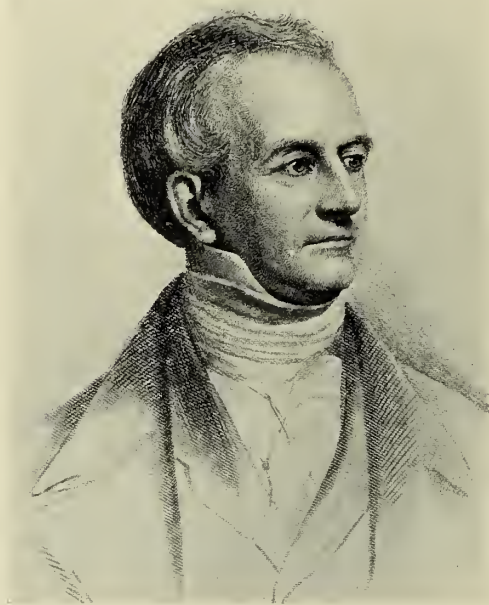
SAMUEL LOCKE, S.T.D., tenth President of Harvard, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 23, 1732. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755, and was ordained a minister at Sherburne in 1759. He retained this pastorate for ten years, and in 1770 was appointed to the Presidency of Harvard, which he filled until December 1773, when he resigned and retired to private life. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1773. He died in Sherburne, Massachusetts, January 15, 1778.

LAWRENCE, Abbott, 1792-1855.

Born in Groton, Mass., 1792; was a merchant of Boston; Representative in Congress, 1835-36, and 1839-40; Commissioner on the Northeastern Boundary question, 1842; Presidential Elector, 1844; candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination, 1848; Minister to Great Britain, 1849-52; President of the Essex Company, which built the town of Lawrence, Mass.; gave money to found a Scientific School at Harvard; Overseer of Harvard, 1854; received the LL.D. degree from Harvard, 1854; died in Boston, 1855.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, LL.D., Founder of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, December 16, 1792, the son of Samuel Lawrence, a Revolutionary soldier and founder of the Groton Academy. At the age of fifteen he was bound as apprentice to his brother Amos, who had just begun business on his own account as a dry-goods merchant in Boston. In 1814 he became a partner in the firm, which under the name of A. & A. Lawrence conducted for many years a profitable commission business in foreign cotton and woollen goods. From about 1830 they were also largely interested as selling agents for the cotton mills of Lowell, and subsequently were extensively engaged in the China trade. Abbott served as Representative in Congress in 1835-36 and again in 1839-40; was a Commissioner for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question in 1842; was a Presidential Elector in 1844; and in

the Whig National Convention of 1848, was a candidate for Vice-President, falling but six votes short of a nomination. In 1849, having declined from President Taylor a seat in the Cabinet, he accepted the post of Minister to Great Britain, which he occupied until recalled at his own request in 1852. He was President of the Essex Company, organized in 1844 to build the manufacturing town of Lawrence on the Merrimac River. In 1847 he gave



ABBOTT LAWRENCE

\$50,000 to Harvard to found the Scientific School which bears his name, and on his death he left a like sum in aid of the same object. In 1854 he had been chosen a Harvard Overseer, and the same year the University gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Other members of his family have frequently been connected with the University as benefactors or officers. He died in Boston, August 18, 1855.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, 1807-1882.

Born in Portland, Me., 1807; graduated at Bowdoin, 1825; Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Bowdoin, 1826; studied in France, Spain, Italy and Germany; Professor of French and Spanish Languages and Literature and Belles-lettres at Harvard; received the degrees of LL.D. from Cambridge, Eng., and D.C.L. from Oxford; member Brazil Historical

and Geographical Society; the Scientific Academy of St. Petersburg, Royal Academy of Spain and many other foreign bodies; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1882.

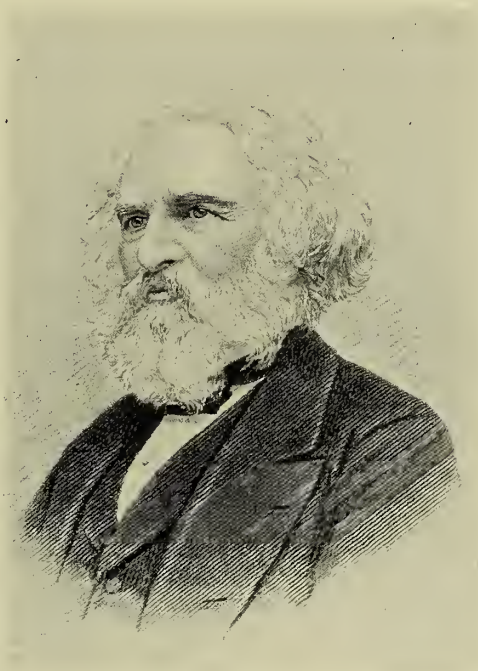
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of French and Spanish Literatures, Belles-lettres, etc., at Harvard, with a fame as world-wide as his tastes and pursuits were catholic, was born in Portland, Maine, on the 27th of February, 1807. The old mansion where he was born, being the first house erected in Portland wholly of brick walls, is still pointed out as an object of interest. His father was Stephen Longfellow, a leading lawyer of the state, and his grandfather was the first of the name who settled in Maine. On his mother's side Longfellow was a descendant of John Alden. After his preliminary studies at Portland he was sent to Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1825 in a class which comprised among its members Nathaniel Hawthorne, Franklin Pierce and several others who later won distinction in the varying walks of life. Longfellow had intended to devote himself to the practice of law, but his natural bent toward literature had been so stimulated by the flattering reception of some poetry he had published during his College course that he soon dropped all thought of, or care for, Blackstone and Coke. It was even against the advice of the Editor of the United States Literary Gazette, who had published several contributions of the young poet, that Longfellow decided upon a literary life. In 1826 he was offered the Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature at Bowdoin, which position he accepted with the proviso that he might devote some time to preliminary foreign study. Early in the year he sailed for Europe, remaining abroad until 1829. During his stay he was an assiduous student in France, Spain, Italy and Germany. Returning, he immediately took up the work of instruction and continued for five years to serve his *alma mater*. It was during his stay at Bowdoin that the first volumes of his poems were published, comprising his translation of the Copeas de Manrique, his *Outre-Mer* and a volume of short verse. He finally left Bowdoin to accept from Harvard the offer of the place made vacant by the resignation of Professor Tichnor, namely, the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish Literatures, together with the Professorship of Belles-lettres. Mr. Longfellow then made a second visit to Europe and passed about two years in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. During this tour Mrs. Longfellow died at Rotterdam. He

returned to America in 1836 and entered upon his work at Harvard, which during a period of seventeen years was remarkably fruitful both in official and literary labors. In 1842 he again went abroad, returning after a summer at Boppard on the Rhine, to his Professorship. In 1854 he resigned his educational work, to be succeeded by James Russell Lowell. Many of Mr. Longfellow's best and most popular works were published during the time that he was a Professor at Harvard. *Hyperion* came out in 1839, and the *Voices of the Night* published in the same year made him famous as a poet. Two years later appeared *Ballads and Other Poems*, which were followed in 1842, by *Poems on Slavery*. In 1843 the *Spanish Student* was published, in 1845 the *Poets and Poetry of Europe*, and the next year the *Belfry of Bruges and Other Poems*. *Evangeline* did not appear until 1847. His *Kavanagh*, a novel, appeared in 1849 and was in turn followed by *Seaside and Fireside*, after which came the *Golden Legend* and the *Song of Hiawatha*. The *Courtship of Miles Standish* was published in 1858, and the *Wayside Inn* in 1863. In 1867-70 a masterly translation of Dante appeared which was received with the greatest favor by the scholarly world. In 1869 he published *New England Tragedies*, and in 1871 the *Divine Tragedy*; in 1872, *Three Books of Song*; in 1874, *The Hanging of the Crane*, and in 1875, *Morituri Salutamus*, a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin. Longfellow's popularity as a poet was by no means confined to his native land. Among the English no other American holds the place which has been accorded Mr. Longfellow, and no English poet, except Tennyson, equals him in the regard of the English people. It is quite within bounds to say that the circulation of Mr. Longfellow's writings has been numbered by the millions, since even as long ago as 1857, the total sales of his works in this country had reached nearly half a million copies, and eighteen different English publishers were supplying the English market with rival editions. Translations of his writings have been made into German, Swedish and other European tongues, and there is no poet writing in the English language whose fame can be so accurately described as "world-wide" as his. In the latter part of May 1868, Longfellow revisited Europe, where he was received with marked honors, which naturally reached their climax in England, where it was said by the *Westminster Review* that not one of his English contemporaries had had a wider or longer supremacy. The *London Times* published

a poetical welcome, signed "C. K.", generally attributed to Charles Kingsley, of which the following are the opening lines:

"Welcome to England, thou whose strains prolong
With glorious bede-roll of our Saxon song."

Among the numerous festive occasions that were made in his honor was one in which Mr. Gladstone was present. Although it had been decided that no



HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

speeches should be made, Mr. Gladstone was compelled to respond to the inexorable demands of the company, saying among other graceful things, that, "After all, it was impossible to sit at the social board with a man of Mr. Longfellow's world-wide fame without offering him some tribute of their admiration. Let them, therefore, simply but cordially assure him that they were conscious of the honor which they did themselves in receiving the great poet among them." The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In July 1869, he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and returned to this country on August 31st. In 1874, he was nominated Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh and received a large complimentary vote. He was a member of the Brazil Historical and Geographical Society, of the Scientific Academy of

St. Petersburg, and of the Royal Academy of Spain. He received other like honors from many foreign bodies and associations of a literary and historical character. To few men, probably, so susceptible of enjoyment, was life cast so smoothly and so pleasantly as to Mr. Longfellow. His dwelling, the historic headquarters of General Washington, was all that a man of taste could desire, but to this paradise came one terrible affliction. In July 1861, Mrs. Longfellow (second) while seated at the library table accidentally touched a piece of lighted paper to her dress which was immediately in flames. Mr. Longfellow sprang to her rescue, but she was so badly burned that she died the next day. Under this grievous stroke the poet visibly aged, although his death had no direct connection with the nervous troubles which grew upon him in the years which followed. It was within sight of the College where he had spent so many happy hours and where he had done so much thorough work that he passed away, March 24, 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Longfellow was twice married; in 1831 to Mary S. Potter, daughter of Judge Barrett Potter, of Portland; and in 1843 to Frances Elizabeth Appleton, daughter of Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston. The latter was the mother of five children, all of whom survived both of their parents:

dent Oakes of Harvard, Mr. Mather was appointed his successor. He took the chair and conferred the degrees at the following commencement, but his church refused to give him up, and he at once resigned his new office. On the death of President Rogers in 1685 the offer of the Presidency was again made to him and was accepted. He served until 1701, residing in Boston and continuing his pastoral labors. President Mather was not only active in affairs of education and religion, but he rendered the Colony valuable service at a critical time, visiting England in 1689, as agent of the



INCREASE MATHER

MATHER, Increase, 1639-1723.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1639; graduated at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, 1658; Chaplain of the English garrison on the island of Guernsey; Pastor of the North Church, Boston, Mass., 1664; Acting President, Rector and President of Harvard, 1685-1701; received the D.D. degree from Harvard, 1692; died in Boston, Mass., 1723.

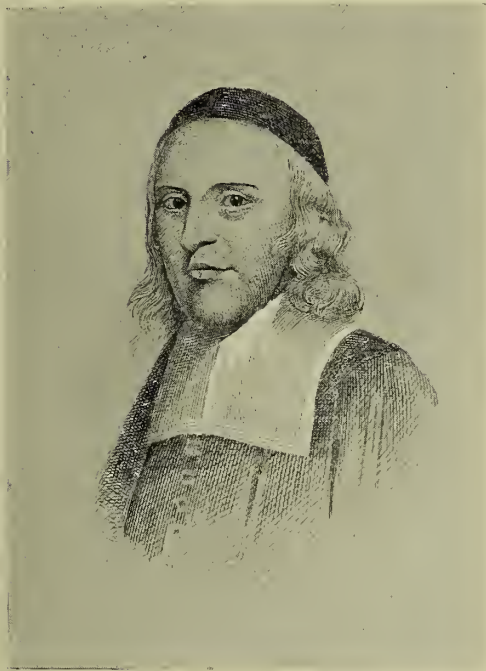
INCREASE MATHER, S.T.D., sixth President of Harvard, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, son of Richard Mather, the progenitor of the Mather family in New England; died in Boston, August 23, 1723. He was graduated at Harvard in 1656, and took his second degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1658. In 1659 he became Chaplain of the English garrison on the island of Guernsey. In 1661 he returned to Massachusetts, and in 1664 became pastor of the North Church in Boston, in which office he officiated until his death — a period of nearly sixty years, — his son Cotton being his colleague for a considerable part of this time. In 1681, on the death of Presi-

people to ask redress from the King for the taking away of the charter that had been granted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In this mission he was successful in the main, for although he found it impossible to secure the restoration of the old charter, he procured a new one, under which the United Colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth lived to the time of the Revolution. While serving the Colony in England he presented the claims of the College to the King, and solicited not only royal but private patronage, in this way securing the benefits that came from the donations of Thomas Hollis. Harvard in 1692, gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, the first that was conferred in this country.

LEVERETT, John, 1662-1724.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1662; graduated at Harvard, 1680; Judge of the Supreme Court of Mass.; Speaker of the Colonial Legislature; member of the Council; Commissioner to the Indians; Commissioner to Port Royal, 1707; Fellow of Harvard, 1685-1700; President of Harvard, 1707; died in Boston, 1724.

JOHN LEVERETT, A.M., seventh President of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 25, 1662. He was a grandson of Sir John Leverett, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard in 1680, and became a



JOHN LEVERETT

lawyer, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Massachusetts, Speaker of the Colonial Legislature, Member of the Council, Commissioner to the Indians in 1704, Commissioner to Port Royal in 1707, and a Fellow of Harvard 1685-1700. In 1707 he became President of Harvard, and officiated in that office until his death. Mr. Leverett was a man of extensive scholarly attainments, and was a member of the Royal Society, an honor which in those days was rarely accorded to colonists. He died in Boston, May 3, 1724.

McLEAN, John, 1761-1823.

Born in Thomaston, Me., 1761; educated at Milton and Boston, Mass.; became a merchant in Boston; founded the Professorship of Ancient and Modern

History at Harvard; his benefactions to the Mass. General Hospital resulted in the establishment of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, named in his honor; died in Boston, Mass., 1823.

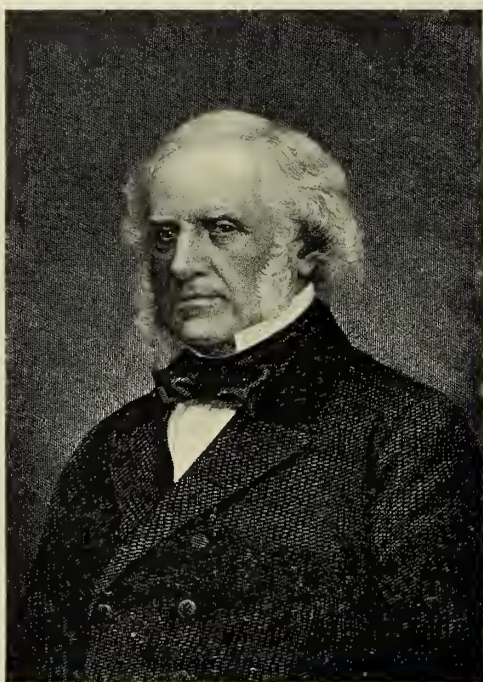
JOHN McLEAN, Benefactor of Harvard, was born at Georges, now Thomaston, Maine, in 1761, and was educated in the public schools of Milton and Boston, Massachusetts, his parents having removed to Milton in his childhood. He received a mercantile training and engaged in trade in Boston, eventually accumulating a fortune. At his death, which occurred in Boston in 1823, he left \$25,000 to found a Professorship of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard and the same amount to the Massachusetts General Hospital. He also made the Hospital his residuary legatee, and in the end it received nearly \$120,000 from his estate. In consequence, an important branch of the hospital, the McLean Asylum for the Insane, was named for him.

PEABODY, George, 1795-1869.

Born in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., 1795; was trained for mercantile career; established the banking house of George Peabody & Co., London, Eng.; inaugurated the series of Fourth of July dinners in London; endowed the second Grinnell Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin; founded the Peabody Institute at Danvers, Mass.; endowed Phillips Andover Academy and Kenyon College; founded the Museum and Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard; endowed a Department of Physical Science at Yale; gave liberally for the cause of education in the South; endowed an Art School at Rome, Italy; endowed the Essex Institute at Salem; died in London, Eng., 1869.

GEORGE PEABODY, LL.D., D.C.L., Founder of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Harvard and the Peabody Museum at Yale, was born in Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, February 18, 1795. He was a descendant of Francis Paybody, who settled in New England in 1635. His business career was begun at the early age of eleven years, as a clerk in a Danvers store. This occupation he pursued in Thetford, Vermont, and in Newburyport, Massachusetts, after which he assumed the management of a store for his uncle, John Peabody, in Georgetown, District of Columbia. In 1814 he became a partner in a drygoods house there, which soon after was removed to Baltimore, and a few years later established branches in New York and Philadelphia. Of this business he became the head on the retirement of his partner in 1829.

In 1835, he, after others had failed in a similar attempt, successfully negotiated in London the sale of \$8,000,000 worth of bonds, by which he sustained the credit of Maryland. His commission of \$200,000 he gave to the state. Two years later, in 1837, he settled in London, and established the banking house of George Peabody & Company. In 1851 he inaugurated a series of Fourth of July dinners in London, and he contributed the money required to arrange and display the exhibits from the United States at the London Exposition of that year. From this time on his public benefactions were



GEORGE PEABODY

large and numerous. He gave \$10,000 to the second Grinnell Expedition sent out under Dr. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin; \$30,000 to found the Peabody Institute in Danvers, his native town, to which he subsequently added \$170,000, with \$50,000 more for a similar institution at North Danvers; \$25,000 to Phillips Andover Academy, a like sum to Kenyon College, and \$2,500,000 to establish lodging-houses for the poor of London. On a visit to this country in 1866, he conveyed to a Board of Trustees \$150,000 to found a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology at Harvard. He gave an equal amount to Yale toward a Department of Physical Science; and a sum amounting to over \$2,000,000, which

three years later he increased to \$3,500,000, for the cause of education in the South; besides contributing about \$200,000 to various charities. In 1867, he endowed an Art School in Rome, Italy. In 1869, while on his last visit to the United States, he gave \$150,000 to the Essex Institute at Salem, and \$165,000 to various other objects. It is hardly extravagant to call Mr. Peabody the most munificent philanthropist of his times. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Columbian (D. C.) University in 1866 and by Harvard in 1867, and that of Doctor of Civil Law by Oxford (England) in the latter year. He died in London, England, November 4, 1869. For the first time in the history of England, the obsequies of a private foreign citizen were celebrated in Westminster Abbey, where his remains would have reposed, had it not been for the expressed wish of Mr. Peabody to be buried in his native land. A British warship transported his body to America, and the great philanthropist found a final resting-place beside the grave of his mother in the cemetery of the town of his birth.

OAKES, Urian, 1631-1681.

Born in England, 1631; graduated at Harvard, 1649; studied theology; Pastor at Titchfield, Eng.; Pastor at Cambridge, Mass.; Tutor and Fellow of Harvard; Acting President and President of Harvard, 1671-81; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1681.

URIAN OAKES, A.M., fourth President of Harvard, was born in England in 1631. He came to America in 1634, and while yet very young published in Cambridge a series of astronomical calculations. He was graduated at Harvard in 1649, studied theology, and after preaching for a short time in Roxbury, went to England, and was settled as a minister in Titchfield, Hampshire. In 1662, owing to his nonconformist views, he was forbidden to preach, but after finding an asylum for a time among friends he presided over another congregation. In 1668, he accepted a call to take charge of the church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, but the beginning of his pastoral labors there was deferred until 1671. He was a Tutor at Harvard 1650-52, a Fellow during the same period and again in 1675, and on the death of President Hoar in the latter year he assumed the duties of the Presidency. In 1680 he was formally inaugurated President, which office he filled until his death. He died in Cambridge, July 25, 1681.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, 1671-1717.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1671; graduated at Harvard, 1691; Librarian, 1693-97; Tutor, 1697-1700; Fellow, 1707-1717; Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, Mass.; died in Boston, Mass., 1717.

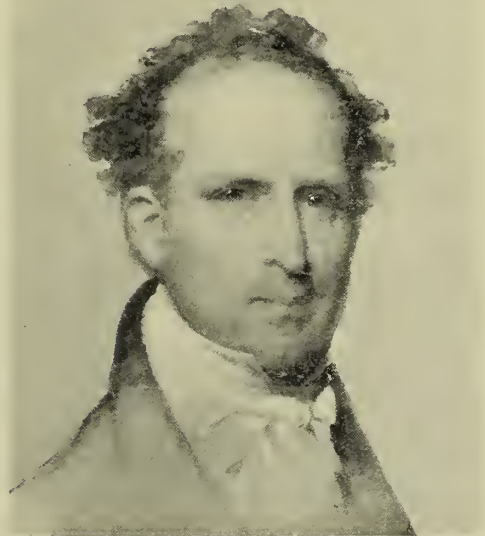
EBENEZER PEMBERTON, A.M., Tutor, Librarian and Fellow of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in January 1671, son of James Pemberton, one of the founders of the Old South Church in Boston. He was graduated at Harvard in 1691, and for several years was a Tutor in the College. From 1693 to 1697 he was Librarian at Harvard, and from 1707 to 1717 he served as a Fellow of the Corporation. In 1700 he was ordained Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and this charge he held until his death, which occurred in Boston, February 13, 1717. He published a large number of occasional discourses, which with several epistles were printed collectively in 1727.

QUINCY, Josiah, 1772-1864.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1772; graduated at Harvard, 1790; admitted to the Bar, 1793; member of the Mass. Senate, 1804; member of Congress; Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1820; Mayor of Boston, Mass., 1823-1828; Overseer of Harvard, 1810-29; President of Harvard, 1829; died in Quincy, Mass., 1864.

JOSIAH QUINCY, LL.D., fifteenth President of Harvard, and fifth in lineal descent from Edmund Quincy, the English immigrant who founded the distinguished American family, was born in Boston, February 4, 1772. He was prepared for College at Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1790 at the head of his class; also receiving the Bachelor of Arts (honorary) degree from Yale in the same year. He was admitted to the Bar in 1793, and married Eliza Susan Morton of New York in 1797. His Fourth of July oration in 1798 attracted much attention and won for him the Federalist nomination for Congress in 1800. He was defeated, but elected to the State Senate in the spring of 1804 and in the autumn of the same year to Congress. Mr. Quincy labored for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, repealing the clause which gave the slaveholders a basis of representation reckoned upon three fifths of their slaves. Belonging to a minority party he took an independent personal ground, he opposed the embargo and the war with England, and denounced the acquisition of Louisiana as a

state, which he deemed unconstitutional as transcending the powers conferred upon Congress to admit only such new states as should be formed from territory already belonging to the Union in 1787. Although opposed to the war he did not withhold his support from the administration like some members of his party, and made a speech in favor of strengthening the navy January 25, 1812, which excited general applause. Mr. Quincy in that year declined a re-election to Congress and served in the State Legislature for the greater part of the next ten years, being Speaker of the House of



JOSIAH QUINCY

Representatives in 1821. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820. From 1823 to 1828 he was Mayor of Boston and introduced many important reforms. He was an Overseer of Harvard from 1810 until 1829, when he was chosen President of the College, and held that office for sixteen years. Mr. Quincy was an early advocate of a reasonable elective system. He was the means of erecting and equipping the Astronomical Observatory, and Dane Hall and Gore Hall were built during his term of office. He introduced the marking system upon a strictly scientific plan, and established the principle that law-breaking undergraduates should be proceeded against like other offenders, in the courts. From 1845 until his death in Quincy,

July 1, 1864, Mr. Quincy led a life of leisure. At his house all distinguished visitors were accustomed to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman and scholar. His son Edmund edited his speeches and wrote his biography. Mr. Quincy wrote a Memoir of John Quincy Adams and Histories of Boston, the Boston Athenæum, and Harvard University. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard and by Princeton in 1796, and that of Doctor of Laws by Harvard in 1824. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

ROGERS, John, 1631-1684.

Born in Coggeshall, Eng., 1631; graduated at Harvard, 1649; studied medicine and theology; Pastor at Ipswich, Mass.; President of Harvard, 1682-84; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1684.

JOHN ROGERS, A.M., fifth President of Harvard, was the son of Nathaniel Rogers, a worthy divine of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was born at Coggeshall, England, January 1631. He came to America with his father, and graduating at Harvard in 1649, afterwards studied medicine and theology. He preached in Ipswich in 1656 and subsequently shared the duties of its ministry. He was chosen President of Harvard in 1682, and officiated in that office until his death July 2, 1684. His ancestry has been traced in evidence which is not convincing to John Rogers the martyr.

ROTCH, Arthur, 1850-1894.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1850; graduated at Harvard, 1871; studied Architecture at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris; practised his profession in Boston; founded a Department of Architecture at Harvard; died in Beverly, Mass., 1894.

ARTHUR ROTCH, Benefactor of Harvard, and eminent as an architect, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 13, 1850. He was the son of Benjamin F. Rotch, a Boston merchant of the old school, who upon his retirement from business indulged his strong artistic taste and produced many works of considerable value. Arthur graduated from Harvard in 1871 and studied architecture for several years at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. On his return he allied himself with George C. Tilden under the firm name of Rotch & Tilden, with an office in Boston. They designed

many beautiful houses which were built in Boston, Bar Harbor, New York, Washington and elsewhere. Until his marriage Mr. Rotch resided in Boston. He then enjoyed a protracted European tour, during which he studied the architecture of all the ancient and modern European cities, paying particular attention to interior and mural decorations. The result of these studies was shown in Mr. Rotch's subsequent work, in which his skill in designing won him distinction. His interest in interior decoration led him on to the study of painting, and he gained reputation as a painter, also. He died at his home



ARTHUR ROTCH

in Beverly, Massachusetts, August 15, 1894. Mr. Rotch left \$25,000 from his estate "to be expended in forming and maintaining a Department of Architecture" at Harvard. The bequest has stimulated study of architecture, and the Lawrence Scientific School now devotes considerable time and money to this noble art.

SPARKS, Jared, 1789-1866.

Born in Willington, Conn., 1789; studied at Phillips, Exeter Academy; graduated at Harvard, 1815; Tutor at Harvard, 1817-19; Pastor at Baltimore, Md.; Chaplain National House of Representatives; Professor Ancient and Modern History at Harvard, 1838-49; President of Harvard, 1849-53; fellow American Acad-

emy; Vice-President Mass. Hist. Society; member American Philosophical Society etc., etc.; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1866.

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., seventeenth President of Harvard, was born in Willington, Connecticut, May 10, 1789. He was given scholarships in Phillips-Exeter Academy and in Harvard, graduating in 1815. While teaching school during vacation in 1813 at Havre de Grace, Maryland, he served in the militia against the British, who burned the town. He afterwards taught in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and in 1817, returned to Harvard for the study of divinity while he acted as Tutor of Mathematics and Natural History, and conducted the *North American Review*. In May 1819, he was ordained Pastor of a new Unitarian Church in Baltimore, and in 1821 was chosen Chaplain of the National House of Representatives. During the next two years he edited the *Unitarian Miscellany* and *Christian Monitor*. His health being impaired, he resigned his pastorate and took a journey through the Western states. Returning to Boston, he purchased the *North American Review*, which he conducted from January 1824 to 1831. In 1825 he began to collect materials for the *Life and Works of George Washington*. In 1828 he visited Europe for the purpose of transcribing documents for his undertaking in public and private libraries, and on a later visit discovered the "red-line map" of which use was made in the northeastern boundary settlement of 1842. From 1839 to 1849 he was McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard, and in the latter year was chosen President of the College, in which office he served until 1853, when ill health obliged him to resign. Mr. Sparks received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth in 1841 and from Harvard in 1843. He was Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, fellow of the American Academy and was member of numerous learned societies, and was the founder and first Editor of the *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*. His first publication was a controversial argument against the Protestant Episcopal Church and he engaged in other polemical disputations. Among his most important works were: *The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*, published by the authority of Congress; *the Writings and Life of Washington*, which began to appear in 1837 after nine years' preparation; *the Library of American Biography, Works and Life of Benjamin Franklin*; and *Correspondence of the American Revolution*. He also left

voluminous manuscript journals containing reminiscences of eminent Americans and records of conversations with them. The collection of manuscript materials for American diplomatic history was given to Harvard. His last years were devoted to a history of the American Revolution which he left unfinished. Mr. Sparks' method of editing the letters and diaries quoted in his *Life of Washington* was attacked by Lord Mahon and other critics, but



JARED SPARKS

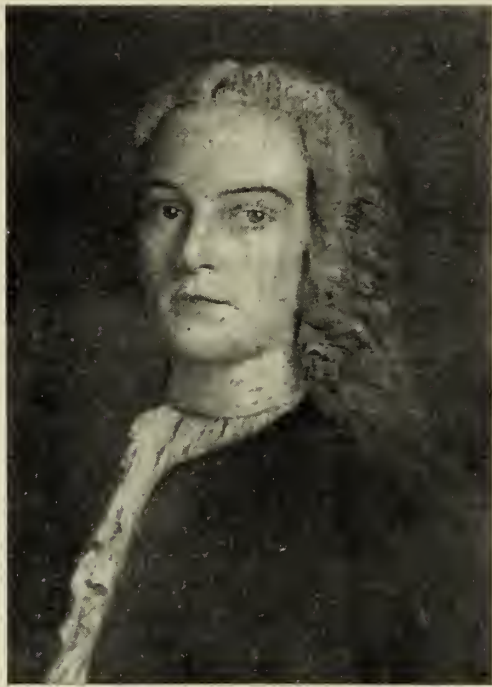
he justified his omissions in a Reply, and his thoroughness and accuracy have received general endorsement by scholars. Mr. Sparks died in Cambridge, March 14, 1866.

ROYALL, Isaac, 1719-1781.

Born in Antigua, W. I., 1719; member of the General Court of Mass.; member of the Executive Council; Brigadier-General in the French War, 1761; contributed freely to restore the Library at Harvard; endowed the Royall Professorship of Law; Royalston, Mass., named in his honor; died in 1781.

ISAAC ROYALL, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Antigua, West Indies, in 1719. He had considerable property in Medford and represented that town in the General Court for many years. He was for more than twenty years a mem-

ber of the Executive Council and was appointed Brigadier-General in the French War in 1761, being the first incumbent of that office of local residence. He left America April 16, 1775, and took up his



ISAAC ROYALL

residence in England as he was a steadfast loyalist. Though he was proscribed and his estate confiscated in 1778, he left numerous public bequests including over two thousand acres of land in Worcester county for the endowment of the Professorship of Law at Harvard which is still called by his name. After the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764 he had contributed freely to restore the Library. In the Law Library in Austin Hall there is preserved a large oil painting of this benefactor and his family. His memory is also perpetuated in the name of the town of Royalston. The old Royall homestead is still standing in Medford.

STORY, Joseph, 1779-1845.

Born in Marblehead, Mass., 1779; graduated at Harvard, 1798; studied law and admitted to the Bar; member Mass. Legislature, 1805; Congressman, 1808; Speaker Mass. House of Representatives, 1811; Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court; Dane Professor of Law at Harvard; Overseer 1818-1825 and Fellow of Harvard, 1825-1845; President Merchants' Bank of

Salem, Mass.; Vice-President Harvard Alumni Association; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1845.

JOSEPH STORY, LL.D., Professor of Law and subsequently Overseer of Harvard, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 18, 1779. His father, Dr. Elisha Story, was a member of the Boston Tea-Party. He was graduated at Harvard in 1798, officiating as class poet, and after studying in the law offices of Samuel Sewall and Samuel Putnam, began practice in Salem in 1801. Making a careful study of the English laws of real property, his success in important cases of this kind soon placed him among the leaders of the Bar. In 1805 he was elected to the Legislature from Salem. He defended the embargo, but being elected to Congress in 1808, he became instrumental in securing its repeal on the ground that it was properly a temporary measure. He was afterwards re-elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and became its Speaker in 1811. In November of that year, he was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which capacity he defined the intermediate principles of admiralty,



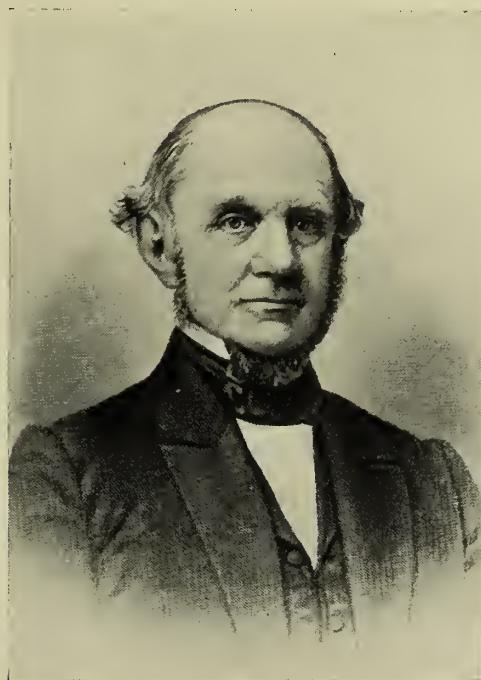
JOSEPH STORY

insurance, patent and prize law. He denounced the slave trade, and took part in a public meeting in Salem to protest against the Missouri compromise. In 1829 he was appointed to the Professorship

established by Nathan Dane in the Harvard Law School, being designated by the founder as its first incumbent; and his fame and his ability as an instructor soon rendered it the leading institution of its kind in the country. In 1831 Judge Story was offered the Chief-Justiceship of Massachusetts, which he declined. After the death of Chief-Justice Marshall he presided over his associates until Chief-Justice Taney was confirmed, and during the latter's illness in 1844 he filled his place for some months. He was making arrangements to leave the bench and give his whole time to the Law School, when he died. He was elected an Overseer of Harvard in 1818, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater* in 1821. The last-named honorary recognition Brown also bestowed upon him in 1815, and Dartmouth in 1821. Judge Story was President of the Merchants' Bank in Salem for many years, and was Vice-President of the Alumni Association of Harvard, which he was largely instrumental in establishing. He wrote extensively upon literary themes, had a fine taste in reading, and was an entertaining and instructive companion. He published a collection of miscellaneous writings, and left an unpublished Digest of Law in manuscript which is in the Harvard Law Library. But his text-books on jurisprudence, in number, originality and profundity, are the monumental achievement of a life spent in the laborious pursuits of the bench and the instructive chair. His decisions, his reports, his notes on Wheaton, are supplemented by commentaries on the Law of Bailments, on the Constitution, on the Conflict of Laws, and on Equity Jurisprudence. Other works are: Equity Pleadings; the Law of Agency; Law of Partnership; Law of Bills of Exchange; and Law of Promissory Notes. He also edited Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; and Abbot on Shipping and Laws on Assumpsit. With Chancellor Kent he shares the honor of the establishment of equity jurisprudence. Judge Story died in Cambridge, September 10, 1845.

of the College in many other ways; died in Lancaster, 1883.

NATHANIEL THAYER, A.M., a Boston merchant, is distinguished among the more munificent benefactors of Harvard who chose to bestow a generous measure of their gifts during their own lifetime, and as a thorough friend of the student-body during his whole lifetime. While Mr. Thayer's generosity had its evidences on the subscription papers and donation books of the College to the extent of more than a quarter of a million dollars, this gross sum was largely added to through channels



NATHANIEL THAYER

of his own choosing, in distributing pecuniary aid to students in the College and to others preparing for entrance. Thayer Hall, erected in 1870, at a cost exceeding \$100,000, was designed by him as a memorial gift commemorative of his father, the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., and of his brother, John Elliot Thayer. The father had been a graduate and officer, the brother a benefactor of the College. Nathaniel Thayer was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 11, 1808, and was educated in his native town, where for nearly half a century his father was a Pastor. For many years Mr. Thayer, in partnership with his brother, constituted the well-known firm of John E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston. Mr. Thayer in his early work

THAYER, Nathaniel, 1808-1883.

Born in Lancaster, Mass., 1808; became a merchant in Boston; assumed the entire cost of the exploration expedition of Prof. Agassiz to South America; received the A.M. degree from Harvard, 1866; Overseer of Harvard, 1866; Fellow of the Corporation, 1868-1875; Treasurer Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; built Thayer Hall at Harvard, also the fireproof herbarium at the Botanic Garden, and was a benefactor

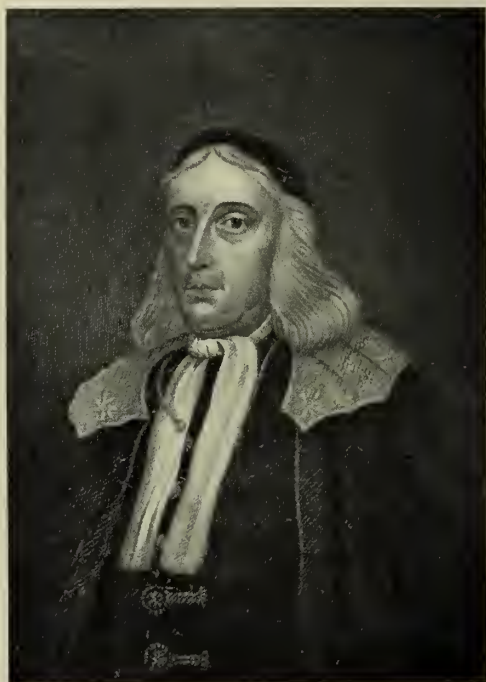
for Harvard, at the suggestion of Dr. Peabody, made Commons Hall at Harvard available for those students who have since reaped similar larger benefits resulting from the building of Memorial Hall. He assumed, substantially in the interests of the University, the entire cost of Professor Agassiz's visit of exploration and research to South America, which was known throughout the whole world as the "Thayer Expedition." Mr. Thayer used afterwards to joke about the amount of alcohol Agassiz's specimens required. He built at his own expense the fireproof herbarium at the Botanic Garden, and in many other ways placed himself in the front ranks of public benefactors. His generosity received from the College fitting recognition in 1866, when the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He was also chosen one of the Overseers of the College, and held the office until 1868. From 1868 to 1875 he was a Fellow of the Corporation. He was also Treasurer of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy for a time. For some years previous to his death, Mr. Thayer was in poor health, his illness culminating in a stroke of apoplexy, from which he died March 7, 1883. It is said on good authority that he left the largest fortune ever accumulated by an individual in Massachusetts up to that time.

STOUGHTON, William, 1631(2)-1701.

Born probably in England, 1632; graduated at Harvard, 1650; studied theology; was made Fellow of New College, Oxford, Eng.; served successively as the Colony's Agent, Chief-Justice, member of Sir Edmund Andros' Council, member of the Committee of Safety, Lieut.-Governor, Acting Governor and Chief-Justice of the Superior Court; built the first Stoughton Hall at Harvard; died in Dorchester, Mass., 1701.

WILLIAM STOUGHTON, Colonial Governor, and Benefactor of Harvard, was born, probably in England, May 30, 1632, and came to America with his father Israel Stoughton in 1645. Some accounts, however, make Dorchester, Massachusetts, his birthplace. Dorchester was the family dwelling-place, and Israel Stoughton, who had served the Colony effectually in peace and war, left three hundred acres of his land to Harvard. William was graduated from Harvard in 1650, and after graduation studied theology. He returned to England and was made a Fellow of New College, Oxford. Losing his Fellowship at the restoration, he came back to America in 1662, and served as

assistant to the churches for some years, visiting England in 1676 as the Colony's agent. He was Chief-Justice from July to December 1686, and was of the Council of Sir Edmund Andros until April 1689, when he became a member of the Committee of Safety which seized the government. In 1692 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and after the death of Sir William Phipps he became acting Governor. On December 22, 1692, he was made Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, and in that capacity heard the witchcraft trials. Unlike some of his colleagues, he never acknowledged the witch-



WILLIAM STOUGHTON

craft delusion to have been an error. He gave generously to the poor of Dorchester and to the churches of Dorchester and Milton, and built the first Stoughton Hall at Harvard. Dying at Dorchester, July 7, 1701, he bequeathed other valuable property to the College.

WADSWORTH, Benjamin, 1669-1737.

Born in Milton, Mass., in 1669; graduated at Harvard, 1690; Pastor; Fellow of Harvard, 1697-1707, and 1712-25, and President 1725-37; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1737.

BENJAMIN WADSWORTH, A.M., ninth President of Harvard, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1669, and was a son of the famous

Indian fighter, Captain Samuel Wadsworth. He graduated at Harvard in 1690, and after taking a course in divinity became assistant preacher in the First Church in Boston, and in 1696 was made its colleague Pastor. Mr. Wadsworth was a Fellow of Harvard 1697-1707 and 1712-1725, and in July of the latter year he assumed the Presidency of Harvard, which position he held until his death in March 1737. He published many essays and sermons. Of him John Elliott says, "The general opinion, however, was that he was better fitted for a Pastor of a church than to be master of the



BENJAMIN WADSWORTH

school of the prophets. He had confined his studies to theology, and was not a man of extensive erudition or of much acquaintance with the sciences." The growth of the College was, however, steady and marked during President Wadsworth's administration.

WATERHOUSE, Benjamin, 1754-1846.

Born in Newport, R. I., 1754; studied medicine at London, Edinburgh, and at Leyden, where he graduated, 1780; Hersey Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic; Professor of Natural History at Brown; Fellow of the American Academy; member of American Philosophical Society and the Manchester (Eng.)

Literary and Philosophical Society; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1846.

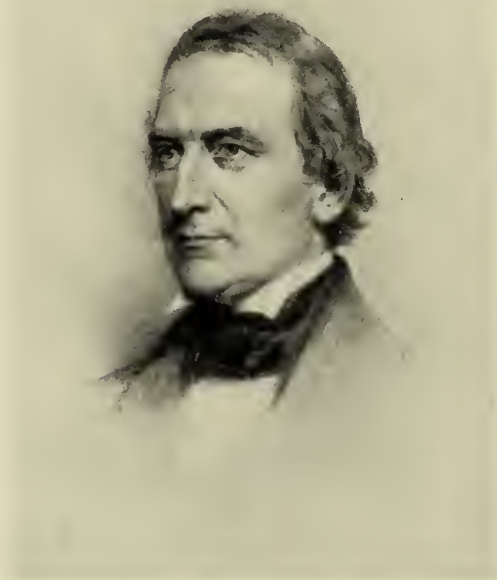
BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, M.D., Founder of the Botanic Garden at Harvard, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, March 4, 1754. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh and at Leyden, where he was graduated in 1780. In 1783, he was active in promoting the establishment of the Medical School at Harvard, in which he held the Chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, known as the Hersey Professorship, until 1812. Always a close student of natural history, he was Professor of this science at Brown for seven years, and delivered there what is said to be the first course of lectures on that subject given in this country. Through his gifts and his work Harvard became the possessor of many valuable collections of minerals, and in addition to this he established a Botanic Garden. Dr. Waterhouse was a prominent advocate of vaccination at the time when it was frowned upon by members of the Medical Faculty. In 1812 he accepted the position of Medical Supervisor of Military Posts in New England, which office he held for fourteen years. Dr. Waterhouse was a fellow of the American Academy, also a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical Society. He died in Cambridge, October 2, 1846. He published many books, mostly on subjects connected with his profession, but including several political essays and some fiction.

WALKER, James, 1794-1874.

Born in Burlington, Mass., 1794; graduated at Harvard, 1814; Pastor at Charlestown, Mass.; Overseer and Fellow at Harvard; Prof. Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Policy there, 1838-53; President of Harvard, 1853-60; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1874.

JAMES WALKER, S.T.D., LL.D., eighteenth President of Harvard, was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, August 16, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814 and at Harvard Divinity School in 1817, and served as Pastor of the Unitarian Church at Charlestown for twenty-one years. He was an urgent advocate of the cause of School and College education, was a well-known and successful lecturer, and a man of great scholarly attainments. With Harvard he was prominently identified as Overseer, 1825-36, Fellow 1834-53, and again as Overseer 1864-1870. In 1838, he accepted the Chair of Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Policy at Harvard, and in 1853 he

took the Presidency of that institution, having previously served as acting President for a period in 1845-1846. Dr. Walker retained the Presidency until 1860. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Harvard in 1835, and that of Doctor of Laws by Yale in 1853, and by Harvard in 1860. He published many of his lectures, notably a course of Lowell Institute lectures on the Philosophy of Religion, as well as several volumes of essays and sermons. He also edited as College text-books several of the best-known works on philosophy and psychology. Dr. Walker died in Cambridge,



JAMES WALKER

December 23, 1874, bequeathing to his *alma mater* \$15,000, in addition to his private library, which was of considerable value.

WEBBER, Samuel, 1759-1810.

Born in Byfield, Mass., in 1759; graduated at Harvard, 1784; Tutor, 1787; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1789; President of Harvard, 1806; Commissioner to settle boundary line between U. S. and British Provinces; Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of American Philosophical Society; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1810.

SAMUEL WEBBER, S.T.D., thirteenth President of Harvard, was born in Byfield, Massachusetts, in 1759, and graduated from Harvard

in 1784 and entered the ministry. He was made a Tutor in 1787, and was given the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1789, which he held until he was raised to the Presidency, March 3, 1806. Dr. Webber had no peculiar advantages of birth or early education, and his youth was employed largely in the labors of agriculture. His administration of the affairs of the University, however, was characterized by popularity and success. He was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces. He was Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was the author of a System of Mathematics which was intended for use in Harvard, also of a Eulogy on President Willard. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1806. He died in Cambridge, July 17, 1810.

WILLARD, Joseph, 1738-1804.

Born in Biddeford, Me., 1738; in early life a coastwise sailor; graduated at Harvard, 1765; Tutor, 1765-72; Fellow, 1768-72; Pastor at Beverly, Mass., 1772; President of Harvard, 1781-1804; died in Bedford, Mass., 1804.

JOSEPH WILLARD, S.T.D., LL.D., twelfth President of Harvard, was the grandson of Vice-President Samuel Willard, and was born in Biddeford, Maine, January 9, 1738. Being left fatherless in his early youth he became for a time a coastwise sailor. Through the generosity of friends he entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1765, and remained as a Tutor until 1772, serving also as a Fellow 1768-1772. On November 25, 1772, he was ordained in Beverly, Massachusetts, and became the colleague of the Rev. Joseph Champney of the First Congregational Church. In 1781 he was elected to the Presidency of Harvard, being installed December 19 of that year. This office he held for the remainder of his life. He found the College in a lax state of discipline, but he sustained the authority of his position manfully. Harvard honored him by the bestowal of the Doctor of Divinity degree in 1785, and Yale by conferring the Doctor of Laws in 1791. He also held the Bachelor of Arts degree (honorary) from Yale, bestowed in 1765. He served as Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and held memberships in various other American and foreign organizations. President Willard's health began to fail some years

before his death, which occurred in Bedford, Massachusetts, September 25, 1804, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a sound Greek scholar and left a Greek manuscript. His publications were a few sermons, a Latin address on the death of Washington, and mathematical and astronomical papers in *Memoirs of the American Academy and Transactions of the Philosophical Society*.

WILLARD, Samuel, 1640-1707.

Born, 1640; graduated at Harvard, 1659; Pastor at Groton, 1663; Fellow of Harvard, 1692-99; Vice-President 1700-1707, and Acting President 1701-1707; died in Boston, Mass., 1707.

SAMUEL WILLARD, A.M., was the first to administer the government of Harvard under the title of Vice-President. The father of this clergyman was Simon Willard of Concord, a man of



SAMUEL WILLARD

standing in both civil and military life. Samuel Willard was born January 31, 1640, was graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1659, and afterwards was settled in the ministry at Groton, Massachusetts. The atrocities of King Philip's War drove Mr. Willard back to Boston about 1676. Here he was settled as the colleague of the Rev. Thomas Thacher, the first minister of the Old South Church,

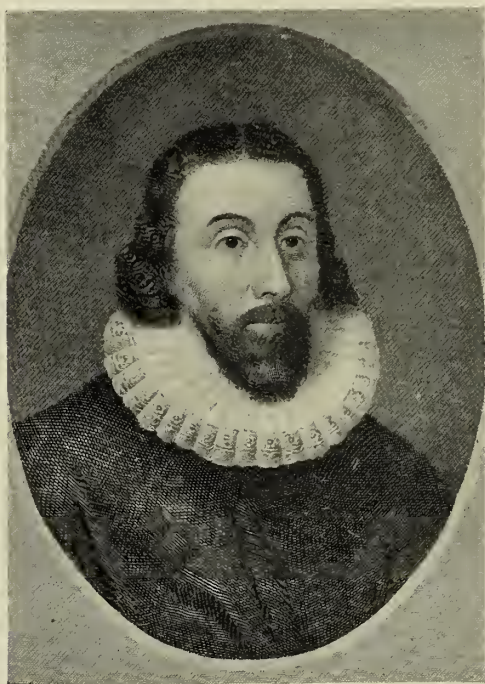
April 10, 1678 (March 31, old style). He was a Fellow of Harvard from 1692 to 1699, and on January 10, 1700, he was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the College. Increase Mather being forced to flee to England to avoid persecution at the hands of Randolph, the administration of affairs developed upon Willard in 1701. He never was inaugurated as President, but retained his title of Vice-President, which was probably due to his retaining his connection with the Old South Church. He officiated as President, however, six years, dying at Boston, September 12, 1707, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His publications were numerous. Perhaps no divine but Cotton Mather prepared more works for the press. He was one of the few clergymen who opposed the tide of witchcraft delusion in 1692. It was in the early part of his acting Presidency that the printing establishment which was nearly coeval with the College was abandoned. Of his sermons he published several collections in bound form, and at the time of his death left manuscripts of a theological nature which, published in Boston in 1726, are said to constitute the first miscellaneous folio volume printed in this country.

WINTHROP, John, 1588-1649.

Born in Edwardston, Suffolk, Eng., 1588; Justice of the Peace; practised law; Attorney in the Court of Wards and Liveries, 1626; Governor of Mass., 1630-34, 1637-40, 1642-44, and 1646-49; aided in founding Harvard; died in Boston, Mass., 1649.

JOHN WINTHROP, first Governor of Massachusetts, and one of the Founders of Harvard, was one of the most notable figures in the early history of New England. Born in Edwardston, Suffolk, England, January 22, 1588, he gave promise very early in life of those qualities necessary for command and administration which made themselves so manifest in his later life. Married when only a boy of seventeen, he was made a Justice of the Peace at eighteen, and it was noted at that time that he was "exemplary for his grave and Christian deportment." The death of his wife led him to depend upon the consolations of the Christian religion, and there is good reason for thinking that he intended at this time to take Holy Orders. This idea was abandoned, and he gave himself up to the practice of law and his duties as a magistrate. He was appointed one of the attorneys in the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1626. It seems that his coming to America was a rather

sudden step, since the earliest allusion to his purpose is found in a letter written in May 1629. In October of the same year he was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the company in London. On June 22, 1630, with a fleet of eleven ships, he arrived at Salem, whence the expedition moved to Boston and Charlestown in a few days. Entirely out of touch as Winthrop was with the political and religious conditions of England at that time, it is easy to see why the tidings from the free new world across the ocean should lead a man of his belief and character to cast in his lot with the pioneers.



JOHN WINTHROP

He was in strong sympathy with the Puritan spirit, despite the fact that he was a member of the Church of England, and this Puritan spirit was provoking enormous opposition from the English clergy headed by Laud, the Bishop of London. Twelve times Governor of the Colony, Winthrop devoted all of his time to the upbuilding of the Suffolk settlement. During the nineteen years of his life which he passed in Massachusetts he saw the city which he had founded grow to be a happy, prosperous town, which already gave promise of the great power it would exert at a later day. He aided in the founding of the first College in the country, which has now become Harvard University, in the establishment of free schools, and of many churches. Believing

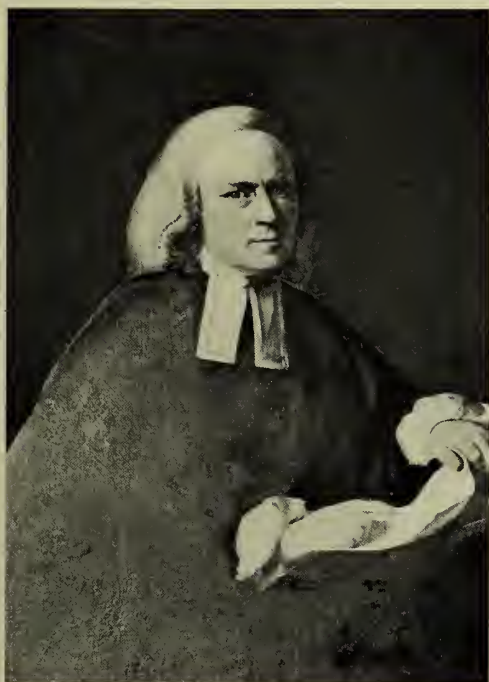
the Puritan religion to be the best adapted for the time and place in which he lived, he forsook the Church of England, and became a Congregationalist. Palfrey speaks of him thus: "Certain it is that among the millions of living men descended from those whom he ruled, there is not one who does not, through efficient influences, transmitted in society and in thought along the intervening generations, owe much of what is best within him and in the circumstances about him to the benevolent and courageous wisdom of John Winthrop." The journals which he kept during his Governorship were published long years afterward and furnish the main record of the Boston settlement. He died in the city which he had done more than any other one man to create, on the 26th of March 1649. In College Book No. I, the oldest of the Harvard Records, there is a list of books given by Governor Winthrop. All were probably burned in the fire of 1764, which destroyed the second Harvard Hall.

WINTHROP, John, 1714-1779.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1714; graduated at Harvard, 1732; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard, 1738-79; Fellow of Harvard, 1765-79; Judge of Probate for Middlesex county; member of the Governor's Council; member of the Royal Society of London; received the LL.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh, 1771; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1779.

JOHN WINTHROP, LL.D., for more than forty years Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard, was in the last century perhaps the foremost teacher of science in this country. He was the son of Chief-Justice Adam Winthrop, and was born in Boston, December 19, 1714. Graduating at Harvard in 1732, he assumed in 1738 the position in which he became eminent and which he held until his death. He also officiated as a Fellow of Harvard from 1765 to 1779, and in 1773-74 administered a portion of the duties of Acting President. To his influence is accredited in great part the attention which Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) gave to physical science. It is also claimed for him that he laid the foundations of the science of seismology, as a result of his observations and computations of the phenomena attending the great earthquake in New England in November 1755. In 1740 he observed the first of the transits of Mercury that occurred in that century, and in 1761 he took observations on the second transit, making

a journey to Newfoundland for the purpose. This trip was made under the auspices and at the expense of the Colonial Government, and it is believed was the earliest purely scientific expedition sent out by any American state. Professor Winthrop made also many observations in the matter of comets, and contributed the results of other important researches which stimulated and advanced the development of astronomy. He participated considerably in the public life of the Colony, was for several years Judge of Probate for Middlesex county, and in 1773-74 was member of the Governor's Council.



JOHN WINTHROP

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh in 1771. Professor N. S. Shaler has said of him: "Although Professor Winthrop has left no work of any importance to modern physicists, his influence in determining a scientific spirit in New England was great. He laid the foundations of scientific inquiry in Harvard. Though not the earliest of the Massachusetts men of science—for he was preceded by Thomas Brattle, Zabdiel Boylston and others—he deserves the first place among the pioneers of natural science in New England." Professor Winthrop died in Cambridge, May 3, 1779.

His son, James Winthrop, a Harvard graduate in 1769, was Librarian of Harvard 1772-87, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for several years, and Register of Probate for a long period.

WILLIAMS, Henry Willard, 1821-1895.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1821; engaged in business; graduated at Harvard Medical School, 1849; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Boston City Hospital; Lecturer Harvard Medical School, 1866-71; Professor of Ophthalmology at Harvard, 1871-91; President American Ophthalmological Society; Vice-President at the International Congress of that body in London, 1872; died at Boston, Mass., 1895.

HENRY WILLARD WILLIAMS, A.M., M.D., for many years connected with the Harvard Medical School as Professor in Ophthalmology, was widely known for his special investigations in his chosen profession, as well as a generous adviser on the every-day application of its principles. Born in Boston, December 11, 1821, he was educated in Boston and Salem, and until his twenty-fourth year was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was graduated in medicine at Harvard in 1849, and gained immediate prominence as an oculist. He early received the appointment as Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Boston City Hospital, and became a Lecturer in the Harvard Medical School in 1866. In 1871 he was appointed to the Professorship of Ophthalmology, which he held for twenty years. Dr. Williams was connected with many medical societies both in this country and abroad. He was for some years President of the American Ophthalmological Society, and at the International Congress in London in 1872, was a Vice-President of that body. He was also a fellow of the American Academy. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1868. A number of books from his pen explained the use of the eyes and the diseases resulting from their abuse. Among them were: *A Practical Guide to the Study of Diseases of the Eye*; *Recent Advances in Ophthalmic Science*; *Optical Defects in School-children*; *Our Eyes and How to Take Care of them*, a Boylston Prize essay; and the *Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Eye*. Dr. Williams died in Boston, June 13, 1895. Several years before his death he gave to Harvard securities to the value of \$25,000, to found the Henry Willard Williams Professorship of Ophthalmology in the Medical School. An oil painting of Professor Williams, given by his family in 1898, hangs in the Faculty Room of the Medical School.

ANDREW, Samuel, 1656-1737.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1656; graduated at Harvard, 1675; Fellow of Harvard, 1679-1684; Acting President of Harvard; one of the ten clergymen to whom the charter of Yale was granted; Trustee of Yale, 1701; Rector of Yale, 1707; Pastor of the First Church of Milford, Conn.; died in Milford, 1737.

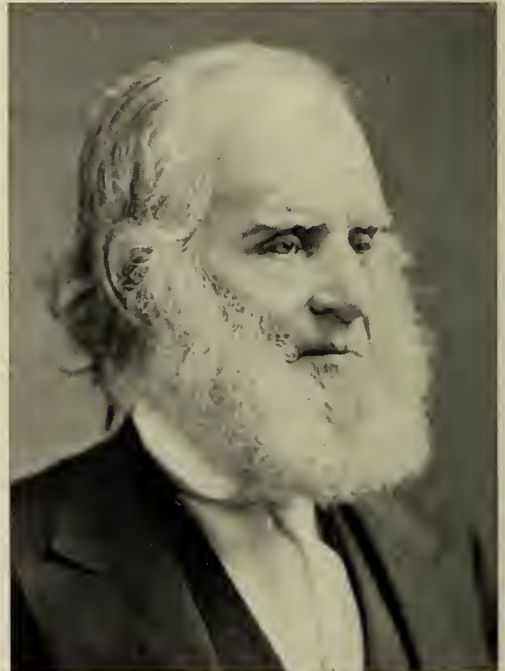
SAMUEL ANDREW, second Rector of Yale, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1656. He graduated from Harvard in 1675 and remained at the College for a number of years, gaining a great reputation both as a scholar and as an instructor. For five years (1679-84) he was a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation, and during two vacancies in the Presidency he was obliged to fill most of the duties of that position. The experience so gained was most valuable to him in shaping the beginnings of Yale and in his later work as Rector of the younger College. In 1685 he removed to Milford, Connecticut, where he was ordained Minister over the church. Shortly afterward he married the daughter of Governor Treat, one of his parishioners. His name appears as one of the ten clergymen to whom the original Charter was granted by the General Assembly. Upon the incorporation of the College, in 1701, he was appointed one of the original Trustees. At the death of Rector Pierson in March 1707, Mr. Andrew was chosen Rector *pro tem.*, although he still remained over his church at Milford, while the instruction and discipline of the classes was entrusted to two young Tutors at Saybrook. Indeed the Rector's active work seems to have been confined to presiding at meetings of the Trustees and at the annual Commencement. Such an arrangement was obviously unsatisfactory and seems to have been continued only because of the difficulty in securing a resident Rector. When therefore the College was moved to New Haven in 1717, he willingly resigned the Rectorship to his son-in-law, Timothy Cutler. He retained his place on the Board of Trustees and occasionally presided publicly as Rector *pro tem.* until his death on January 24, 1737. He was a member of the Yale Corporation for thirty years, and Pastor of the First Church of Milford for fifty-two years—a man of exemplary holiness and unwearied labors; modest, courteous and beneficent.

BACON, Leonard, 1802-1881.

Born in Detroit, Mich., 1802; educated at Yale and at the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary; Pastor of a church in New Haven for fifty-seven years; Pro-

fessor and Lecturer at Yale; Associate Editor of the *Christian Spectator*; one of the founders of the *New Englander* and the *Independent*; and was the author of several works, principally religious; died, 1881.

LEONARD BACON, D.D., LL.D., Professor and Lecturer at Yale, was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 19, 1802. His father was David Bacon, an early missionary among the Indians of Michigan and Ohio. Graduating from Yale in 1820 he studied Theology at the Andover (Massachusetts) Seminary, and in March 1825, became Pastor of a Congregational church in New Haven, Connecticut, where he labored continuously for fifty-



LEONARD BACON

seven years. He was one of the most noted Congregationalist preachers and writers of his day, and took an active part in all important religious, political and philanthropic movements. In 1826 he became one of the editors of the *Christian Spectator*, assisted in establishing the *New Englander*, in 1843, and in 1847 was associated with Doctors Storrs and Thompson in founding the *Independent*. From 1866 to 1871 he was Acting Professor of Systematic Theology at Yale, was Lecturer on Church Polity and American Church History for the succeeding ten years, and Fellow of that College from 1839 to 1846, and again from 1864 to 1881. From Hamilton he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1842, and that of Doctor of Laws was

given him by Harvard in 1870. Dr. Bacon died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 24, 1881. Beside the Select Works of Richard Baxter with a Biography; he published a Manual for Young Church Members; Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven; Sketch of Rev. David Bacon; and numerous pamphlets, sermons, reviews, etc.

BADGER, Milton, 1800-1873.

Born in Coventry, Conn., 1800; graduated at Yale, 1823; studied theology at the Andover (Mass.) and Yale Seminaries; Tutor at Yale, 1826-27; ordained to the ministry, 1828; and Senior Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society for thirty-four years; died in Madison, Conn., 1873.

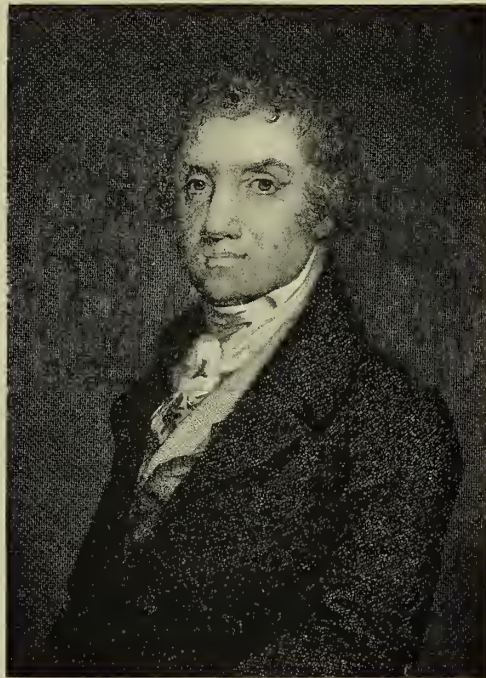
MILTON BADGER, D.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, May 6, 1800. He was graduated at Yale with honor in the Class of 1823 and received his Master's degree in course. His theological studies were begun at the Seminary in Andover, Massachusetts, but after an offer of a Tutorship at Yale in 1826 induced him to return, he filled that position with ability while completing his divinity course. From 1828 to 1835 he occupied the pulpit of the South Congregational Church, Andover, which he relinquished to become Assistant Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, and succeeding Dr. Peters as Senior Secretary he fulfilled the arduous duties of that responsible position with wisdom and faithfulness for a period of thirty-four years. Dr. Badger died in Madison, Connecticut, March 1, 1873. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Middlebury in 1844.

BALDWIN, Abraham, 1754-1807.

Born in Guilford, Conn., 1754; graduated at Yale, 1772, and Tutor four years; Chaplain in the Revolutionary War; practised law in Savannah, Ga.; member of the Ga. Legislature, the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Continental Congress, the National House Representatives, and the Senate; and President *pro tem.* of the latter; died in Washington, D. C., 1807.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN, M.A., Tutor at Yale, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, November 6, 1754. He was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1772, and receiving the appointment of Tutor in 1775, served in that capacity until 1779. From 1777 till the close of the Revolution he offici-

ated as Chaplain in the Army, and in 1784 at the advice of General Greene, he settled in Savannah, Georgia. He was admitted to the Bar the same year and also elected Representative to the Legislature where he labored diligently to secure the charter and an endowment for the University of Georgia, which was established according to his own plans and ideas, and he was its President for a number of years. He took an active part in the Constitutional Convention, May 25 to September 17, 1787; was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1788; member of the National



ABRAHAM BALDWIN

House of Representatives from 1789 to 1799, in which year he was chosen United States Senator. Mr. Baldwin was President *pro tem.* of the Senate in 1801 and again in 1802, and continued a member of that body until his death, which occurred at the National Capitol, March 4, 1807. He educated his six half-brothers and sisters and among the former was Henry Baldwin, LL.D., Yale 1797, member of Congress from Pennsylvania and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

BERKELEY, George, 1684-1753.

Born in Kilerin, Ireland, 1684; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, 1707; Dean of Derry, 1724; presented Yale a valuable collection of books, also his farm at

Newport, R. I.; established at Yale a graduate scholarship, the first scholarship established in America; appointed Bishop of Cloyne; removed to the University at Oxford, where he died in 1753.

GEORGE BERKELEY, Founder of the Berkelian Scholarships at Yale, was born in Kilerin, near Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1684. He became a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1707, and entering the service of the Established Church, was made Dean of Derry in 1724. In the following year he issued "a Proposal for the better supplying of churches in our foreign plantations, and the converting of savage Americans to Christianity by a College to be erected in the Summer Islands, otherwise called the isles of Bermudas." The Dean's project was well received by churchmen and philanthropists and gave inspiration for the well-known lines:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

In 1728, Dean Berkeley succeeded in securing from the British government the promise to appropriate a large sum for the foundation of the College, and departing in September of that year for his new field of labor, fully believing that he would soon commence its establishment, he went to Newport, Rhode Island, in January 1729, for the purpose of arranging for a regular supply of provision for his institution. While sojourning in Newport he purchased a farm which he named Whitehall, built a house, and turned his attention to study, preaching and literary employment, while waiting for the expected appropriation, and completing one of his celebrated treatises, *Alciphron*, or the *Minute Philosopher*. He saw but little of this country during his stay of nearly three years, but from several noted scholars who visited him in his retreat he learned much concerning the education and religious affairs of the Colonies. Among these were the Rev. Jared Eliot and Samuel Johnson, the former a Congregational preacher and the latter a clergyman of the Church of England, formerly a Tutor at Yale and later its President. Through the efforts of Dr. Johnson, Dean Berkeley was induced to interest himself in the welfare of Yale, and after his return to England, which he was forced to do when it became clear to him that the government had no intention of keeping its promise, he collected and sent over a large assortment of valuable books, mostly classical works, which at the present time form a treasured part of

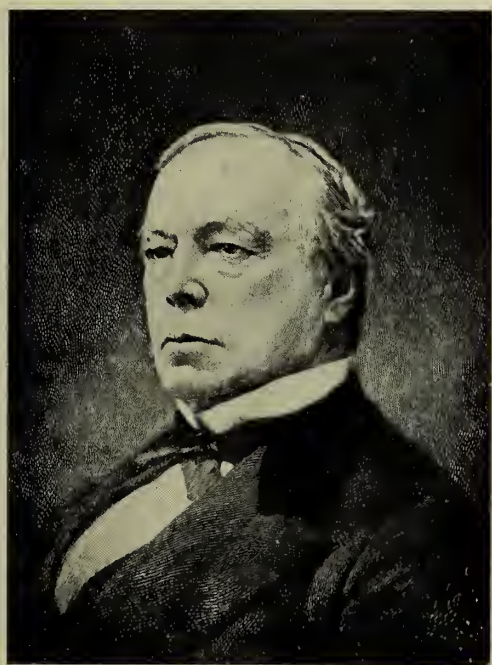
the Yale Library. The Dean also deeded his farm to the College, the income from which was to be devoted to the maintenance of three students during the intervening time between their first and second degrees, to be known as "scholars of the house." It was stipulated that they should be selected after an examination in Latin and Greek, and the entire paper describing the conditions is a most interesting instrument as it is the first provision made for the establishment of graduate scholarships and competitive examination for special prizes at any American College. Should there be at any time a vacancy in these scholarships, the surplus income thus arising was to be expended in Latin and Greek books for the benefit of undergraduates. Since 1733, the Berkelian scholarships have been awarded regularly, many of Yale's noted graduates having received these honors. In 1762 the Whitehall farm was rented by the College for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. About the year 1734 Dean Berkeley was appointed Bishop of Cloyne, where he remained many years, and when the See of Clogher was offered him he declined. On account of failing health he removed to the University at Oxford, where he died on January 14 of the following year, and his remains were interred in Christ Church. His writings are still considered both interesting and instructive. His interest in American educational institutions continued unabated after his departure and Yale was not the only College to profit by his generosity, for he also added to the library of Harvard. His memory is fittingly preserved in New Haven, where a memorial window was sometime since placed in Battell Chapel, in which his scholarship prizes are bestowed. The Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, was named in his honor by Bishop Williams, the site of the California State University bears the name of Berkeley, and at Newport, Rhode Island, in memory of his having while residing there presented Trinity Church with an organ, the Berkeley Memorial Chapel was erected in 1886.

BATTELL, Robbins, 1819-1895.

Born in Norfolk, Conn., 1819; graduated at Yale, 1839; Colonel of the State Militia; member of Conn. Legislature; Judge of Probate; delegate to Peace Convention at Washington, 1861; State Comptroller, 1866; President Conn. Hist. Soc.; Corporate Member American Board; Trustee Conn. Hospital for the Insane; founder Robbins School at Norfolk, Conn.; presented Battell Chapel to Yale; founded the Department of Music at Yale; a benefactor of Yale, Williams

College, Northfield Seminary, Beloit College, and many others; died in Newark, N. J., 1851.

ROBBINS BATTELL, M.A., Benefactor of Yale, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, April 9, 1819. Four of his ancestors, among them Governor Bradford, were Mayflower Pilgrims, and Mr. Battell also traced his descent from Dr. LeBaron, the Huguenot physician of Plymouth. His father, Joseph Battell, was a country merchant who, by large purchases of Western land added to an handsome fortune gained in trade. His mother was Sarah Robbins, daughter of the first Pastor of the Congre-



ROBBINS BATTELL

gational Church at Norfolk. Mr. Battell entered Yale in 1836, and was noted throughout his College course, as in after life also, for his love of music. He graduated in 1839, and on his father's death in 1842, assumed the charge of his large estate. He soon won a wide reputation as a careful and upright business man, and although he had no taste or desire for public life, this very success brought to him public appointments which his high conceptions of the duties of a citizen would not allow him to decline. He was appointed a Colonel of the State Militia, sat for a number of years in the State Legislature and was for a score of years Judge of Probate. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Convention at Washington, but when he saw that war was inevitable he became a staunch supporter of the admin-

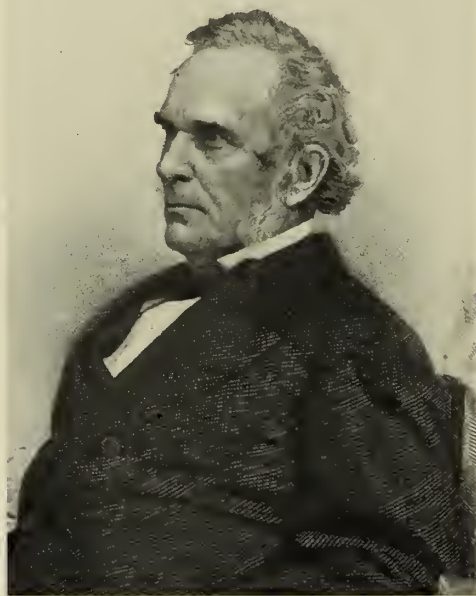
istration, and gave both time and money to the advice and aid of Governor Buckingham, the War Governor of Connecticut. In 1866 Mr. Battell was elected State Comptroller. He was also President of the Connecticut Historical Society, for eighteen years a corporate member of the American Board, and for many years Trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane. Usefulness was the keynote of his life, and any position in which he could help his fellow men was gladly welcomed by him. Mr. Battell's generosity to his town, his College, and his State was only in part measured by his gifts which were constant and unostentatious. To his town of Norfolk he was a loyal friend. He made it an attractive summer place, with other members of his family he presented to it a memorial chapel and founded the Robbins School, a fine preparatory school. He also aided scores of young men and women in making their way through College; to the church of Norfolk he presented a chime of bells; he also opened his library and art galleries freely to the town people and gave many concerts by noted artists for their enjoyment. To Yale Mr. Battell and the other members of his family have been generous benefactors. It is estimated that their gifts have amounted to \$300,000, most of which was given for Battell Chapel and its recent enlargement. Mr. Battell also presented a chime of bells for the Chapel, and by large gifts founded the Department of Music in the University. Mr. Battell was a talented musician and composer. His especial delight was in church chimes and bells and of these he made numerous gifts, including chimes to Yale, Williams College, Northfield Seminary, Beloit College and many others. Mr. Battell was a man of unquestioned integrity, quiet temper and gentle manner and in the town of Norfolk and later in life in New York City he occupied a unique place in the confidence and respect of all his acquaintances. He married August 15, 1849, Miss Ellen R. Mills, of Newark, New Jersey, who died March 19, 1851. Mr. Battell died in Norfolk, Connecticut, January 26, 1895. One daughter Mrs. Frederic P. Terry survived him.

BUCKINGHAM, William Alfred, 1804-1875.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., 1804; educated at the common schools; Mayor of Norwich; Governor of Conn., 1858-1866; benefactor of Yale Theological School; President of American Temperance Union; Moderator of the first National Congregational Council; corpor-

ate member of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; U. S. Senator, 1858-1875; died, 1875.

WILLIAM ALFRED BUCKINGHAM, Benefactor of Yale, and Connecticut's famous war Governor, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 28, 1804, and received his education at the common schools, spending his boyhood on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where he became a successful merchant and manufacturer, and was several times Mayor of the city. In 1858, he was elected Governor of the State, and served by successive re-elections until



WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM

1866, when he declined a renomination. His administration covered the period of the Civil War, during which he was exceedingly prompt and energetic in measures to sustain the National Government, and he was voted as one of the Governors on whom President Lincoln especially leaned. Governor Buckingham was a liberal contributor for benevolent, religious and educational purposes, among his gifts being \$25,000 to the Theological School of Yale. He was President of the American Temperance Union, Moderator of the first National Congregational Council, and one of the corporate members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. After retiring from the Governorship he spent two years in private life, but in 1868 was elected to the United States Senate, and served until

his death, February 3, 1875, just before the expiration of his Senatorial term.

BUCKINGHAM, Thomas, 1646-1709.

Born in Milford, Conn., 1646; Trustee of Yale, 1701-1709; at the age of eighteen began preaching at Westfield, Conn.; moderator of the famous Synod at Saybrook, 1708; the first Commencement of Yale was held at his house; died, 1709.

THOMAS BUCKINGHAM, third in the list of the original Trustees of Yale, was born in 1646, the youngest child of Thomas and Hannah Buckingham, of Milford, Connecticut. It is not certainly known where he was educated, but he probably studied at the "Hopkins College" in New Haven and later with Rev. John Whiting of Hartford. He was the only one of the original Trustees of Yale not a graduate of Harvard. At the age of eighteen he preached in Westfield, Connecticut, and in 1665 began preaching in Saybrook, where he remained for forty-three years, although he was not ordained or installed until 1670, on account of his youth. He was a faithful Pastor, and on account of the high esteem in which he was held as a business adviser he was often appointed on committees in matters of difficulty and importance. He was one of the Moderators of the famous Synod which convened at Saybrook in 1708, and formed the platform for the government of the churches. He was prominent among the Trustees, and because of business ability and the nearness of his home to the new College he exercised a great and wise influence upon its early beginnings. The first Commencement was held at his house, September 16, 1702, and the degree of Master of Arts was then given to his son. Mr. Buckingham was twice married, first to Hester Hosmer of Hartford (1666), by whom he had nine children, and after her death to Mary Hooker of Farrington, August 10, 1703. He died April 1, 1709.

CHAUNCY, Israel, 1644-1703.

Born in Scituate, Mass., 1644; graduated at Harvard, 1661; studied medicine and theology with his father; teacher in "Hopkins College," now Hopkins Grammar School; Pastor in Stratford, Conn.; Chaplain and Surgeon of Conn. troops, 1676; one of the founders of Yale; presiding officer at first meeting; chosen Rector in 1701, but declined; Trustee of Yale; died, 1703.

ISRAEL CHAUNCY, M. A., one of the founders and original Trustees of Yale, was the youngest son of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, the

second President of Harvard College. He was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1644, and was educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1661 with his brothers, Nathaniel and Elnathan. After studying medicine and theology with his father, he was sent by him, on the request of the town of New Haven to furnish them with an "able man, to teach in the newly founded 'Hopkins College,'" now the Hopkins Grammar School. He was soon chosen as Pastor of the church in Stratford, Connecticut, and was ordained in 1665. Here he spent the rest of his life as a learned, able and devoted Pastor and a skilful physician. In 1676, he was appointed Chaplain and Surgeon of the Connecticut troops. Mr. Chauncey was one of the founders of Yale. His name is second on the list, and on account of his age and dignity he was probably the presiding officer at the historic first meeting, when he gave ten volumes for the new school. On November 11, 1701, he was chosen Rector, and requested to "condescend to remove himself and family to the College;" this honor he declined on account of "age and other circumstances alleged." He married Mary Nichols, January, 1667, and after her death he married Sarah Hudson, of New Haven, November 11, 1684. He died March 14, 1703, creating the first vacancy in the Board of Trustees, which was filled by the election of the Rev. Moses Noyes, of Lyme.

CHAUNCEY, Nathaniel, 1681-1756.

Born in Hatfield, Mass., 1681; the first to receive a degree from Yale; had charge of Hopkins Grammar School at Hadley, Mass.; taught the Grammar School at Springfield, Mass.; began preaching at Durham, Conn., about 1704, where he remained until his death; died in Durham, Conn., 1756.

NATHANIEL CHAUNCEY, M.A., the first recipient of a degree from Yale, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, September 21, 1681. He was the fifth child of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncy (Harvard, 1661) and of Abigail Strong, and the grandson of Rev. Charles Chauncy, second President of Harvard. After his father's death (1685), he was brought up and educated by his uncle, Rev. Israel Chauncy, who was one of the founders of Yale. When the first Commencement of the new Collegiate School, afterwards Yale College, was held at Saybrook, September 11, 1702, "four young gentlemen," says President Clap in his Annals, "who had before been graduated at the College of Cambridge, and one more, who had a private education,

received the Degree of Master of Arts." This one was Nathaniel Chauncey, who had probably resided for a short time before Commencement with Rector Pierson, and who, according to the family traditions, had presented himself before the Corporation as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but was found upon examination to be worthy of the higher degree of Master of Arts. The rest of Nathaniel Chauncey's life was that of the typical clergyman of his time. After "graduation" he first had charge of the Hopkins Grammar School in Hadley, Massachusetts. He then taught the Grammar School at Springfield, Massachusetts, at the same time studying theology under the Rev. Daniel Brewer. About 1704 he began to preach in the new town of Durham, Connecticut, where, although not ordained until 1711, he preached uninterruptedly until his death in 1756. He married, October 12, 1708, Sarah Judson of Stratford. They had six children, the two youngest sons graduating from Yale in 1740 and 1743. His life was useful and honorable. Besides being a leader of the "Old Light" section of Connecticut theologians and the publisher of several sermons of note, he was a Fellow of Yale from 1746 to 1752. He died February 1, 1756.

CLAP, Thomas, 1703-1767.

Born in Scituate, Mass., 1703; graduated at Harvard, 1722; Pastor of the First Church, Windham, Conn., 1726; Rector of Yale, 1740; drafted a new Charter for Yale, 1745; first President of Yale; caused the withdrawal of the students from the old First Church, 1752; established the College Church, 1757; resigned as President of Yale, 1766; among his publications are: *The Religious Constitution of Colleges*; *Nature, and Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation*; and *Nature and Motions of Meteors*; died in New Haven, Conn., 1767.

THOMAS CLAP, fifth Rector and first President of Yale, was the son of Stephen and Temperance Clap, Scituate, Massachusetts. He was born June 26, 1703. After studying with Rev. James McSparran, he entered Harvard and was graduated in 1722. He then studied theology with his former Tutor, and in February 1726 was asked to settle as Pastor of the First Church, Windham, Connecticut. In November 1727, he married Mary Whiting, daughter of his predecessor; she died in 1736, after two daughters had been born to them. Upon the resignation of Rector Williams in 1739, the Trustees of the College elected Rev. Mr. Clap

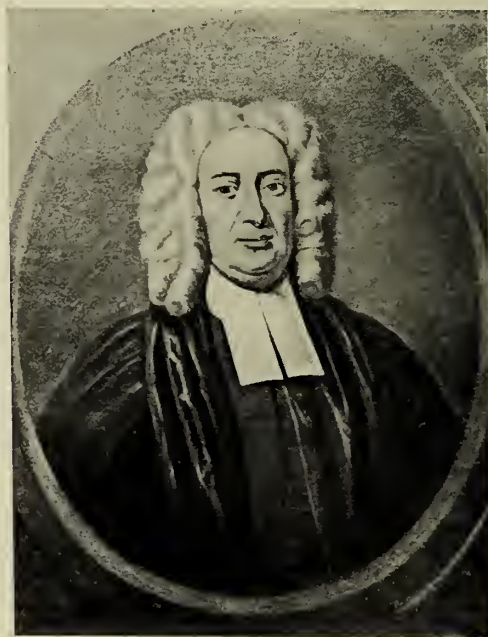
in his place, and on April 2, 1740, the new Rector entered upon his duties. The appointment gave general satisfaction. The new Rector was not only famous for his learning, but was also by far the most powerful and energetic man yet connected with the College. He was an independent and clear thinker and especially effective as a teacher. Dr. Daggett, his pupil and successor, says, "Instructing seemed to be the natural exercise and diversion of his mind." His energy and powers of organization were soon felt throughout the College. New laws and a classified catalogue were made for the Library; stricter rules of attendance were laid down for the students, and the course of studies was made more practical. His natural ability as an administrator led him to a study of the laws and customs of English and American Colleges and this resulted (1748) in a new Code of Laws for Yale. This was published in Latin, but its more interesting companion volume, a "book of customs" was only handed down in manuscript and soon lost. Rector Clap's studies and the rapid growth of the College convinced him that a new and broader Charter was needed. This was drafted by him and granted without a change by the General Assembly (1745). By it the Trustees were incorporated as the "President and Fellows of Yale College," the property of the College was partially exempted from taxation and the privileges granted in 1701 were more explicitly defined. Thus far President Clap's administration had been quiet and fruitful. But he was at heart a controversialist and when the "Great Awakening" of Whitefield and his friends aroused a bitter theological strife in the Colonies, President Clap became a leader on the conservative side. His first step was the withdrawal of the students from the old First Church (1752) and the establishment (1757) of a College Church. This led to a fierce war of pamphlets and embittered and estranged many friends of the College. In 1755, the Assembly refused to pass its usual grant to the College. In 1763, a formal memorial, proposing a "Visitation" by the Colonial authorities, was laid before the Assembly. President Clap himself defended the College and fairly conquered the memorialists in debate. But these outside troubles were increased by disorder among the students, and at Commencement, 1766, President Clap resigned. He lived less than four months longer, dying on January 7, 1767. The wide scope of his learning and interests is well shown by the titles of his works. Besides twelve unpublished manuscripts seventeen

books and pamphlets are extant. Among them are: Introduction to the Study of Philosophy; The Religious Constitution of Colleges; Nature, and Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation; and Nature and Motions of Meteors.

CUTLER, Timothy, 1684-1765.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., 1684; graduated at Harvard, 1701; Pastor at Stratford, Conn., 1709; Rector of Yale; resigned as Rector, 1722; ordained Deacon and Priest; received the degree of D.D. from Oxford and Cambridge; Rector of Christ Church, Boston, Mass., 1723; died in Boston, Mass., 1765.

TIMOTHY CUTLER, D.D., third Rector of Yale, was the son of Major John and Martha Cutler of Charlestown in "Massachusetts Bay," and was born May 31, 1684. In 1701 he gradu-



TIMOTHY CUTLER

ated from Harvard, and in 1709 was ordained and settled in Stratford, Connecticut. In March 1719, on the recommendation of the Governor's Council that "a person of larger experience and weightier character take up his residence at the College at once, with the authority of Rector" and largely by the influence of Rev. Mr. Andrew, the temporary Rector whose daughter he had married, Mr. Cutler was appointed Rector *pro tem*. When this temporary engagement expired, the consent of the Trustees was secured for his full appointment on a

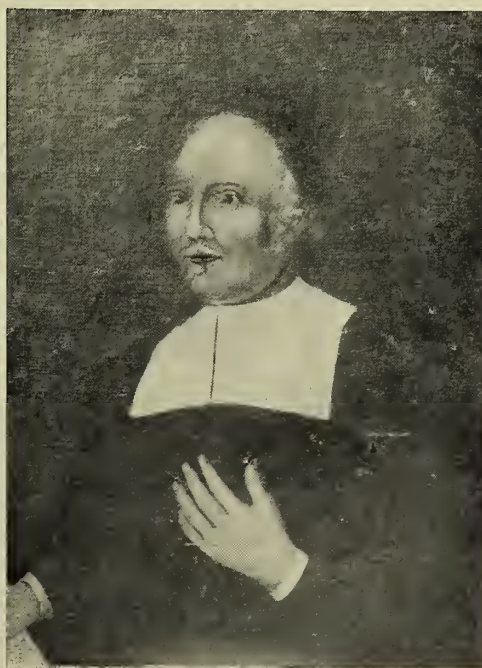
salary of £140 and steps were taken to obtain his release from his Stratford parish. He entered upon his new work with characteristic energy and success. In July 1719, Jonathan Edwards, then a Junior in College, writes his father: "I take very great content under my present tuition as all the rest of the scholars seem to do under theirs. Mr. Cutler is extraordinarily courteous to us, has a very good spirit of government, keeps the school in excellent order, seems to increase in learning, is loved and respected by all who are under him, and when he is spoken of in the school or town he generally has the title of President." At Commencement his services were approved by a formal vote of the Trustees, and the General Assembly of Connecticut showed its good will toward him by a vote freeing him from taxes during his continuance in office. For a long time however his theological studies had caused him great distress of mind, especially with regard to the validity of the Presbyterian Ordination and on September 13, 1722, with several other clergymen he appeared before the Board of Trustees and announced that all of them "were seeking light on the duty of entering the visible communion of the Church of England." The Trustees asked them to reconsider the matter but on October 16, after a public disputation, with Governor Saltonstall as Moderator, Rector Cutler, with the Rev. Samuel Johnson and Tutor Daniel Browne, resolved to withdraw from the Congregational Church. The duty of the Trustees was plain. On the next day it was "voted that the Trustees, in faithfulness to the trust reposed in them, do excuse the Rev. Mr. Cutler from all further service as Rector of Yale College." On November 5, he sailed from Boston to obtain orders in England and after being ordained Deacon and then Priest and receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity from both Oxford and Cambridge he returned to Boston as missionary of the Propagation Society. From September 1723, until his death, August 17, 1765, he served as Rector of Christ Church in Boston, although his active life ended with a stroke of paralysis in 1756. Naturally of a cold and haughty temperament his attitude toward Yale in his later years was one of unsparing criticism and hostility. President Stiles, whose father was a graduate of 1722, the year of Cutler's resignation from the Rectorship of Yale, describes him thus: "He was of a high, lofty and despotic mien. He made a grand figure as the head of a College." And the Rev. John Eliot, writing of his later life in Boston, says: "He was haughty and

overbearing in his manners. . . . He never could win the rising generation because he found it so difficult to be condescending; nor had he intimates of his own age and flock. But people of every denomination looked upon him with a kind of veneration and his extensive learning excited esteem and respect where there was nothing to move or hold the affection of the heart."

DAVENPORT, John, 1597-1670.

Born in Coventry, England, 1597; studied at Coventry and Oxford, Eng.; Curate of the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, 1619; Vicar of St. Stephen's, London; received the degrees of B.D. and M.A. at Oxford, 1621; Co-Pastor of the English Church in Amsterdam; chosen one of the "seven pillars;" concealed the Regicide Judges, 1661; Pastor of the First Church, Boston, Mass., 1667; also a writer; died in Boston, Mass., 1670.

JOHN DAVENPORT, B.D., M.A. (Oxonian), to whose influence is directly traceable the first proposal for the foundation of a College in



JOHN DAVENPORT

New Haven, was from the first the spiritual leader of the New Haven Colony. He was born in Coventry, England, in March 1597, the son of Henry Davenport, Mayor of that city. After studying at the famous Free Grammar School of Coventry he went (1613) at the age of sixteen to Oxford,

where he remained for two years and then became for a short time Chaplain at Hilton Castle, near Durham. He then went to London, becoming Curate of the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry (1619); five years later he was elected Vicar of the neighboring church of St. Stephen's and in the next year took his Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts degrees at Oxford. He soon fell into disfavor with Bishop Laud on account of his Puritan principles, and when Laud was made Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1633, Davenport resigned his living, withdrew from the Established Church, and took refuge in Holland. He became co-pastor of the English church in Amsterdam but, after a controversy with his colleague, soon resigned. In 1636 Davenport returned to England, where he lived quietly and escaped Laud's notice until 1637, when he sailed from London with a company of Puritans, of whom his friend and parishioner, Theophilus Eaton, was the civil leader. They landed at Boston, but after a year's residence the whole company removed to Quinnipiac, the present New Haven. They arrived on April 14, 1638, and on the following day Mr. Davenport preached his first sermon. In June 1639, in a sermon before the Colonists, he proposed a plan for their civil government and, as the Colony's minister, was chosen one of the "seven pillars" to support it. He laid great emphasis upon the necessity of a system of free schools and New Haven, under his guidance, began to plan for a College as early as 1641. Owing to the protests of leading men from Massachusetts who feared the ruin of the newly founded College at Cambridge, the plan was formally given up for a time; but in 1660, largely through Davenport's advice, the Hopkins Grammar School was established through Governor Hopkins's bequest and the movement started which led Davenport's successor, James Pierpont, forty years later to call together the men who founded Yale College. In 1661 Davenport showed his old courage by concealing in his house the Regicide Judges, William Goffe and Edward Whalley, who had fled to New England upon the restoration of Charles II. The next few years were spent by him in a fruitless struggle to prevent the consolidation of the New Haven Colony with that of Connecticut. Embittered by his failure he wrote that "Christ's cause is lost in New Haven," and when in 1667 he was called to become Pastor of the First Church in Boston, he gladly accepted the change. Here, as previously in Holland, his views concerning the baptism of infants were disapproved by a large element of his congrega-

tion, which finally withdrew and was organized into the Old South Church. Although the controversy thus started continued between the two churches for many years, Mr. Davenport died of apoplexy soon after it began, March 11, 1670, and was buried in the tomb of his friend John Cotton. A portrait of him painted apparently after his death, belongs to Yale. His principal writings were: *An Apologeticall Reply*; *Discourses about Civil Government in a New Plantation whose Design is Religion*; and *A Catechisme Containing the Chief Heads of Christian Religion*, besides many sermons and pamphlets and a large number of manuscript letters and sermons still extant. A complete bibliography is contained in the papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, volume ii. 234. His son John was at one time one of the Judges of the courts of New Haven, and his grandson, John, son of the second John, taught for a time the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and from 1707 to 1731 was a member of the Corporation of Yale.

DAGGETT, David, 1764-1851.

Born in Attleborough, Mass., 1764; graduated at Yale, 1783; admitted to the Conn. Bar; served in the Conn. Legislature, 1791-1813; Speaker of the Conn. House; member of the Council of the Upper House; State's Attorney, 1811; Mayor of New Haven, 1828; U. S. Senator; Judge of the State Supreme Court, 1826; Chief-Justice, 1832; Instructor in the New Haven Law School; occupied the Chair of Jurisprudence, Yale; the degree of LL.D., given by Yale; died in New Haven, Conn., 1851.

DAVID DAGGETT, LL.D., prominently identified with the New Haven Law School, from which was developed the Law Department of Yale, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, December 31, 1764, and was graduated at Yale in 1783. He studied law, and after admission to the Bar practised his profession in New Haven. For over twenty years, 1791-1813, he served in the Connecticut Legislature, of which he was Speaker in 1794, and in 1797-1804 and again in 1809-13 he was a member of the Council of the Upper House. He was State's Attorney in 1811, Mayor of New Haven in 1828, and held other local offices. In 1813 he was elected a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Chauncey Goodrich, and served until March 1819, when he resumed his former extensive law practice in Connecticut. In 1826 he was appointed a Judge of the State Supreme Court, and in 1832 became

Chief-Justice, from which office he was retired in 1834, having then reached the age of seventy years, the statutory limit. Judge Daggett became an Instructor in the New Haven Law School in 1824, and from 1826 filled the Chair of Jurisprudence until compelled to resign by the infirmities of age. Yale bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1827. As Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, he was an ex-officio Fellow of the University. He died in New Haven, April 12, 1851. His son, Rev. Oliver Ellsworth Daggett, a graduate of Yale in 1828 and subsequently of the New Haven Law School and of Yale Divinity School, was Professor of Divinity there in 1867-70, also officiating during that time as Pastor of the College Church.

DAGGETT, Naphtali, 1727-1780.

Born in Attleborough, Mass., 1727; graduated at Yale, 1748; was awarded the Berkeley Scholarship; Pastor at Smithtown, L. I.; Prof. of Divinity at Yale, 1756; President *pro tem.*; the degree of D.D. conferred by the College of New Jersey, 1774; died in New Haven, Conn., 1780.

NAPHTALI DAGGETT, D.D., President of Yale, son of Ebenezer and Mary Daggett, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, September 8, 1727. He graduated from Yale in 1748, the first Rector or President of Yale who was not an alumnus of Harvard. At his graduation he was awarded the Berkeley scholarship and studied divinity, probably at the College. In 1751, he was settled in the ministry at Smithtown, Long Island, where he met and, in December 1753, married Miss Sarah Smith. In 1755, at the early age of twenty-eight, he was elected Professor of Divinity in Yale, and on March 4, 1756, after an examination in his principles of religion, knowledge and skill in divinity, cases of conscience, Scripture history and chronology, skill in the Hebrew tongue and "various other qualifications" and after renouncing all the errors and heresies of "Arianism, Socinianism, Arminianism, Antinomianism and Enthusiasm" he was installed as the First Professor at Yale. This office he held until his death. Upon the resignation of President Clap in 1766 he was elected President *pro tem.* by the Trustees and so continued until his resignation ten and a half years later. Although the College was prosperous under his rule Dr. Daggett was not fitted either by nature or by his studies for the difficult task of directing the College and controlling the students in those

times of difficulty and disorder just before the Revolution. His pupil, Dr. Dwight, wrote: "Dr. Daggett was respectable as a scholar, a divine, and a preacher. He had a very just conception of the manner in which a College should be governed but he was not always equally happy in the mode of administering its discipline." As early as 1771, the students began to show a restless spirit, and in March 1777, he wisely resolved to give his whole attention to his duties as Professor and resigned the Presidency. On July 5, 1779, New Haven was seized by two thousand British troops, apparently with no other object than that of plunder. A slight resistance was made by townsmen and militia and among the fighters, gun in hand, was the venerable ex-President of Yale. The resistance was in vain and the wounds which Mr. Daggett received and the violence done him as a prisoner are supposed to have hastened his death. He died November 25, 1780, at the age of seventy-one. During his lifetime five of his sermons were published and the University possesses a collection of his manuscript sermons. In 1774, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His life was honorable and useful and as his pupil Benjamin Trumbull wrote, "he was acceptable to the legislature, clergy and people in general."

DAY, Jeremiah, 1773-1867.

Born in New Preston, Conn., 1773; graduated at Yale, 1795; teacher in the Greenfield School; Tutor at Williams; Tutor at Yale; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural History, Yale; President of Yale, 1817; received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury, 1817 D.D. from Union 1818, Harvard 1831; founded the Divinity School, 1822, the Law School, 1826; died in New Haven, Conn., 1867.

JEREMIAH DAY, D.D., LL.D., ninth President of Yale, was born in New Preston, Connecticut, August 3, 1773. His father, Rev. Jeremiah Day (Yale 1756) was a well known clergyman and was descended from Robert Day, one of the first settlers of Hartford. After studying under David Hale, a brother of Nathan Hale, he entered Yale and graduated with high honors in 1795. Upon the appointment of Dr. Dwight to the Presidency of the College, Mr. Day succeeded him as head of the Greenfield School. The next year he became a Tutor at Williams and remained there until 1798, when he accepted a similar place at Yale. During the next three years he also studied theology, but before being ordained he was elected (1801) Pro-

fessor of Mathematics and Natural History. On account of ill health he was unable to begin work until 1803. He held this Professorship for fourteen years, publishing meanwhile an *Algebra; Mensuration of Superficies and Solids; Plane Trigonometry; and Navigation and Surveying*. He married (January 1805) a daughter of Roger Sherman and after her death (1806) he married (1811) Olivia Jones of Hartford. At the death of President Dwight and by his wish, Professor Day was elected President and on July 23, 1817, was ordained a minister and inaugurated as President of Yale. His administra-

tion was marked by a cautious but steady and harmonious growth. His great desire was that education should be more broad, thorough and democratic and all his efforts were used to help poor and worthy students. The College grew steadily. In 1822 the Divinity School was founded; in 1826 the Law School. President Day published during his Presidency: *An Inquiry on the Self-Determining Power of the Will* and *An Examination of President Edwards's Inquiry as to Freedom of the Will*, besides numerous magazine articles and sermons. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Middlebury (1817), and that of Doctor of Divinity from Union (1818), and from Harvard (1831). In 1846, after holding the office for twenty-nine years, President

DWIGHT, Timothy, 1752-1817.

Born in Northampton, Mass., 1752; graduated at Yale, 1769; Tutor, 1771; Chaplain in Continental Army; member of the General Court of Mass., 1781-1782; Pastor at Fairfield, Conn.; established an Academy; President of Yale, 1795; Professor of Divinity, 1805; established a Medical School; received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1787, and LL.D. from Harvard, 1810; died in New Haven, 1817.

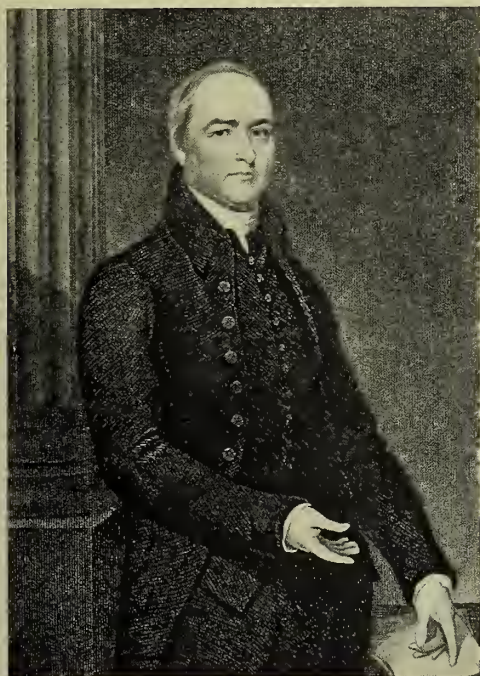
TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., eighth President of Yale, was the son of Major Timothy Dwight (Yale 1744) and Mary Edwards, daughter of Jonathan Edwards. He was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 14, 1752. His early education came from his mother and he was soon noted for his brilliancy of mind. After studying at Middletown he entered College (1765) at the age of thirteen. After his graduation (1769) he acted as Tutor for six years, and also studied law, but in 1777, there being a great scarcity of Chaplains in the Continental Army, he was licensed to preach and became Chaplain in Parson's Brigade of Connecticut troops. He remained with the army a year, winning the special notice of Washington, until in 1778 his father's death called him home. He then lived in Northampton for five years, teaching, farming, preaching, and representing the town for two sessions (1781-82) in the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1783, he was settled over the church at Greenfield Hill in Fairfield, Connecticut. There he established an Academy which won a national reputation. It was open to both sexes, offered every study belonging to the regular College course of that time, and educated over a thousand pupils during Dr. Dwight's connection with it. In 1795, upon the death of President Stiles, Dr. Dwight was chosen President of Yale and at Commencement entered upon office. He also became College Preacher and although his preaching was first looked on with suspicion on account of his leanings towards



JEREMIAH DAY

Day resigned. He was immediately elected a member of the Corporation and spent the rest of his long life in New Haven. He died August 22, 1867, universally loved and respected. Gravity and calmness, his striking external characteristics, were also the chief qualities of his administration. His well balanced judgment, caution and steadiness in the development of carefully matured plans gave him a great unobtrusive power, while his mildness and self control won the love of all who knew him.

the theology of his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, yet his influence upon the religious life of the College was so marked and wholesome that in 1805 he was elected Professor of Divinity. This office he held until his death. President Dwight remade the College. He found the curriculum narrow and the rules of discipline childish and oppressive. He substituted for them the ordinary rules of a gentleman and broadened the course of study. He was also an able executive and his appointments were uniformly successful. Indeed the best history of his administration is found in the long line of dis-



TIMOTHY DWIGHT

tinguished teachers and graduates of the College. The University idea appealed to him and in 1806, he enlarged the College by founding a Medical School. He also planned a Law School which was added by his successor. His success as a teacher was great. He had early won fame as an author and his fondness for literature and clearness of expression made his lectures on oratory and composition especially valuable. His principal works were an epic, *The Conquest of Canaan*; a revision of Watts' Psalms; *Travels in New England and New York*; and his *Theology Explained and Defined in a Course of One hundred and seventy-three Sermons*, which passed through a score of editions here and at least a hundred in England. Besides these he

wrote *Greenfield Hill*, a pastoral poem; *America*, a poem; *The Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament*; *Triumph of Infidelity*, a Satire; *Discourse on the Character of Washington*; *Observations on Language*; and *Essay on Light*. In 1787, the College of New Jersey gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Harvard that of Doctor of Laws in 1810. After a year's decline President Dwight died in New Haven, January 11, 1817. He had married in March 1777, Mary Woolsey of Long Island who bore him eight sons. Among them were Benjamin Woolsey Dwight, Treasurer of Hamilton, a physician and merchant, and James Dwight, father of the second President Dwight of Yale.

EATON, Theophilus, 1591-1658.

Born in Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire, Eng., about 1591; agent Court of Denmark from the King of England; Magistrate at Boston, Mass., one of the "seven pillars;" first Governor of Conn., 1638; died in Quinnipiac, 1658.

THEOPHILUS EATON, first Governor of New Haven Colony, was born in Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire, England, about 1591. He was the son of a clergyman, but received a mercantile education, and was sent by the King of England as an agent to the Court of Denmark, where he resided for several years. After his return to London he became a merchant of high reputation, but in 1637 accompanied John Davenport's party to New England. On arriving in Boston he was made a Magistrate, and the Massachusetts settlers made strong efforts to retain the party, which was composed chiefly of gentlemen of wealth and character. But they were bent upon founding a colony of their own, and accordingly Eaton with a few of his friends carefully explored the coast of Connecticut, finally selecting a spot called Quinnipiac, where in March 1638 the colony was planted. In June of the following year he was made one of the "seven pillars" selected to form a government, and was chosen the first Governor of the Colony, in which capacity he served until his death, January 7, 1658.

FARNAM, Henry, 1803-1883.

Born in Scipio, N. Y., 1803; practised surveying, employed on the Erie Canal; Assistant Engineer of the New Haven & Northampton Canal; Superintendent; assisted in building the Chicago & Rock

Island Railroad; President of same, 1854-1863; received the M.A. degree from Yale, 1871; presented Farnam Hall to Yale; also left a provision in his will that after the death of his immediate heirs his residence is to pass to Yale as a President's House; died in New Haven, Conn., 1883.

HENRY FARNAM, M.A. Benefactor of Yale, was born in Scipio, New York, November 9, 1803. His early years were spent in farm life on the family homestead. After attending the district school he studied mathematics without a teacher, and later practised surveying, being employed in that capacity for a time, on the Erie Canal. In 1825 he was engaged as Assistant Engineer of the



HENRY FARNAM

New Haven & Northampton Canal, and two years later became its Superintendent. From 1839 to 1850 he resided in New Haven, and in 1846 to 1848 he built the railroad that took the place of the canal. Removing to Illinois in 1850, in association with Joseph E. Sheffield he built the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, of which he was President for the ten years 1854-1863. Then retiring from active life, he spent several years abroad and returned to New Haven where the remainder of his life was passed. Yale bestowed on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1871. Besides giving freely to local charities and contributing largely to the development of East Rock Park in New

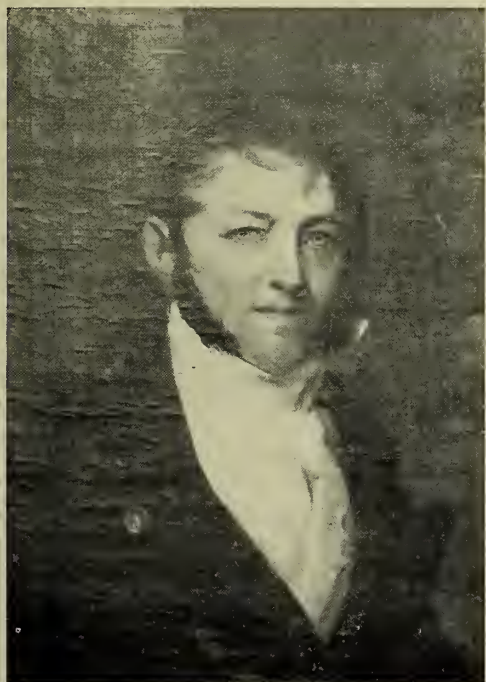
Haven, he built and presented to the University one of Yale's finest dormitories, Farnam Hall, and at his death which took place October 4, 1883, left a provision in his will by which his fine residence is to pass to Yale for a "President's House" after the death of his immediate heirs. Mr. Farnam's son Charles Henry, a graduate of Yale in 1868, and of Columbia Law School in 1871, has been for several years Assistant in Archæology in the Peabody Museum of Yale. His son Henry Walcott, who was graduated at Yale in 1874 and took the degree of Doctor of Political Science at Strasburg, Germany, in 1878, was a Tutor in Yale from 1878 to 1880. In the latter year he was made Professor of Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School, and in 1881 became a member of the Governing Board.

GIBBS, George, 1776-1833.

Born in Newport, R. I., 1776; interested in Mineralogy; sold to Yale a large collection of minerals he had secured in Europe; received the M.A. degree from Brown, 1800, and from Yale, 1808; Vice-President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History; died in Sunswick, L. I., 1833.

GEORGE GIBBS, M.A. (Yale and Brown), whose gifts and encouragement did much to establish the study of mineralogy at Yale, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, January 7, 1776. As a young man he spent several years abroad and made a large collection of minerals, including four thousand specimens collected by Gigot d'Orey and six thousand collected by Count Gregoire de Razamowsky, which he brought back with him to the United States. The collection, which consisted of over twelve thousand specimens — the largest in the country at that time — was first exhibited at Newport, and among the visitors was the elder Professor Silliman of Yale, who spent several weeks in studying the collection and formed a warm personal friendship with its owner. At this time Mr. Gibbs offered to deposit the collection at Yale as a loan, if suitable rooms were provided for it. This was done and the collection was placed in South Middle College in 1810, where it remained until 1825, liberally insured by its owner. In 1825, Mr. Gibbs offered to sell it to the College for \$20,000. The money was raised through the efforts of Professor Silliman and the finest collection of minerals then in the United States became the property of Yale. Mr. Gibbs continued his interest in mineralogy, making extensive journeys and developing new mining districts.

He also offered prizes at Yale for excellence and for useful discoveries and inventions in the science. The Gibbs meteorite, one of the largest specimens known, was later presented to the College by his widow. Mr. Gibbs was given the degree of Master of Arts by Brown in 1800, and by Yale in 1808. In 1822 he was elected Vice-President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. He published valuable papers in the American Mineralogical Journal and in the American Journal of Science, and was a lifelong friend and encourager of Professor Silliman. He was a man of singular culture, wide experience



GEORGE GIBBS

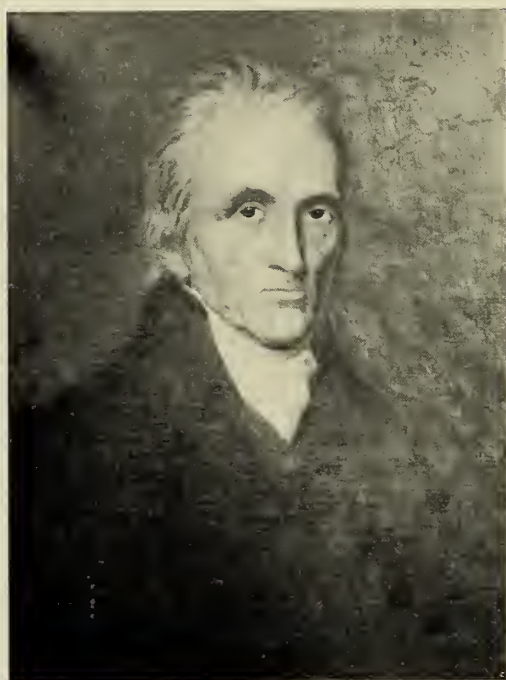
and brilliant conversational powers, and was famous for his generous hospitality. Colonel Gibbs married Laura, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington and John Adams, and himself a generous giver to Yale. They had three sons; the eldest, George, became a lawyer, historian and scientist, and added largely to his father's collections at Yale. The second, Oliver Wolcott, became a distinguished chemist, a Professor in the College of the City of New York and later Rumford Professor of Science in Harvard University. The youngest, Alfred, was a Brigadier-General in the War of the Rebellion. Colonel Gibbs died at Sunswick, Long Island, August 6, 1833.

HILLHOUSE, James, 1754-1832.

Born in Montville, Conn., 1754; studied at Hopkins Grammar School; graduated at Yale, 1769; admitted to Conn. Bar, 1775; Lieut. of Volunteers, 1776; Lieut. in the Governor's Foot-Guards, 1777; promoted Captain, 1779; Representative from New Haven to the Conn. Legislature, 1780-1789; Representative from Conn. to the Second Congress of the U. S.; U. S. Senator, 1796-1810; President of Senate, *pro tem.*; Commissioner of the School Fund of Conn.; Treasurer of Yale, 1782-1832; died in New Haven, 1832.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, M.A., LL.D., for fifty years the Treasurer of Yale, was the son of William Hillhouse and was born at Montville, Connecticut, October 20, 1754. He was early adopted into the family of his uncle, an eminent lawyer in New Haven, and was prepared for College in the Hopkins Grammar School, entering Yale in 1769. After his graduation (1773) he began the study of law and was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1775. He soon joined the local militia, and was a Lieutenant of Volunteers to reinforce Washington in December 1776. In 1777 he was elected Lieutenant in the Governor's Foot-Guards and two years later was made Captain. When New Haven was captured by the British (July 1779), Captain Hillhouse headed a small company of volunteers and showed much bravery in resisting the attack of the British troops. From 1780 to 1789 he was a Representative of New Haven in the State Legislature and in 1790 he was elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Second Congress of the United States. Here he took a prominent part in all debates, being a pronounced Federalist in his politics. In 1796 he entered the Senate, where he sat until 1810, being elected its President *pro tem.*, when Jefferson was elected President of the United States. In 1810 Mr. Hillhouse resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the office of Commissioner of the School Fund of Connecticut. Owing to the value of the Western Reserve lands owned by the State and their careless and unsystematic management heretofore, this was a most important and difficult office. Mr. Hillhouse held it for fifteen years, during which time, without a single litigation or a dollar paid for counsel, he restored the fund and increased it to \$1,700,000 of well-secured and productive capital. In this work his activity was untiring while his scrupulous honesty was proverbial. Besides this work for his state he did much for his city of New Haven. He opened new streets, enclosed the Green, and set out, partly with his own hands, the famous elms of Temple Street. Mr. Hill-

house was Treasurer of Yale from 1782 to 1832 and to this office he devoted much of his time and care. To him was due the plan of ceding to the College all the outstanding taxes in the state which were payable in evidences of the Revolutionary debt, thus assuring to the College a large income at a most critical time in its history. Partly by his influence also the Corporation of the College was enlarged to include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and six of the State Senators, thus assuring a more representative and business-like management. In his old age, when Mr. Hillhouse had retired from all other



JAMES HILLHOUSE

offices, he still retained his connection with the College. It is characteristic of his faithfulness and devotion to Yale that his last public duty was to attend a meeting of the College Corporation and that his last act was to read a letter on College business. He died December 29, 1832. Mr. Hillhouse was twice married, on January 1, 1779, to Sarah Lloyd and after her death, to Rebecca Woolsey by whom he had two sons and three daughters.

HOLMES, Samuel, 1824-1897.

Born in Waterbury, Conn., 1824; President of the Scoville Manufacturing Co.; Manager of the Bridgeport Brass and Copper Co.; a Professorship of Divinity

at Yale named for him; Corporate Member of the American Board; Vice-President of the Congregational Education Society; member of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association; Delegate to the International Congregational Council in London, 1891; died in Montclair, N. J., 1897.

SAMUEL HOLMES, whose gifts to the Divinity School of Yale established the Holmes Professorship of Hebrew, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 30, 1824, the son of Samuel J. Holmes. At the age of eleven he began work in a factory, alternating work and study until he was seventeen. He then entered the Scoville Manufacturing Company, removed to New York, and soon became the head of the company. He amassed a large fortune, which was, however, swept away by the panic of 1873. Later, Mr. Holmes became the New York Manager of the Bridgeport Brass and Copper Company, and after his removal to Montclair, New Jersey, did much to develop that town. In 1868, Mr. Holmes offered to endow the Professorship of Hebrew at Yale with \$25,000 if means for a new building for the Divinity School were raised. In honor of his co-operation and generosity the Corporation voted that this Professorship should receive his name. Mr. Holmes also gave \$5,000 to the College, the income of which is applied toward paying the tuition of five students from Waterbury, his birthplace. Few men have done so much toward the development of the Congregational Churches of this country as Mr. Holmes. He was a Corporate member of the American Board, Vice-President of the Congregational Education Society, and for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association. He was also a delegate to the International Congregational Council in London, in 1891. Mr. Holmes married, in 1856, Mary Howe Goodale of Marlboro, Massachusetts. Their children are: Ellen Warren, widow of the Rev. Frank A. Beckwith; Samuel Judd, Mary Goodale, David Goodale and George Day Holmes. A fifth son, Arthur, died in infancy. Mr. Holmes died December 7, 1897. His widow and daughter reside in Montclair, New Jersey.

HOPKINS, Edward, 1600-1657.

Born near Shrewsbury, Eng., 1600; studied at the Grammar School in Shrewsbury, Eng.; first Secretary of the Colony; Governor every other year, 1640-1654; Warden of the Fleet (prison), Eng.; Commissioner of the Admiralty; represented Dartmouth in Parliament, 1656; left bequests to Harvard and Yale; Hopkinton,

Mass., named for him, also Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn.; died in 1657.

EDWARD HOPKINS, Governor of the Connecticut Colony, and Founder of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, which was the forerunner of Yale, was born near Shrewsbury, England, in 1600. After studying at the Grammar School of Shrewsbury he removed to London, and soon became a prosperous merchant. In London he worshipped with Theophilus Eaton, at St. Stephen's Church, of which John Davenport was Rector, and when they emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 with a company of Puritans, Mr. Hopkins went with them. He soon made his home in Hartford, and became conspicuous for his ability and wisdom. He was chosen first Secretary of the Colony and was elected Governor every other year from 1640 to 1654, generally serving as Deputy Governor in alternate years. In 1643 he advocated and was a delegate to the first union of the New England Colonies. Although his health was never good, he also continued his business as a merchant, pushed his trading posts far up the Connecticut River, and established a trade in cotton with the Barbadoes. In 1653 he went to England on business, intending to return to Connecticut, but on his elder brother's death he inherited his office of Warden of the Fleet (prison), and was appointed by Cromwell Commissioner of the Admiralty. He also represented Dartmouth in the Parliament of 1656, and remained in England until his death, in 1657. He had married a sister of David Yale, but left no children. As Leonard Bacon says, "New England was his chief heir" through the schools which he founded in New Haven, Hadley and Cambridge. Governor Hopkins had heard from Mr. Davenport of the early plans for a Collegiate School in New Haven and had received from him a request for aid. He replied in 1656 (forty-four years before the founding of Yale), "If I understand that a College is begun and like to be carried on at New Haven for the good of posterity, I shall give some encouragement thereto." No further steps toward founding a College were taken at that time, on account of the fears and jealousy of prominent citizens of Massachusetts. However, Governor Hopkins in his will, dated 1657, provided, "And the residue of my estate there (in New England) I do hereby give and bequeath . . . to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding up of hopeful youth in the way of learning both at the Grammar School and College, for the public service

of the country in future times;" and another clause of the will gave £500 for the same purpose, to be available on the death of his wife. Through the first clause Harvard realized, after a few years, £100 in corn and meal. After more than half a century the second clause resulted in the purchase, by a body known as the Hopkins Trustees, of lands afterwards embraced in the town of Hopkinton, the income from which has been devoted in part to the College, in part to the education of children at a grammar school in Cambridge. The history of the Hopkins trust is curious and interesting; the body known as the Hopkins Trustees has administered it for nearly two centuries. In 1660, upon the abandonment of more ambitious plans for a College at New Haven, John Davenport, as Trustee, came forward with Governor Hopkins' bequest to New Haven, and with this the Hopkins Grammar School, the predecessor of Yale by some forty years, was established on a permanent foundation. This School still flourishes, a strong and useful preparatory school and a monument to the wisdom of its founder, although it was left for a later generation to found the College for which both Governor Hopkins and John Davenport had worked and hoped.

HUMPHREYS, David, 1752-1818.

Born in Derby, Conn., 1752; graduated at Yale, 1771; Capt. in the Continental Army; served on the Staff of Gen. Putnam; Aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, 1778; presented by Act of Congress with a sword; Sec. to Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson; served in the Conn. Legislature, 1786; Minister to Portugal; Minister to the Court of Spain at Madrid; Brig.-Gen. of Conn., 1812; received the M.A. degree from Yale 1774, Princeton 1783, and Harvard 1787; LL.D. from Brown, 1802, Dartmouth, 1804; died in New Haven, Conn., 1818.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, LL.D., to whom the honor belongs of having been the first to secure the rights and privileges of Freshmen in the social life of Yale, was born in Derby, Connecticut, July 10, 1752, son of Rev. Daniel Humphreys, a minister of the Congregational denomination. He was graduated from Yale in 1771, and entering the Continental Army as Captain under Gen. Samuel H. Parsons at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he served upon the staff of General Putnam in 1778, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Washington in 1780. After the close of the War he was presented, by Act of Congress, with a handsome sword in recognition of his gallantry at the siege of

Yorktown, and accompanying the Commander-in-Chief to Mount Vernon, he remained there for nearly a year. In 1784 he was appointed Secretary to Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who went abroad for the purpose of establishing friendly relations and negotiating commercial treaties with European nations. After an absence of two years, the greater part of which time was spent in London and Paris, he returned, and in 1786 was elected to the Legislature from his native town. Being once more invited to Mount Vernon, he resided there until 1789, when he came to New York



DAVID HUMPHREYS

with his illustrious patron, and in 1790 was appointed Minister to Portugal, arriving at his post of duty in the following year. While visiting this country in 1794, he was entrusted with the charge of affairs in the Barbary States in connection with the Portuguese Mission, which he held for seven years or until transferred to Madrid as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, and remained there until the appointment of his successor, Charles E. Pinckney, in 1802. During the War of 1812 he served as Brigadier-General of Connecticut Volunteers, and at the conclusion of hostilities he retired to private life. He had previously imported one hundred Merino sheep, and in his later years he was engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods.

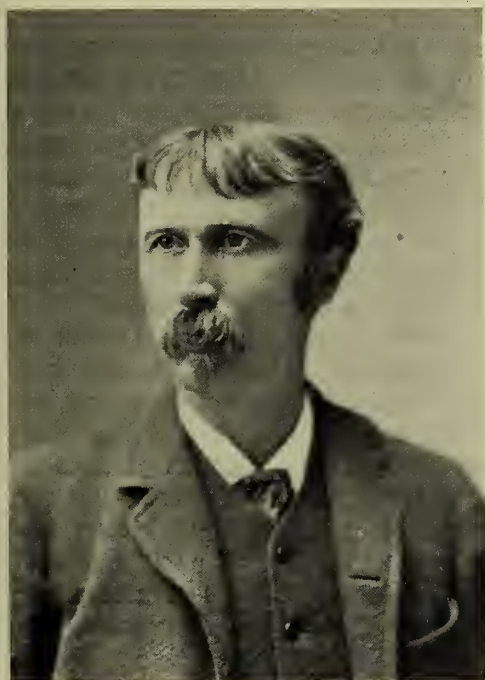
Colonel Humphreys began to compose verses while in College, and during the Revolution he wrote a number of patriotic poems. His poem entitled: *An Address to the Armies of the United States*, became popular in this country, created a favorable impression in England, and was translated into French. He was the author of: *The Happiness of America*, poem on agriculture; and the translator of *The Widow of Malabac*, a tragedy from the French of La Lierre. He was also concerned in producing the *Anarchiad* which appeared at Hartford about the year 1786, and an edition of which, purported to be the first ever published in book-form, appeared at New Haven in 1861. While residing in Lisbon, Colonel Humphreys married Miss Bulkly, a wealthy English lady.

PHELPS, William Walter, 1839-1894.

Born in New York, 1839; graduated at Yale, 1860; studied law at Columbia, graduated in 1863; practised law in New York City; member of the Forty-third Congress from N. J.; member of the Yale Corporation; Minister to Austria, 1881; member of the International Conference on the Samoan question held at Berlin; Minister to Germany, 1889; Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals; member of the University Club, N. Y.; Regent of the Smithsonian Institute; President of the Columbia Law School Alumni; Vice-President of the Yale Alumni Association; honorary member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; received the LL.D. degree from Rutgers, 1889, Yale, 1890; left a bequest which with his father's built Phelps Hall and Gateway; died in Englewood, N. J., 1894.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, LL.D., Trustee and Benefactor of Yale, and an honored graduate, was born in New York, August 24, 1839, the eldest son of John Jay and Rachel B. Phelps. After preparing for College he entered, in 1855, but on account of ill health did not graduate until 1860. He won high honors in scholarship and graduated second in his class. On the evening of Commencement Day, July 26, 1860, he was married to Miss Ellen Sheffield, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield of New Haven, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School. Mr. Phelps then spent the next two years abroad and upon his return entered the Columbia Law School from which he graduated first in his class, in 1863. He began the practice of law in New York City with great success, but on the death of his father in 1869, he gave up active practice and became the manager of the family estates and of large private trusts. He soon moved to Englewood, New Jersey, took a prominent place

in state politics, and in 1872 was elected Republican Representative to the Forty-third Congress, where he made a national reputation as a brilliant debater. In 1872 he also became a member of the Yale Corporation, one of the first Trustees elected directly by the Alumni; he held this position for twenty years, declining further re-election in 1892. Although a man of ample wealth and scholarly tastes Mr. Phelps believed that the people had a right to command the time and talents of any citizen, and he spared no effort to satisfy their claim. In May 1881, he was appointed Minister



WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS

to Austria by President Garfield, but resigned in 1882 to accept a re-election to Congress where he served three terms as a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. His familiarity with European diplomacy also led to his appointment as a member of the International Conference on the Samoan question held at Berlin. In June 1889, President Harrison appointed him Minister to Germany, a position which he filled for four years with great distinction. Upon his return to the United States he was appointed a lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the court of last resort in New Jersey. He took up the routine drudgery of this work with great earnestness and self-sacrifice until his death which occurred at Englewood, New Jersey, June 17,

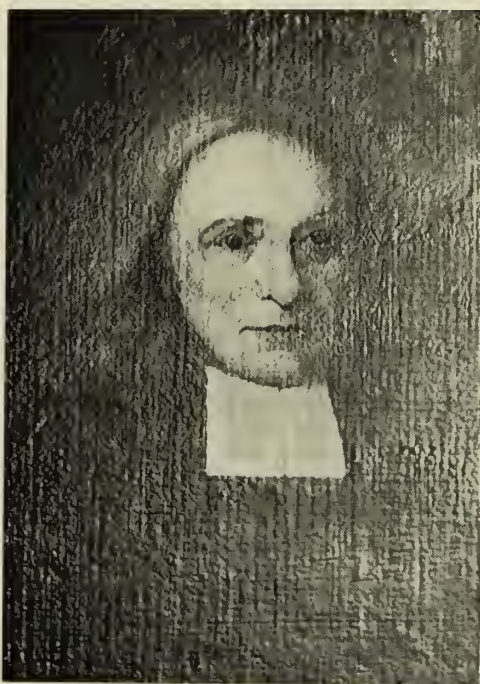
1894. His wife and three children survived him. Mr. Phelps' interest in the cause of education and culture was marked and generous. He was one of the founders of the University Club of New York, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, and a loyal and generous son of Yale. During his lifetime he gave largely toward the completion of Battell Chapel, to the Library and to all departments of the University. At his death he left the sum of \$50,000 to be added to an equal sum left by his father, for the purpose of erecting a building upon the Yale Campus. His plans were carried out by the erection of Phelps Hall and Gateway in which the Classical Department of the University was installed in 1896. Mr. Phelps was President of the Columbia Law School Alumni, Vice-President of the Yale Alumni Association and an honorary member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, by Rutgers in 1889, and by Yale in 1890.

PIERPONT, James, 1659-1714.

Born in Roxbury, Mass., 1659; graduated at Harvard, 1681; Pastor at New Haven, Conn., 1685; Trustee of Yale; member of the Saybrook Synod; died in New Haven, Conn., 1714.

JAMES PIERPONT, M.A., often called the Founder of Yale, was the son of John Pierpont of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who was descended from a younger branch of the family of the Earl of Kingston. James Pierpont was born in Roxbury, January 4, 1659, graduated from Harvard in 1681, and in 1684 preached as a candidate before the church in New Haven. He at once won the love and trust of the church by his gentleness and prudence, was ordained and settled as its Pastor in 1685, and lived in New Haven until his death thirty years later. His doctrinal soundness and wisdom in counsel, as well as his prominent position as John Davenport's successor, made it specially appropriate for him to revive Davenport's long cherished plan of founding a College in Connecticut. Through his influence and efforts the original Board of Trustees was organized, a charter secured, and a Rector of the new College appointed. Tradition says that he presented six of the original forty-one books which were given to found the College Library. Mr. Pierpont has been called the "Founder of Yale" and more than any other man he earned the right to that title. The College was established through his energy and foresight, and his wisdom and care shaped its earlier

course. Largely through his influence also Elihu Yale's gifts were secured. Mr. Pierpont was a member of the Saybrook Synod in 1708, and is said to have drawn up the articles of the famous "Saybrook Platform" which aimed to promote discipline and closer fellowship among the churches of Connecticut. It is certain that he took a prominent place in the Synod, for of all the early clergymen of New England he was the most distinguished for the nobility and sweetness of his character and the spirituality of his life. Mr. Pierpont's only publication was a sermon preached in Cotton Mather's



JAMES PIERPONT

pulpit (1712), "Sundry False Hopes of Heaven Discovered and Decryed." He was married three times; to Abigail, granddaughter of John Davenport; to Sarah Haynes, a granddaughter of Governor Haynes, who bore him one daughter; and to Mary Hooker of Farmington who had six sons and two daughters, one of whom, Sarah, was the wife of Jonathan Edwards. Among his lineal descendants were Jonathan Edwards, the younger, his grandson; the elder President Timothy Dwight, his great-grandson, and the younger President Dwight, late President of Yale. Mr. Pierpont died November 14, 1714, in New Haven. His portrait has been presented to the College and now hangs in Alumni Hall.

PIERSON, Abraham, 1645-1707.

Born probably at Southampton, L. I., in 1645; graduated at Harvard, 1668; studied theology; Pastor at Newark, N. J., 1672; Rector of Yale, 1701; Trustee of Yale; died in Killingworth, Conn., 1707.

ABRAHAM PIERSON, first Rector of Yale and one of its first Trustees and founders, was born, probably in Southampton, Long Island, in 1645. He was the third child of Rev. Abraham Pierson who had graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1632, and had settled in Branford, Connecticut, near his old friend, John Davenport. In 1668, the son graduated from Harvard where he had proved himself a hard student and a good scholar. His College note book on logic, theology and physics is still preserved in the Yale Library. He probably studied theology with his father who had withdrawn, with most of his congregation, from Connecticut and had settled in Newark, New Jersey. In July 1669, the town of Newark unanimously voted "to* call Mr. Abraham Pierson, Jr., to be helpful to his father, in the exercise of his gifts in the ministry, for the space of a year." In March 1672, he was regularly called and settled as Colleague Pastor and on his father's death in August 1678, he took sole charge of the church until his dismissal in February 1692. He immediately returned to Connecticut where he preached for two years at Greenwich and then was settled over the church at Killingworth (Clinton). He had married, about 1673, Abigail Clark of Milford, a granddaughter of his father's friend, John Davenport, and three sons and six daughters were born to them. His Pastorate at Killingworth was a happy one and his reputation for learning and ability grew until, in 1701, he was considered one of the leaders among the Connecticut Clergy. At the organization of the College under the new Charter in November 1701, Rev. Mr. Pierson was elected its first Rector with the request that he move to Saybrook and instruct the pupils there; but the people of Killingworth objected so strongly to his departure and the prospects of securing a salary large enough to live upon were so discouraging that he remained with his church until his death, instructing his pupils at or near his house at Killingworth. He died March 5, 1707, leaving a reputation for good scholarship and practical wisdom. Rector Clap wrote, "He was a wise, steady and judicious gentleman." He is commemorated by a beautiful pillar at Clinton and by a bronze statue, given by Charles Morgan, upon the Yale Campus. Since no portraits and no re-

liable descriptions of him exist the statue, like that of John Harvard, at Cambridge, is purely ideal; but if we can judge his personal appearance from his upright, scholarly life, Abraham Pierson must have had the fine features and the scholar's head which the artist has given him.

PORTER, Noah, 1811-1892.

Born in Farmington, Conn., 1811; studied at Farmington Academy; graduated at Yale, 1831; teacher in the Hopkins Grammar School; studied theology; Pastor at New Milford, Conn.; Pastor at Springfield, Mass.; Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics at Yale; Editor of Webster's Dictionary; received the degree of D.D. from the Univ. of the City of New York, LL.D. from Western Reserve College, 1870, Trinity College, 1871, Edinburgh, 1885; President of Yale, 1871; died in New Haven, Conn., 1892.

NOAH PORTER, D.D., LL.D., eleventh President of Yale, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, December 14, 1811, the second son of Rev. Noah Porter, Pastor of the Farmington Church. When nine years old he entered the Farmington Academy and at the age of sixteen entered Yale. Although his class was one of unusual brilliancy he at once took a high rank and graduated with honors in 1831. He then taught for two years in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven and in 1833-35 held a Tutorship in the College. Meanwhile he studied in the Divinity School, principally under N. W. Taylor whose daughter, Mary Taylor, he married on April 13, 1836. He then went directly to New Milford, Connecticut, where he became Pastor of the Congregational Church. He remained there for seven years (1836-43), doing unusually vigorous and fruitful work. In January 1843, he accepted a call to the new Second (or South) Congregational Church of Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for three and a half years. In 1846, at the age of thirty-two, Mr. Porter was appointed Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics at Yale, a Professorship which was established with the special intention that he should fill it. His new work brought him into closest touch with the students of the Senior Class and he soon became their especial friend and adviser. His kindliness and simplicity were irresistible and he met his pupils in closer comradeship than any other teacher of his time. Besides his Professorship in the College he held the Chair of Systematic Theology in the Divinity School, formerly occupied by Dr.

Taylor from 1858 to 1866. As a thinker and a writer Dr. Porter was indefatigable. His works cover the widest range and a complete bibliography (see "Noah Porter, a Memorial," ed. by G. S. Merriam, 1893) includes at least one hundred and twenty separate books, essays, reports and lectures, among them: *The Human Intellect*; *Books and Reading*; *Science and Sentiment*; *Elements of Moral Science*; *Life of Bishop Berkeley*; and *Kant's Ethics, a Critical Exposition*. He also edited the successive editions of Webster's Dictionary from 1847 until his death. His reputation



NOAH PORTER

as a philosopher and theologian was worldwide while his knowledge of the classics, New England History, and English etymology was exceptionally deep. In 1858, Professor Porter received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of the City of New York and that of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve College (1870), Trinity College (1871) and from Edinburgh (1886). In 1871, upon the resignation of President Woolsey, Professor Porter was elected President of Yale. This office he held for fifteen years. During these years the College showed a steady and substantial growth. The number of students was doubled; buildings and improvements to the value of a million dollars were added and the permanent funds were largely

increased. The Library grew from sixty thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand volumes. The elective system of studies was introduced and the professional schools were greatly strengthened. President Porter's efforts were devoted to increasing the true value of the College education. His ideal of scholarship was lofty and he was impatient of shams, always seeking the substance rather than the appearance of culture. He was conservative in spirit, a careful manager, and businesslike and tactful in his relations with the members of the Corporation, while his knowledge of the details of College management was wonderfully large and exact. His hospitality was as large as his acquaintance, and he especially entertained many distinguished Englishmen, among them Froude, Freeman, Matthew Arnold and Canon Farrar. It was largely because of this large acquaintance and high reputation abroad that President Hayes offered him the position of Minister to England which he declined. In 1886, in his seventy-fifth year, President Porter resigned, retaining, however, his Professorship of Philosophy and his active interest in the College until his death. After a summer abroad he settled down in New Haven and spent the rest of his life in teaching, in writing, and in editorial work upon the Dictionary. He died March 4, 1892.

RUSSELL, Noadiah, 1659-1713.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1659; graduated at Harvard, 1681; Tutor at Harvard; Teacher at Ipswich, Mass.; Pastor at Middletown, Conn.; Trustee of Yale; Tutor at Yale; died in Middletown, Conn., 1713.

NOADIAH RUSSELL, one of the Founders and original Trustees of Yale, was born in New Haven, July 22, 1659, the only son of William Russell and Sarah Davis, who belonged to the original settlers of the Colony. On the death of his father he was taken by some of his relatives to Massachusetts, prepared for College, and entered Harvard. He graduated in 1681, in the same class with Pierpont and Samuel Russell, and became a Tutor at the College. (His diary kept while a Tutor (1682) is printed in the *New England Historical Register*, vol. viii, p. 53.) After teaching at Ipswich, Massachusetts, he settled in Middletown, Connecticut, was ordained minister of the church (1688) and preached there until his death twenty-five years later. His part in the founding of Yale was not conspicuous, but he took an active part in the earlier meetings of its Trustees and was ac-

counted a man of weight and wisdom throughout the Colony. He was one of the framers of the Saybrook Platform. Mr. Russell married Mary Hamlin of Middletown and had nine children, one of whom, William, became a Tutor at Yale and later his father's successor. He died December 3, 1713.

SHEFFIELD, Joseph Earle, 1793-1882.

Born in Southport, Conn., 1793; entered business at Newbern, N. C.; engaged in the cotton trade at Mobile, Ala.; interested in building the New Haven & Northampton Canal, and the New York & New Haven Railroad; built the Chicago Rock & Island Railroad; endowed the Yale Scientific School; the same named for him; died in New Haven, Conn., 1882.

JOSEPH EARLE SHEFFIELD, Benefactor of Yale, was born in Southport, Connecticut, June 19, 1793. His father and grandfather were wealthy ship-owners, and during the Revolutionary War



JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD

they fitted out and maintained an armed vessel in the interest of the Colonial service. His mother, whose maiden name was Mabel Thorpe, was a daughter of Captain Walter Thorpe, also a ship-owner of Southport. The Milan and Berlin decrees of Napoleon proved financially disastrous to both the Sheffields and the Thorpes, and young Joseph was permitted at his own request to take a clerkship

in the store of Stephen Fowler at Newbern, North Carolina. He later became a partner in a New York mercantile house, and after managing the Newbern branch for some time the business was removed to Mobile, Alabama, where he subsequently engaged extensively in the cotton trade. Returning north in 1835 he settled in New Haven, where he resided for the rest of his life, but continued in business and was actively concerned in a number of important enterprises, including the New Haven & Northampton Canal, and the New York & New Haven Railroad. He also built the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. In 1860 the Scientific Department of Yale, which now bears his name, was through his munificence reorganized and enlarged. Previous to his death his gifts to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale amounted to about \$400,000, and in his will he seems to have regarded it as one of his children, as he allotted to it a seventh of his estate, or no less than \$500,000. He also made liberal donations to other Colleges, seminaries and religious institutions. In 1822 he married Miss Maria, daughter of Colonel J. T. St. John, of Walton, Delaware county, New York. Mr. Sheffield died in February 1882.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, 1666-1724.

Born in Haverhill, Mass., 1666; graduated at Harvard, 1684; studied theology; Pastor at New London, Conn., 1691; Governor of Connecticut; set up the first printing-press in the Colony; one of the founders of Yale; died in New London, Conn., 1724.

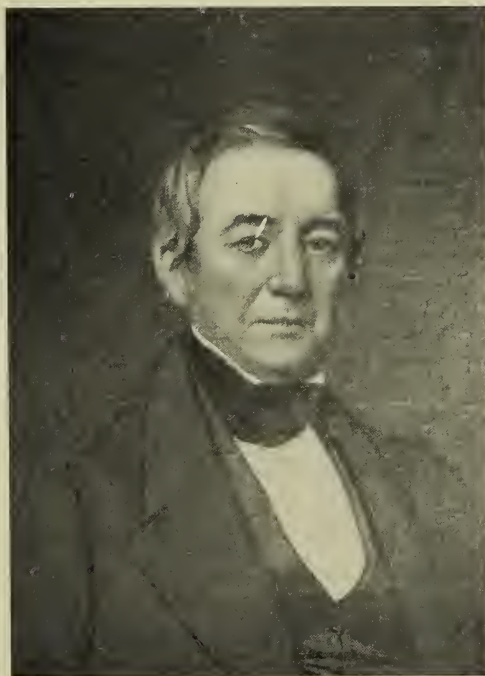
GURDON SALTONSTALL, Governor of Connecticut, and one of the Founders of Yale, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 27, 1666, son of Nathaniel Saltonstall, and great-grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the patentees of Connecticut and also one of the grantees of the Massachusetts Company under the charter obtained by Charles I. He was graduated at Harvard in 1684, studied theology, and in 1691 was ordained minister of New London. During the illness of Governor Fitz-John Winthrop, Mr. Saltonstall, who was the Governor's pastor, acted as his chief adviser and representative; and on the Governor's death was chosen by the Assembly as his successor, entering on his functions January 1, 1708, and being confirmed in office at the regular election in the following May. He held the gubernatorial chair by annual re-election until his death which took place in New London September 20, 1724. Gover-

nor Saltonstall set up in his house in 1709 the first printing-press in the Colony. He was active and prominent in the establishment of Yale, influencing the decision to build the College at New Haven instead of Hartford, making the plans and estimates, and during the early years of the institution taking the chief part in the direction of its affairs.

STAPLES, Seth Perkins, 1776-1861.

Born in Canterbury, Conn., 1776; graduated at Yale, 1797; received the M.A. degree; studied law; admitted to the Conn. Bar; practised law at New Haven; established a Law School, 1818; began practice of law in New York City, 1824; died in New York City, 1861.

SETH PERKINS STAPLES, M.A., whose private law school was the predecessor of the Yale Law School, was the son of Rev. John Staples (College of New Jersey, 1765). He was born in



SETH P. STAPLES

Canterbury, Connecticut, September 1, 1776, and was graduated from Yale in 1797. In 1801 he was the orator of Phi Beta Kappa and received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. After studying law for two years in the office of Judge Daggett in New Haven, Mr. Staples was admitted to the Connecticut Bar. He began his practice in New Haven and imported from England a very complete law library, much the best at that time in New England.

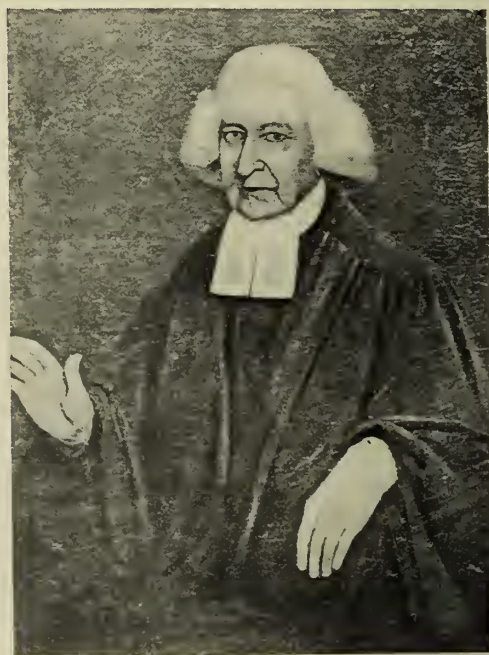
This library drew around him a number of law students, and in 1818, he opened a private law school. Most of the students were resident graduates of the College. One of them writes as follows of Mr. Staples: "Those who only saw him in the conflicts of the Bar and heard his bitter sarcasms could form no true estimate of his character. They saw nothing of his kindlier nature and social qualities as exhibited in the office and the recitation room. As a teacher he exerted a magnetism over his students unsurpassed by any man I ever knew, a magnetism that drew his pupils into a thorough study of first principles." In 1824 Mr. Staples removed to New York, leaving his school to Samuel J. Hitchcock and Hon. David Daggett. In 1826 the latter became Professor of Law in the College, but the Law School was not formally placed under the control of the College Corporation until 1843. Mr. Staples remained in full practice in New York until 1856. He had married in 1799, Catherine, daughter of Professor S. Wales of New Haven, who had three sons and three daughters. Mr. Staples died in New York, November 6, 1861. His portrait, presented by his son, hangs in the Yale Law School.

STILES, Ezra, 1727-1795.

Born in North Haven, Conn., 1727; graduated at Yale, 1746; Tutor, 1749; studied law; Attorney, 1753; Pastor at Newport, 1755; Librarian of the New Redwood Library; received the M.A. degree from Harvard, 1754, University of Edinburgh, 1765; received D.D. degree from Dartmouth and Princeton, and LL.D. from Princeton; President of Yale, 1778; Professor of Divinity; died in New Haven, Conn., 1795.

EZRA STILES, D.D., LL.D., seventh President of Yale, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, November 29, 1727. His father, Rev. Isaac Stiles, was a man of great ability and under his teaching the son prepared for College. He entered Yale in 1743, and upon his graduation in 1746 continued his studies in New Haven. In 1749 he was chosen a Tutor and licensed to preach, but increasing doubts and weakness of health turned him aside from the ministry. He took up the study of law, and (1753) was made an Attorney. He soon regained his health and conquered his doubts and in 1755 resigned his Tutorship and practice, accepting a call to the Second Church of Newport. There he preached for twenty years and was greatly loved and respected both for his great learning and for his broad and kindly spirit. He

was made Librarian of the New Redwood Library and, besides his work as a minister, became an authority in Hebrew, Astronomy and Geography. By these studies he became acquainted with many learned men, among them Dr. Franklin. His learning was also recognized among the Colleges; Harvard gave him (1754) the degree of Master of Arts; the University of Edinburgh (1765); Dartmouth and Princeton made him a Doctor of Divinity, and Princeton gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. At the beginning of the Revolution his church was scattered and he was obliged to



EZRA STILES

leave Newport. He settled at Dighton (1775) and then at Portsmouth, New Hampshire (1777). Upon the resignation of Dr. Daggett (1777), Dr. Stiles was elected President of Yale. On July 8, 1778, he entered the office both of President, and of Professor of Ecclesiastical History. During his Presidency he also served as Professor of Divinity and lectured on philosophy and astronomy. In spite of the disturbances caused by the war his administration was very successful. He broadened the course of study, ended the long controversy between the General Assembly and the College and greatly increased its popularity through New England, while by his own wide learning and correspondence he also increased its reputation abroad. His successor, Dr. Dwight, said of him,—"Dr.

Stiles was probably the most learned man in America, at the time of his death." Although simple and unassuming in character he was very careful about details of official dignity and thus preserved many old customs of the College. His interest in Colonial History also led him to write an History of three of the Judges of King Charles I, Dixwell, Goffe and Whalley. Dr. Stiles clearly foresaw and favored the American Revolution and his letters and sermons at Newport were full of the spirit of liberty. As President of Yale his teaching was inspiring and patriotic. Chancellor Kent said of him, "A more constant and devoted friend of the Revolution and Independence of this country never existed." President Stiles died in New Haven, May 12, 1795. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Hubbard who bore him six daughters and two sons. After her death (1775), he married (1782) Mrs. Mary Checkley. He left forty five volumes of his work in manuscript to the College, which also owns his portrait and a large number of his letters.

WEBB, Joseph, 1666 (?) - 1732.

Born in Stamford, Conn., 1666 (?); graduated at Harvard, 1684; Pastor at Fairfield, Conn.; Trustee of Yale; died in Fairfield, Conn., 1732.

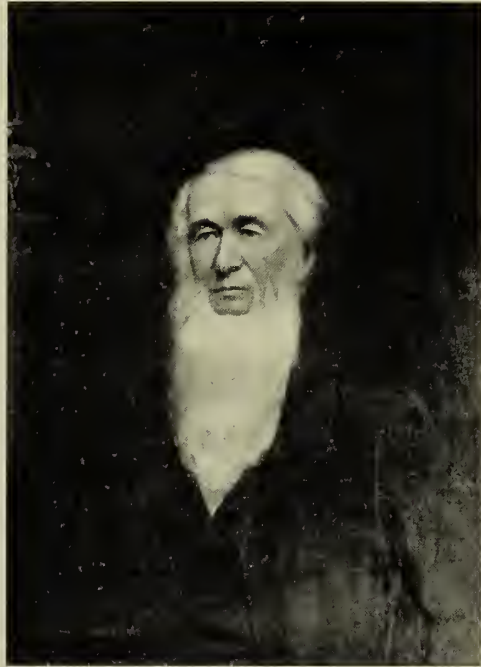
JOSEPH WEBB, the youngest of the original Trustees of Yale, was the son of Joseph Webb of Stamford, Connecticut, and was born in 1666 (?). He went through Harvard, graduating in 1684. He became Pastor of Christ's Church in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1692, married Elizabeth Nichols of Stratford, Connecticut, who bore him several children, and resided in Fairfield until his death, September 19, 1732.

STREET, Augustus Russell, 1791-1866.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1791; graduated at Yale, 1812; studied art and the modern languages in Europe; endowed the School of Fine Arts; founded the Street Professorship of Modern Languages; by his will provided for the Titus Street Professorship in the Theological Department; died in New Haven, Conn., 1866.

AUGUSTUS RUSSELL STREET, Benefactor of Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 5, 1791, and was graduated at Yale in 1812. He studied law, but was prevented by feeble health from practising his profession, and remained an invalid for the greater part of his life. For several years he resided in Europe, spending much of his

time in travel, and devoting himself to art study and the modern languages. Of the fortune which Mr. Street inherited he gave largely to benevolent objects. To him Yale is indebted for one of its important departments, the School of Fine Arts, and



AUGUSTUS R. STREET

partial provision for its endowment. Mr. Street also founded the Street Professorship of Modern Languages at Yale, and in his will provided for the establishment of the Titus Street Professorship in the Theological Department. He died in New Haven, June 12, 1866.

WILLIAMS, Elisha, 1694-1755.

Born in Hatfield, Mass., 1694; graduated at Harvard, 1711; studied divinity with his father; taught the students of Yale who had withdrawn from Saybrook; member of the General Assembly of Conn.; Pastor at Newington Parish, 1722; Rector of Yale, 1725; resigned in 1739; member of General Assembly, Speaker of the House; Judge of the Superior Court; Chaplain of the Conn. troops; Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of the Conn. forces for the projected invasion of Canada; delegate to the Continental Congress at Albany, N. Y., 1754; died in Wethersfield, Conn., 1755.

ELISHA WILLIAMS, fourth Rector of Yale, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in August, 1694. His parents were Rev. William Williams and Elizabeth Cotton, granddaughter of

John Cotton and of Governor Bradstreet. Like his three predecessors in office he was educated at Harvard, graduating in 1711. After studying divinity with his father he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and there upon February 23, 1713-14, married Eunice Chester and settled down upon a farm. He soon began the study of law with the intention of practising, but in 1716 he was asked by the two Trustees of the College, who had disapproved of its removal to New Haven, to take charge of the students who had withdrawn from Saybrook. He taught them for the next two years and also



ELISHA WILLIAMS

for four years represented his town in the General Assembly. In 1718, he was asked by the Trustees of Yale to come to New Haven, as Senior Tutor but declined. In 1720, he was called to the ministry by Newington Parish and after organizing a regular church he was ordained and installed as its Pastor in 1722. His known success in teaching, his acquaintance and wide popularity among civilians as well as among the clergy, and the prominence of his family in Massachusetts made him the logical candidate for the vacant Rectorship, and on September 13, 1725, he was inducted into office. From the very start his success in administering the affairs of the College was great. Endowed with great personal magnetism he won the friendship

and respect of the students and repressed the disorder and vice which had grown up in the long interregnum after Rector Cutler's resignation. He made important changes in the College studies, paying special attention to rhetoric and oratory. By his wide connections and social rank he also enlarged the field from which the students were drawn. His Rectorship was also marked by many important gifts to the College by friends in England. In 1739, on account of ill-health and over-work, he resigned the Rectorship and returned to Wethersfield, immediately entering political life again. He was sent to the next session of the General Assembly and at once elected Speaker of the House and was also placed on the Superior Court. During the rest of his life he represented his town at twenty-two Sessions of the Assembly, at five of which he was chosen Speaker. The Judgeship he retained for only three years. In 1745, he was sent to Boston with Jonathan Trumbull to represent the Connecticut Colonies in a conference with General Shirley, in regard to the proposed expedition against Louisburg and at the suggestion of Sir William Pepperrell, who was much impressed by his conversation he accompanied the expedition as Chaplain of the Connecticut troops. In 1746, the Assembly appointed him Colonel and Commander-in-Chief of the Connecticut forces raised for the projected invasion of Canada. In 1749, he went to England to obtain money advanced by himself and others in order to pay the soldiers in his command. While in England he learned of the death of his wife, and after a short interval married Miss Elizabeth Scott, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the famous Commentator. On his return to Connecticut in 1752, he settled as a merchant in Wethersfield, and in 1754, was appointed as one of the three Connecticut delegates to the Continental Congress at Albany. He died on July 24, 1755, after a life of most varied pursuits and incessant activity. He touched life on many sides, with uniform success and esteem. Dr. Doddridge describes him well: "He has . . . a certain nobleness of soul, capable of contriving and acting the greatest things without seeming to be conscious of having done them."

WOODBIDGE, Timothy, 1656-1732.

Born in Barford, St. Martin's, Wilts, Eng., 1656; graduated at Harvard, 1675; Pastor at Hartford, Conn., 1683; introduced infant baptism into Conn.; member of the Saybrook Convention, 1708; Trustee and Fellow of Yale; died in Hartford, Conn., 1732.

TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, one of the ten clergymen who met in the house at Branford, Connecticut, and took the preliminary steps for the establishment of Yale, was born in Barford, St. Martin's, Wilts, England, January 13, 1656, and was graduated at Harvard in 1675. In 1683 he became Minister of the First Church in Hartford, Connecticut, although not ordained until two years later. He introduced infant baptism into Connecticut, was a prominent member of the Saybrook Convention in 1708, and served the Colony in many important political affairs. In 1699 he was one of the ten principal ministers of Connecticut Colony that were named as Trustees and authorized by the General Assembly to found Yale, and from 1700 to 1732 was a Fellow of that institution. He died in Hartford, April 30, 1732.

with English notes, of Euripides' *Alcestis*; Sophocles' *Antigone*; Aeschylus' *Prometheus*; Sophocles' *Electra* and the *Gorgias* of Plato. In 1845, he travelled extensively in England, Italy and Greece. In 1846, upon the resignation of President Day, Professor Woolsey was elected President of Yale, being ordained at the time of his inauguration, in order to preserve the unbroken custom that the President of Yale should be a clergyman. The College was peculiarly fortunate, at a time when American Colleges were coming into closer contact with the methods and spirit of Continental Universities, to

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, 1801-1889.

Born in New York City, 1801; graduated at Yale, 1820; studied law at Philadelphia; studied theology at Princeton; Tutor at Yale, 1823; Professor of Greek, 1831; President of Yale, 1846; Regent of the Smithsonian Institute; President of the American Home Missionary Association; Vice-President of the Oriental Society, 1871-1881; Chairman of the American Company of Revisers of the New Testament; received the LL.D. degree from Wesleyan, 1845, Harvard, 1847; established the Freshman Scholarship which bears his name; presented his Greek Library to Yale; died in New Haven, Conn., 1889.

THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., tenth President of Yale, was born in New York City, October 31, 1801. His father was William Walter Woolsey, a New York merchant, and the grandson of Rev. Benjamin Woolsey (Yale 1709) who was in turn the grandson of George Woolsey, the first of the family to settle in America; his mother was Elizabeth Dwight, sister of President Timothy Dwight of Yale. He graduated from Yale in 1820, the valedictorian of his class. After reading law for a year in the office of Charles Chauncey in Philadelphia he began the study of theology at Princeton and remained there until (1823) he was elected a Tutor at Yale. In 1825, he was licensed to preach but stayed in New Haven for further theological study. In 1827, he went abroad and spent the next three years in travel in Germany, France and Italy, and in the study of Greek at Bonn, Leipsic and Berlin. Shortly after his return to New Haven, he was elected (1831) first Professor of a newly established Chair of Greek. He taught with great success until 1846, publishing meanwhile the texts,



THEODORE D. WOOLSEY

obtain so ripe and thorough a scholar for its head. His administration was vigorous and particularly successful in bringing the whole body of students under a broader culture. President Woolsey increased greatly the thoroughness of the examinations and reorganized the work of Senior year, resigning his own Professorship of Greek and giving much of his time to the teaching of the Senior class in history, political science and international law. During these years his literary activity was great. He had helped to establish the *New Englander* and his contributions to it were more than sixty in number, many of them the result of most thorough original research. He also published his inaugural address on College Education; an *Historical Discourse upon Yale College*; an *Introduction to the Study*

of International Law, republished in England and translated into Chinese and Japanese; an Essay on Divorce Legislation; a volume of sermons *The Religion of the Present and the Future*; *Political Science*; *Communism and Socialism*; and *Helpful Thoughts for Young Men*. He also edited new editions with notes, of Professor Francis Lieber's *Civil Liberty and Self Government* and his *Manual of Political Ethics*, and wrote many articles for Johnson's *Encyclopædia*, of which he was an Editor. President Woolsey's interests outside the College were wide; he was for several years a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, at one time President of the American Home Missionary Association, Vice-President of the Oriental Society and for ten years (1871-1881) Chairman of the American Company of Revisers of the New Testament. He was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by Wesleyan in 1845, and that of Doctor of Divinity by Harvard in 1847, and of Doctor of Laws in 1886 at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard. In 1871, at the age of seventy, President Woolsey resigned his office but retained his seat in the Corporation until 1884, and his interest and work for the College until his death. He spent the last years of his life in New Haven, studying, writing and giving occasional instruction in the Law School. After a gradual failure of his powers through old age he died on July 1, 1889, as calmly and quietly as he had lived. His last words were, "My work is done and I am ready. God bless you all and God bless dear old Yale." President Woolsey's liberality to the College was great. He established the Freshman Scholarship bearing his name; in 1886 he presented his Greek library of nearly a thousand volumes to the College Library, and later made several large contributions of books besides giving \$3,000 toward the library building. The College has honored his memory by a window in Battell Chapel, and by a bronze statue of heroic size upon the Campus. His portrait also hangs in Alumni Hall. His successor, Noah Porter, said of him, "Few men have been more distinguished in this country for eminence in so great a variety of departments of scholarship and culture, and few men have secured for themselves the solid respect of so great a number of their countrymen for high personal and moral excellence."

YALE, Elihu, 1649-1721.

Born in Boston, Mass., probably in 1649; graduated at Cambridge, Eng.; entered business as a merchant

at Madras; President or Governor of Madras; endowed the College at New Haven, Conn.; Yale named in his honor, 1718; died in London, Eng., 1721.

ELIHU YALE, Governor of Madras and benefactor of the College which was named in his honor, was born in Boston, probably in 1649. His father was David Yale, a merchant, whose mother had married Governor Theophilus Eaton of New Haven. In 1651 David Yale returned to London, his family following him the next year. There Elihu was educated, attending for a short time the school of William Dugard, a graduate of



ELIHU YALE

Cambridge and a friend of Milton. About 1670 he emigrated to Madras to make his fortune as a merchant. He entered the employ of the East India Company as an apprentice, probably, and rose through the offices of writer, factor and merchant to that of senior member of the Council. On July 23, 1687, the Directors of the Company at London made him President or Governor of Madras, the absolute ruler of a district containing three hundred thousand people. This office he held through the stormy times of invasion by the great Mogul and of attacks by the French settlers on the south and through the stormier times of fiercest quarrels between himself and his subordinates in the Council. Meanwhile Governor Yale was gaining great wealth by private trade until in 1691, he states his

fortune as some £140,000, an enormous sum for that time. But his great wealth and his quarrels in the Council alarmed the Directors at home and after five years of rule, in November 1692, his successor was appointed. After a long time spent in settling his accounts with the Company he sailed in 1699 for England. During his absence his father had died, leaving his property to his son, and Governor Yale chose as his residence the house, Plasgronow, which his father had bought in Wrexham. He also built a large town house in London and lived the life of a wealthy retired merchant. In May 1711 Mr. Jeremiah Dummer, agent at London for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, wrote the Rev. James Pierpont, first Rector of the "Collegiate School," which was to become Yale College, "Here is Mr. Yale, formerly Governor of Fort St. George in the Indies, who has got a prodigious estate and now sends for a relative of his from Connecticut to make him his heir, having no son. He told me lately that he intended to bestow a charity upon some College in Oxford—but I think he should much rather do it to your College, seeing he is a New England, and I think a Connecticut man. If therefore, when his kinsman comes over, you will write him a proper letter on that subject, I will take care to press it home." Dummer probably kept his promise for about this time Governor Yale showed his interest in the College by presenting to it thirty or forty books, a remarkably well chosen collection. In 1716 when the College was moved to New Haven and the huge wooden "College House" was raised, the Trustees found themselves without funds to finish it. They appealed to Dr. Cotton Mather of Boston to help them and on January 14, 1718, he wrote to Governor Yale in these historic words, "Sir, though you have felicities in your family, which, I pray, God continue and multiply, yet certainly, if what is forming at New Haven might wear the name of *Yale College*, it would be better than a name of sons and daughters. And your munificence might easily obtain for you a commemoration and perpetuation of your valuable name which would indeed be much better than an Egyptian pyramid." This letter, with Dummer's efforts, was most successful. On June 11 there were shipped to Boston three bales of goods to be sold for the benefit of the College and with them a portrait of George I by Kneller (still to be seen in the Yale Art School), an escutcheon of the royal arms, and a large box of books, all valued at £800. It was a munificent gift for those times, in fact the largest which the College

received for more than a century. News of this gift reached New Haven a few days before Commencement and great was the rejoicing. The Trustees, in the presence of Governor Saltonstall, the Lieutenant-Governor and the whole Superior Court, first most solemnly "named our College by the name of Yale College." They then sent a fulsome letter of thanks, at which, says Dummer, Governor Yale was much pleased. In February 1721, he sent more goods valued at £100 and promised Dummer to "send £200 sterling per annum during his life and make a settled annual provision to take place after his death." But, as Dummer added, "old gentlemen are forgetful," and this promise was never carried out. On July 8, 1721, Elihu Yale died at his London house. He was buried in Wrexham church yard, where his altar-tomb still stands. It bears this famous epitaph:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric travell'd and in Asia wed,
Where long he lived and thrived; in London dead.
Much good, some ill, he did, so hopes all's even,
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive and read this tale take care
For this most certain exit to prepare,
Where blest in peace the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust."

He had married in Madras, Catherine Hymers by whom he had a son who died in infancy and three daughters. The eldest married Dudley North and their grandson, Dudley Long North, was Elihu Yale's last direct descendant. He was a member of Parliament, and a friend of Dr. Johnson. In 1789 he presented to the College the famous portrait of Elihu Yale, which now hangs in Alumni Hall.

MATHER, Samuel, 1650-1728.

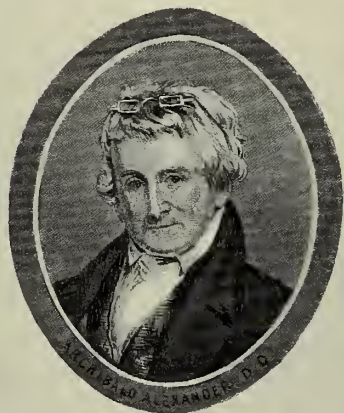
Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1650; graduated at Harvard, 1671; Pastor at Windsor, Conn., 1682; Trustee of Yale, 1701-1724; died in Windsor, Conn., 1728.

SAMUEL MATHER, Trustee of Yale, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, July 5, 1650, son of Rev. Timothy Mather, and grandson of Rev. Richard Mather, the progenitor of the Mather family in New England. He was graduated at Harvard in 1671, and in 1682 was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church in Windsor, Connecticut, which, then in a weak and ununited condition, was brought under his charge to a state of unity and prosperity. He was the author of several religious books, and was for many years (1701-1724) an influential Trustee of Yale. He died in Windsor, Connecticut, March 18, 1728.

ALEXANDER, Archibald, 1772-1851.

Born in Virginia, 1772; attended Academy of Rev. William Graham now Washington and Lee University; Tutor in private family; licensed to preach, 1791; President Hampden Sydney College, Va.; Pastor of Pine St. Presbyterian church, Phila.; received D. D. degree from Princeton, 1810; Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; Trustee of Princeton, 1824-51; died in Princeton, N. J., 1851.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born April 17, 1772, son of William Alexander, a farmer of Rockbridge county, Virginia; he died in Princeton, New Jersey, October



ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER

22, 1851. His grandfather, of Scottish descent, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1736 removing to Virginia two years later. Archibald attended the academy of Rev. William Graham, which subsequently developed into Washington and Lee University—and at the age of seventeen became a Tutor in a private family, but after a few months resumed his studies with his former teacher. Becoming influenced at this time by the remarkable movement still spoken of as “the great revival,” he turned his attention to the study of divinity, and was licensed to preach in 1791. In 1794 he was ordained by the Presbytery of Hanover, and for seven years was an itinerant Pastor in Charlotte and Prince Edward counties, Virginia. In 1796 he

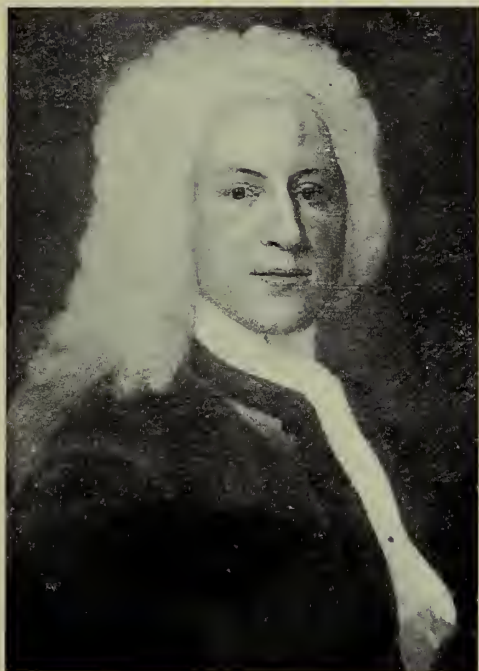
became President of Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, but resigned in 1801 and visited New York and New England. Subsequently he resumed his Presidency, but soon after again retired, and in 1807 became Pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. In 1810 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. On the organization of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1812, he was unanimously chosen as the leading Professor. As the number of students increased and other Professors were added to the faculty, he directed his attention more particularly to the department of pastoral and polemic theology, in promoting which, together with the general interests of the institution, he labored with zeal and success until his death, a period of nearly forty years. From 1824 until his death he officiated as a Trustee of Princeton College. Dr. Alexander's powers both for pulpit oratory and polemic disquisition were extraordinary. His industry was great, and from 1829 to 1850 scarcely a number of the Princeton Review appeared without an article from his pen. His published works are many, the first of which, *Outlines of the Evidences of Christianity*, has been translated into various foreign languages and is used as a textbook in Colleges. Among his posthumous works was a collection of *Biographical Sketches of Distinguished American Clergymen and Alumni of the College of New Jersey*.

BELCHER, Jonathan, 1681-1757.

Born in Mass., 1681; graduated at Harvard, 1699; entered business; Agent of the Colony to England, 1729; Governor of Mass. and N. H.; Governor of N. J., 1747; died at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1757.

JONATHAN BELCHER, Benefactor of Harvard and Princeton, and Colonial Governor of the Provinces of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey, was a native of Massachusetts. He was born January 8, 1681, son of Andrew Belcher, a member of the Provincial Council, and a gentleman of large estate; he died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, August 31, 1757. He was graduated at Harvard in 1699, and then spent a period of several years in Europe, where in his visits to the Court of Hanover he made the acquaintance of the Princess Sophia and her son, afterwards George I. of England, and thus prepared the way for his future advancement. On his return he established himself as a merchant in Boston. In 1729 he was sent

to England as the Agent of the Colony, and on the death of Governor Burnet in 1730, he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which office he filled for eleven years, distinguishing



JONATHAN BELCHER

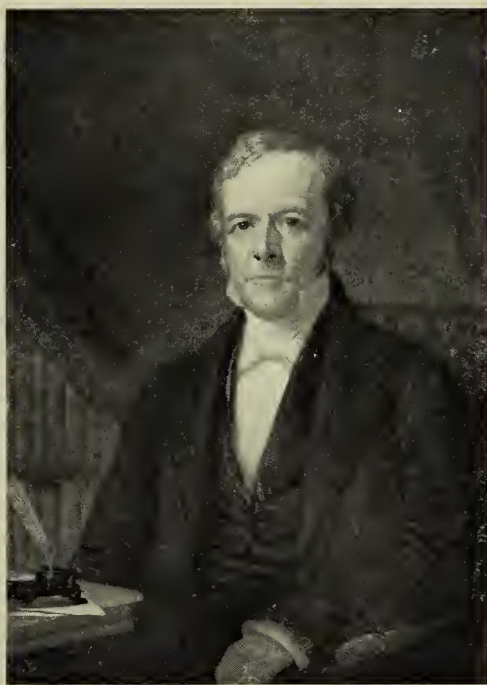
himself by his hospitality and style of living. He was throughout his administration an active promoter of the interests of Harvard. In 1747 he was appointed Governor of New Jersey. Here his government was successful, for although he found the province in confusion and the two branches of the Legislature at odds, his prudence and firmness went far to harmonize matters, and brought about a state of comparative tranquillity. He enlarged the Charter of the College of New Jersey, and was its chief patron and benefactor, donating to it, besides other presents, his valuable library.

ALEXANDER, James Waddel, 1804-1859.

Born near Gordonsville, Va., 1804; received his academical training at Phila.; graduated at Princeton, 1820; studied theology in Princeton Seminary; licensed to preach, 1824; Pastor First Presbyterian church in Trenton, N. J.; Editor *The Presbyterian* in Phila.; Prof. Rhetoric and Belles-lettres at Princeton; Pastor Duane St. Church in N. Y. City; Prof. Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in Princeton Theological Seminary; Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presby-

terian church, N. Y. City; Trustee of Princeton, 1851-59; died in Red Sweet Springs, Va., 1859.

JAMES WADDEL ALEXANDER, D.D., Tutor and Professor in Princeton and Trustee of that institution, was born near Gordonsville, Louisa county, Virginia, March 13, 1804; died in Red Sweet Springs, Virginia, July 31, 1859. He was the son of Dr. Archibald Alexander and Janetta Waddel, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Waddel, the celebrated blind preacher. He received his academical training in Philadelphia, was graduated at Princeton in 1820, and studied theology in Princeton Seminary. Subsequently he was appointed a Tutor in the College. In 1824 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and from 1825 to 1828 was in charge of a church in Charlotte county, Virginia. From 1828 to 1830 he was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, New Jersey; but his health failing, he resigned, and for some time thereafter edited *The Presbyterian* in Philadelphia. In 1833 he became Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres in Princeton, and filled this position until 1844, when he assumed charge



JAMES W. ALEXANDER

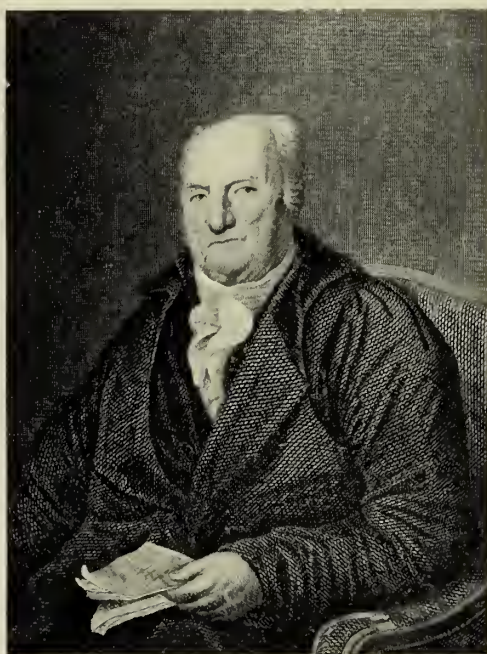
of the Duane Street Church in New York City. From 1844 to 1851 he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in Princeton Theological Seminary, and from 1851 until his death

was a Trustee of Princeton College. In 1851 he was called to the Pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, which he held during the remainder of his life. *Forty Years' Familiar Letters of James W. Alexander* was published by the then surviving correspondent, the late Rev. John Hall, D.D.

BOUDINOT, Elias, 1740-1821.

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1740; practised Law in New Jersey; was Commissary-General of Prisoners during the Revolutionary War; President of the Continental and member of the first three National Congresses; devoted much time and wealth to benevolent and philanthropic work; Trustee and Benefactor of Princeton; a writer of celebrity; died, 1821.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was the great-grandson of a French Huguenot of the same name who subsequent to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, took refuge in



ELIAS BOUDINOT

America. Born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1740, he acquired a liberal education both classical and legal. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Burlington, New Jersey, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day. During the War for Independence, he served as Commissary-General of Prisoners. As President of the Continental Congress he signed the Treaty with Great Britain; was

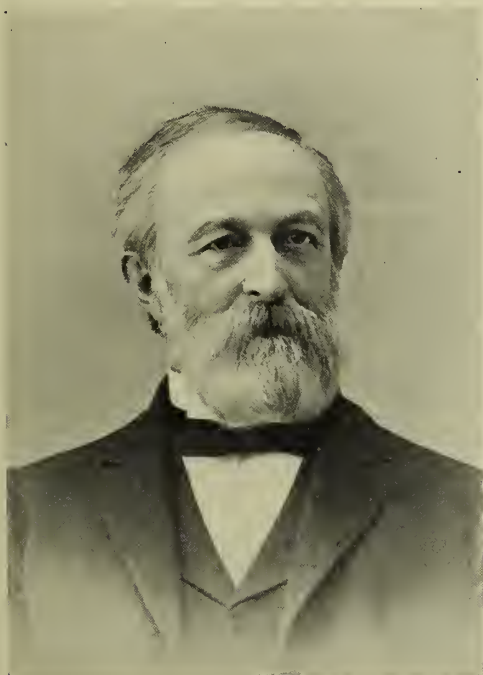
a member of the first three Federal Congresses and Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, from 1795 to 1805. He contributed liberally to foreign missions and to the American Bible Society, of which latter he was the first President, and his generosity toward objects of philanthropy and benevolence required the expenditure of large sums from his ample fortune. Among the many bequests was one of thirteen thousand acres of land to be used for providing the poor of Philadelphia with fire-wood at a nominal price; another of three thousand acres to the Philadelphia Hospital for the benefit of foreigners, and another of \$200 to purchase spectacles for the aged poor. Dr. Boudinot served upon the Board of Trustees of Princeton from 1772 until his death, which occurred October 24, 1821, and he increased its facilities by the presentation of a zoölogical cabinet. He was the author of: *The Age of Revelation*, a reply to Paine's *Age of Reason*; an *Oration before the Society of the Cincinnati*; *Second Advent of the Messiah*; *Star in the West*, or an *Attempt to Discover the long-lost Tribes of Israel*; and a *Memoir of the Rev. William Tennent, D.D.*, published anonymously in the *Evangelical Intelligencer*.

BRACKETT, Cyrus Fogg, 1833-

Born in Parsonsfield, Me., 1833; prepared for College at the common school and at Parsonsfield Academy; graduated from Bowdoin, Class of 1859; graduated in Medicine at the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin) in 1863; appointed to a Chair of Instruction in Bowdoin in 1863, and continued in the service of the College until 1873; in 1873 accepted the Henry Professorship of Physics in Princeton which chair he still fills.

CYRUS FOGG BRACKETT, M.D., LL.D., Henry Professor of Physics at Princeton, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, June 25, 1833, son of John and Jemima (Lord) Brackett. His paternal grandfather, John Brackett, traced his ancestry back to the progenitor of all the Bracketts in this country, who was in the early Massachusetts settlement and whose remains lie in an old burial ground at Quincy, Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Wentworth Lord, who served in the Revolutionary Army and was present with Washington at the surrender of the British forces. Professor Brackett was prepared for College at the common school of his native town and at Parsonsfield Seminary. He graduated from Bowdoin in the Class of 1859, and afterwards studied medicine at the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin), from which he graduated

in 1863. He was appointed to a chair of instruction in Bowdoin in 1863, and continued in the service of the College until 1873. At the commencement of the Academic year 1873, he accepted the Henry



C. F. BRACKETT

Professorship of Physics in Princeton, and still continues to fill this chair. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1864 to Alice A. Briggs. They have no children.

CAMERON, Arnold Guyot, 1864-

Born in Princeton, N. J., 1864; received his early education at schools in Europe and in Princeton; graduated Princeton, Class of 1886; took post-graduate work in Princeton, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1888; went to Europe in 1887 and remained a year and a quarter; was called thence to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, as Professor of the French and German Language and Literature, in 1888; received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton in 1891; was Assistant Professor of French, but in full charge of the Department, in the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale, 1891-1897; called to Princeton as Professor of French in the John C. Green School of Science in 1897.

ARNOLD GUYOT CAMERON, Ph.D., Professor of French at Princeton, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, March 4, 1864, son of Henry Clay and Mina (Chollet) Cameron. He was named

after his grand-uncle, Arnold Guyot, the scientist. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, and on the maternal side he is of Swiss descent, since the year 1400, also French Huguenot, the maternal line having been driven from France into Switzerland in 1686, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in October 1685. In his early youth he studied in Europe and America, entered Princeton in 1882, and graduated in the Class of 1886, when he received the only double honor in his Class, in Greek and in English. In his Senior year he won the English Literature prize, was for three consecutive years prize medallist of the American Whig Society, one of the two great literary societies of the University, and was an Editor of the Nassau Literary Magazine. He spent the year 1886-1887 in graduate study at Princeton, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1888. He went to Europe in 1887 and remained a year and a quarter. He was called thence to the Professorship of the French and German Language and Literature at Miami University, in the fall of 1888, and held this position for three years, when he went to Yale as Assistant Pro-



A. GUYOT CAMERON

fessor of French in the Sheffield Scientific School. This year (1891), he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton, upon results of his work, examinations and thesis in Greek, Philosophy

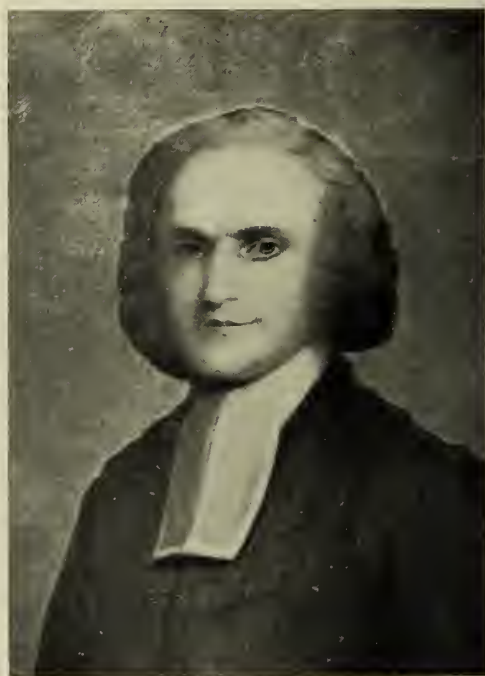
and Pedagogy. Since 1897 he has been Professor of French in the John C. Green School of Science in Princeton. During the last part of his Professorship at Miami, he was Clerk of the Faculty. On his retirement from Yale, where, for his six successive years, departing Senior Classes in the Scientific School had voted him their brightest, most popular, and still other qualities, Professor, the Class of 1897 of the Sheffield Scientific School presented him with a silver loving cup and dedicated to him their Class-Book with a beautiful tribute. Professor Cameron has contributed various critiques and articles to the *Educational Review*, *New York Independent*, *New York Tribune* and *Modern Language Notes*, has delivered numerous public addresses and is Editor of a number of text-books in Modern Language study. He is a member of the American Modern Language Association, of the Berzelius Society of Yale, the Princeton Club of New York, the American Institute of Archæology, the Colonial Club and the Nassau Club of Princeton, and an honorary member of the Caledonian Club of New Haven. He is unmarried.

BURR, Aaron, 1716-1757.

Born in Fairfield, Conn., 1716; graduated at Yale, 1735; took a post-graduate course; studied theology; Pastor at Newark, N. J. 1738; conducted a Latin School; President of Princeton; died in Princeton, N. J., 1757.

AARON BURR, second President of the College of New Jersey, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, January 4, 1716; died September 24, 1757. He came of a Puritan family that for three generations had given men of eminence to church and state. He was graduated at Yale in 1735, in his nineteenth year, having gained one of the three Berkeley scholarships, which entitled him to maintenance at the College for two years after graduation. Experiencing religion while pursuing his post-graduate studies, he at once turned his attention to theology, and was ordained at Newark, New Jersey, in 1738. At the age of twenty-two he became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, where he soon acquired a wide reputation as a pulpit orator, and where he continued for nine years, also conducting a large and successful Latin School for boys. He prepared for his pupils a Latin grammar known as the "Newark Grammar" which was long in use at Princeton. On the death of President Dickinson in 1747, he assumed charge of the Col-

lege, and in the following year, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected President under the new Charter, and for eight years he continued to serve in that office without abandoning his pastoral labors. In 1756 he resigned his charge at Newark and took up his residence at Princeton, where he died within a year from overwork, leaving two children, Sarah and Aaron. He had married, in 1752, Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. President Burr, as scholar, preacher, author and educator, was one of the foremost men of his time. To his more solid qualities were added a certain



AARON BURR

peculiar grace and distinguished style of manner, which re-appeared in his son. Though nominally the second President of Princeton, he was practically the first, since President Dickinson, his predecessor, lived to serve only a few months. He was in a true sense its founder, and the College may be said to be his monument.

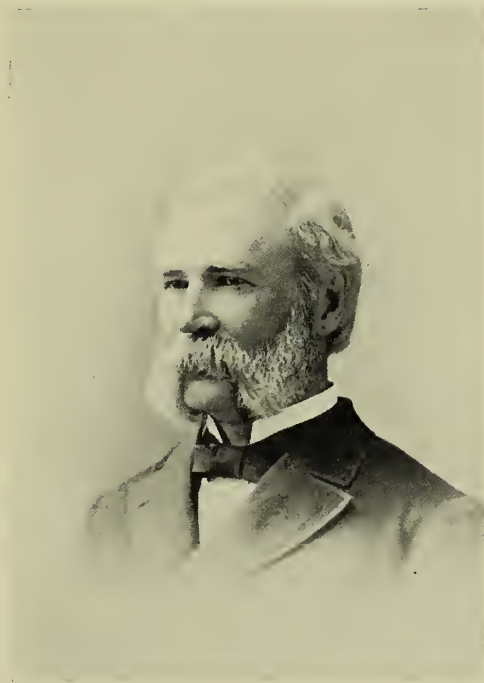
CAMERON, Henry Clay,

Born in Shepherdstown, Va.; fitted for College at the Academy of the Rev. James McVean, Georgetown, D. C.; entered Junior Class in the College of New Jersey in 1845, and was graduated in the Centennial Class, June, 1847; taught for three years after graduation, 1847-1850; studied Theology in Princeton Theo-

logical Seminary, 1850-1855; Joint Principal of Edgehill or College Grammar School, 1851-1852; Tutor in Greek in Princeton, 1852-1855; was Adjunct Professor of Greek, 1855-1860; spent one year 1857-1858 in study and travel in Europe; returned to Princeton as Associate Professor of Greek, 1860-1861; Professor of Greek, 1861-1877; has been Professor of Greek Language and Literature since 1877; was Instructor in French from 1859 to 1868; Librarian, from 1865-1873, and has been Clerk of the Faculty since 1882. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1859, and was ordained by the same body in 1863. Received honorary degrees from Princeton in 1866, from Rutgers in 1875, and also from Wooster in 1875.

HENRY CLAY CAMERON, D.D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature at Princeton, was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, son of John and Anna (McFall) Cameron; his father being a native of Virginia, and his mother of Maryland. He is of Scotch, Danish, German, French (Huguenot), English, and Scotch-Irish descent. The progenitor of his branch of the Clan Cameron, family of Kin-Loch, was John, the third son of Ewen Cameron, thirteenth of Lochiel. His great-grandfather was in the battle of Culloden, his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father was in the War of 1812-1814. His elementary education was received at Shepherdstown, Virginia and Hancock, Maryland; his classical education was obtained at the Academy of the Rev. James McVean in Georgetown, District of Columbia, from 1840 to 1845. He entered the Junior Class of Princeton, August 8, 1845, and was graduated in the Centennial Class, June 30, 1847. After graduation he taught for three years, and in 1850 began the study of theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, and while pursuing his studies there also acted as joint Principal of Edgehill or College Grammar School for the year 1851-1852, and from 1852 to 1855 was Tutor in Greek in the College. He was promoted to Adjunct Professor of Greek in 1855, a position he filled until 1860, when he was made Associate Professor of the same. The year 1857-1858 he spent in study and travel in Europe, chiefly in Paris and Italy; was Associate Professor of Greek in 1860, and in 1861 was made Professor of the same language in Princeton. Since 1877 he has been Professor of Greek Language and Literature in the University. During these years devoted to teaching Greek, he also at one time gave instruction in Latin, and was Instructor in French from 1859 to 1868. He was also Librarian from 1865 to 1873, and since 1882 has been Clerk of the Faculty. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Phila-

delphia in 1859, and was ordained by the same body, February 1, 1863. He has received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton 1866, and Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers and Wooster in 1875. Professor Cameron has been twice Moderator of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and twice a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant, a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. He is a member and Historian of the American Whig Society (a literary society of Princeton), also Vice-President of



HENRY CLAY CAMERON

the Princeton Battle Monument Association. Professor Cameron has written numerous articles for encyclopædias and reviews, and among the addresses that he delivered the following have been published: Jonathan Dickinson and the Rise of Colleges in America; A Student's Reminiscences of Professor Joseph Henry, included in the Volume on Professor Henry published by order of Congress; An address at the inauguration of the Hon. William L. Wilson as President of Washington and Lee University; The History of the American Whig Society, one of the literary societies at Princeton; The Battle of Princeton, etc.; also he was co-author with his son, Professor Arnold Guyot Cameron, of a series of classical maps. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married, September 14, 1858, to Mina

Chollet, and has one child living, Arnold Guyot Cameron, Ph.D., Professor of French at Princeton.

COLLINS, Varnum Lansing, 1870-

Born in Hong Kong, China, 1870; fitted for College in London and on the European Continent; entered Princeton in 1888 and graduated in the Class of 1892; Professor of Greek and Latin, Moores Hill College, Ind., 1892-1893; took post graduate courses in modern languages Princeton, 1893-1894; Assistant in Princeton University Library, 1894-1896; Librarian's Secretary, 1896-1897; Reference Librarian, 1897.

VARNUM LANSING COLLINS, Reference Librarian at Princeton, was born in Hong Kong, China, December 1, 1870, son of the Rev.



V. LANSING COLLINS

Varnum D. Collins and Mary L. H. Ball, widow of the Rev. John B. French. His father comes of an old Dutch family of New York, and his mother is a descendant of the New England Balls. His early education was obtained in London, England, with two years of study on the European Continent. He entered Princeton in 1888, and was graduated with the Class of 1892. The following year he accepted the Professorship of Greek and Latin at Moores Hill College, Indiana. In 1893 he returned to Princeton for graduate study in modern languages, after which he became Assistant in the University

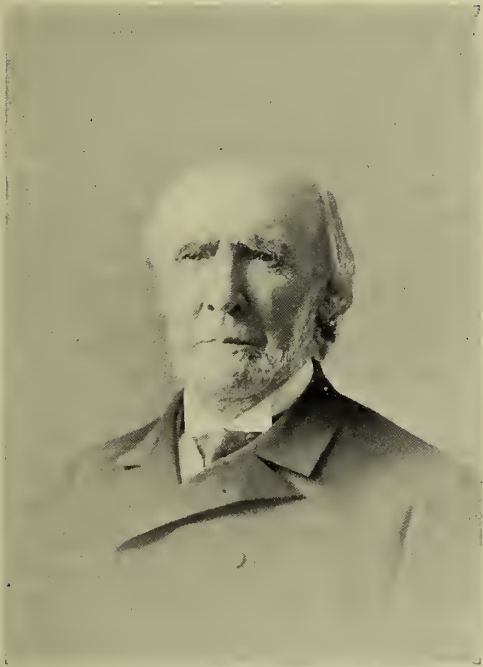
Library at Princeton until 1896, when he was appointed Librarian's Secretary. In 1897 he became Reference Librarian of the Princeton University Library, which position he now holds. Mr. Collins is a member of the Nassau and the Tiger Inn Clubs of Princeton, the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, the New Jersey Library Association, and the American Library Association. He is unmarried.

DUFFIELD, John Thomas, 1823-

Born in McConnellsburg, Penn., 1823; fitted for College at the Academy at Bedford, Penn.; entered Sophomore Class at Princeton 1838; graduated in the Class of 1841; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1844, and completed theological studies while acting as Tutor in the College; ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1851; was Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton for two years; appointed Tutor in Greek in Princeton in 1845; made Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in 1854; and Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics in 1862; was Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey at its meeting in Princeton in 1865; preached the funeral discourse of ex-President Maclean August 13, 1885; received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1873, and that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University in 1890.

JOHN THOMAS DUFFIELD, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics at Princeton, was born in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1823, son of William and Anna M. (Fletcher) Duffield. His great-great-grandfather, George Duffield, came from Ballymena, Ireland, to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1730. His great-grandfather, William, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1776. His great-grand-uncle, George, a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1754, was Chaplain of the Continental Congress. Professor Duffield was prepared for College at the Academy in Bedford, Pennsylvania. He entered the Sophomore Class of the College of New Jersey in 1838, and graduated in 1841. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary to prepare for the ministry, and while pursuing his theological studies, he also acted as Tutor in the College; receiving the appointment of Tutor in Greek at Princeton, 1845, and that of Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in 1847. On February 5, 1851, he was ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and for two years had pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton. In 1854 he was made Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, and in 1862 Professor of Mathematics

and Mechanics. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton in 1873, and that of Doctor of Laws from Lake Forest University in 1890. In 1852, Professor Duffield published the Princeton Pulpit; in 1866, by request, he published a Discourse on the second Advent; and in the same year an article on the Discovery of the Law of Gravitation. An article on the Philosophy of Mathematics appeared in 1867 and was followed in 1878 by an article on Evolutionary and Biblical Anthropology. At the funeral of President Maclean, August 13, 1886, Professor Duffield preached the discourse,



JOHN T. DUFFIELD

which was afterwards published at the request of the Board of Trustees. He was Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey at its meeting in Princeton in 1865, and is President of the Board of Education in Princeton. He is also a member of the Clio-sophic Society of Princeton. In politics he is a Republican. He was married December 30, 1852, to Sarah Elizabeth Green of Trenton, New Jersey. Their children are: Howard, John Fletcher, Henry Green, Helen Kennedy, Sarah Green and Edward Dickinson Duffield.

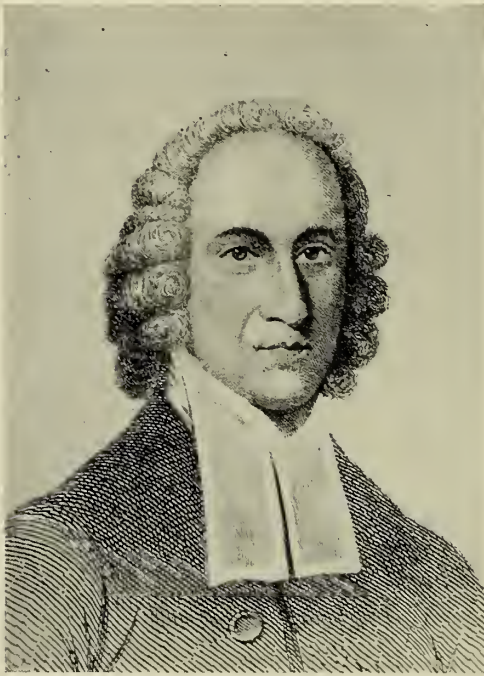
EDWARDS, Jonathan, 1703-1758.

Born in East Windsor, Conn., 1703; graduated at Yale, 1720; studied theology; Pastor in N. Y. City;

Tutor at Yale; Pastor in Northampton, Mass.; Missionary to the Housatonnuck Indians; President of Princeton; died in Princeton, N. J., 1758.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, third President of Princeton, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, October 5, 1703. He was the only son of Rev. Timothy Edwards, who presided over the church in East Windsor for nearly sixty-four years, and at the age of eighty-six the society at his request voted to lighten his labor by providing an Assistant Pastor; he died January 27, 1758. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and a woman of superior mental attainments. She died in her ninety-ninth year. They were the parents of eleven children, and Jonathan, who was the fifth born, was graduated from Yale in 1720, having entered College at the age of twelve years. Moral philosophy and divinity were his favorite studies, and becoming thoroughly convinced of the absolute sovereignty of God, as well as the perfect justice of salvation and damnation, he determined to devote the rest of his life to the ministry. After completing his theological studies he was in 1722 called to the Pastorate of a Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, where he remained eight months. Returning to East Windsor for a visit to his parents, he completed while there, a series of seventy resolutions, embodying the highest degree of perfection attainable by mortals, and although the self-sacrifice and lofty aspirations contained in them are considered beyond the reach of ordinary people, yet they have exercised a deep influence over the religious feelings of the succeeding generations. Declining several calls, including one to return to New York, he accepted a position as Tutor at Yale, which he filled with marked ability for two years, and in the summer of 1726 he resigned in order to become the colleague of his grandfather, Solomon Stoddard, in the Pastorate of the church at Northampton, to which he was ordained in February 1727. The death of the Senior Pastor in 1729 left the young minister to labor alone, and from that time forward his sermons were not only sought for and read by intelligent people throughout the Colonies, but found many admirers in the Mother Country. His settlement in Northampton continued without discord until 1744, when trouble arose on account of the church refusing to investigate a charge that some of its younger members were reading impure books, and the decided stand which he took in the matter weakened his influence to a considerable extent.

He also condemned what was known as the "Half-Way Covenant," favored by his predecessor, by which unconverted people were admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper, and their children to the right of baptism. As the majority of the members were in favor of the new doctrine his opposition caused a demand for his dismissal, and after vainly trying to effect an amicable settlement he resigned his Pastorate on June 22, 1750. With a comparatively small income besides his salary, the loss of the latter was a severe blow to him, as at the time he had a large family to support, but sympathizing friends in Scot-



JONATHAN EDWARDS

land sent him a sum of money to relieve his immediate necessities, at the same time inviting him to take up his residence on the other side of the Atlantic. This proposition, together with a similar one from Virginia, he felt himself constrained to decline, preferring instead to accept a call from the London Society to engage in missionary work among the Housatonnuck Indians, and in August 1751, he, accompanied by his family, moved to Stockbridge, Massachusetts. During the succeeding seven years he preached to the Indians without notes, and with the aid of an interpreter, his small income as Pastor of the white settlers being somewhat augmented by the proceeds from the sale of needle-work executed by his wife and daughters.

His stay in Stockbridge was productive of important results apart from bringing the gospel within reach of the savages, for the leisure at his disposal enabled him to accomplish some of his most notable literary efforts, and he had matured plans for no inconsiderable amount of work, when the death of his son-in-law, President Burr of Princeton, caused him to be unexpectedly called to that office, and he was installed in February 1758. A severe epidemic of small-pox numbered him among its victims in March of the same year, and although he was permitted to administer the affairs of the College but thirty-four days, his scholarly ability became the wonder of the students, and his influence was felt among the Faculty and Instructors for many years subsequent to his demise. Jonathan Edwards died March 22, 1758, and was buried at Princeton. In 1872 a red granite monument twenty-five feet high was erected to his memory at Stockbridge by his descendants. His works which are numerous are still regarded as highly instructive reading and some of the more notable are: an elaborate discourse on *The Justification by Faith Alone*; another entitled *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*, which was preached during the period of a religious revival; a *Treatise on Religious Affections*; *The Freedom of the Will*, published in 1754, and intended to conclusively settle the main points in dispute between the Calvinists and the Arminians, the former of whom he favored, but opposed the latter; *Inquiry into the Qualifications for Free Communion in the Church*; *Original Sin*; *True Nature of Christian Virtue*; *Dissertation Concerning the End for which God Created the World*; *History of the Redemption*; and *A Life of David Brainard*. On July 28, 1727, he married Sarah Pierrepont, the daughter of a Northampton clergyman. They had a large family including several sons. Timothy, who was graduated from Princeton, was for some time a merchant at Elizabeth, New Jersey, but moved to Stockbridge about the year 1770, and became Judge of Probate for Berkshire county. He was the father of fifteen children, among whom was William Edwards, the inventor of the present system of tanning leather. Jonathan Edwards, Jr. D.D. 1745-1801, became a distinguished theologian and his life very much resembled that of his father, as both were ripe scholars, were College Tutors for about the same length of time, were dismissed from their Pastorates on account of their doctrinal opinions, and both died shortly after their inauguration as College Presidents; Jonathan Sr., in his fifty-

fifth, and Jonathan Jr. in his fifty-seventh year. Pierrepont Edwards, youngest son of Jonathan Edwards Sr., was a graduate of Princeton and began the practice of law in New Haven, Connecticut. He was appointed administrator of the estate of General Benedict Arnold, after the treason of that officer, served in the Continental Army, participating in two hard-fought battles; was a member of the Continental Congress of 1787-1788, and a delegate to the convention assembled to ratify the Federal Constitution. At the time of his death he was serving as Judge of the United States District Court.

DANIELS, Winthrop More, 1867-

Born in Dayton, O., 1867; received his early education in the public schools and the Deaver Collegiate Institute of Dayton; graduated Princeton, Class of 1888; travelled abroad in 1888, 1890-91; spent two semesters at Leipsic University; was Instructor in Economics and Social Science at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1891-92; since 1892 has been Professor of Political Economy at Princeton.

WINTHROP MORE DANIELS, A.M., Professor of Political Economy at Princeton, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 30, 1867, son of Edwin Arthur and Mary Billings (Kilburn) Daniels, natives of Massachusetts, but of English ancestry. On the maternal side he is descended from Thomas Kilborne (the common ancestor of all the Kilburns in this country) who was born in the parish of Wood Ditton, County of Cambridge, in 1578, whence he migrated to New England in 1635. The Daniels family came to this country and settled in Massachusetts sometime in the seventeenth century. His early education was obtained at home in the Dayton Public Schools, and at Deaver Collegiate Institute. He was graduated at Princeton in the Class of 1888, and spent part of that year and of the years 1890 and 1891 in foreign travel. He was a teacher of classics in the Princeton Preparatory School in 1888, which position he filled for two years, when he went abroad, and spent two semesters at the University of Leipsic, Germany, studying economics and history. Returning to this country in 1891, he was appointed Instructor in Economics and Social Science at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, remaining there for a year, when, in 1892, he was chosen Professor of Political Economy at Princeton, which position he now holds. Professor Daniels is a member of the Reform Club of New York City, the Nassau and Colonial Clubs of

Princeton, and a member of the American Economic Association. He is independent in politics, and has made addresses favoring a revenue tariff and oppos-



W. M. DANIELS

ing free silver. He was married in 1898 to Joan Robertson of Montville, Connecticut. He has recently published a treatise entitled *Elements of Public Finance*.

DOD, Albert Baldwin, 1805-1845.

Born in Mendham, N. J., 1805; graduated at Princeton, 1822; taught at Fredericksburg, Va.; studied theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary; Tutor at Princeton; licensed to preach; Prof. Mathematics at Princeton; declined the Chaplaincy and Professorship at West Point; received D.D. degree from the University of North Carolina, 1844, and from the University of N. Y., 1845; died in Princeton, N. J., 1845.

ALBERT BALDWIN DOD, D.D., Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, was born in Mendham, New Jersey, March 24, 1805; died in Princeton, November 24, 1845. He was the son of Thaddeus Dod, a graduate of Princeton in 1773, first President of Washington College (Pennsylvania), and founder of the first Presbytery west of the Alleghany Mountains. Like his father, Albert was noted for his mathematical acquirements, and for the versatility of his genius. His graduation at Princeton in 1822 was witnessed by the Secretary of the Navy,

who at once offered him a position in the Naval service, which he declined. After teaching for four years in Fredericksburg, Virginia, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary as a student in 1826, and



ALBERT B. DOD

at the same time was a Tutor in the College until 1829, when he was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery. In 1830 he became Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, and held the chair until his death, in the mean time declining the Chaplaincy and Professorship of Moral Philosophy at West Point. Professor Dod frequently supplied pulpits in New York and Philadelphia. He was an eloquent preacher, and a learned lecturer on political economy and architecture. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina in 1844, and by the University of New York in 1845. He was a prolific contributor to the Princeton Review, and his articles have been published in book form under the title of Princeton Theological Essays.

FINE, Henry Burchard, 1858-

Born in Chambersburg, Penn., 1858; prepared for College in the public schools of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Winona, Minn.; graduated Princeton, Class of 1880; spent one year in post graduate study at Princeton, as Fellow of Experimental Science; appointed

Tutor of Mathematics in 1881; went to Leipsic in 1884 and continued his mathematical studies, receiving his degree in 1885; appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Princeton in 1885; has been Professor of Mathematics in the University since 1891.

HENRY BURCHARD FINE, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1858, son of the Rev. Lambert Suydam and Mary Ely (Burchard) Fine. His paternal grandfather was John Fine, a native of New York, a graduate of Columbia, and one of the pioneer settlers of Ogdensburg. He was also, for many years, a judge in that district. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Ely Burchard of Clinton, New York, a graduate of Yale. He was prepared for College in the public schools of Ogdensburg, New York, and Winona, Minnesota, and graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1880. After a year spent in graduate study at Princeton as fellow of experimental science, he was appointed Tutor of Mathematics, and held that position in the College until the early spring of 1884, when he went to Leipsic and continued his mathematical studies receiving his degree



H. B. FINE

from the University in 1885. He returned to Princeton that year to accept the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and since 1891 has been Professor of the same. He is the author of

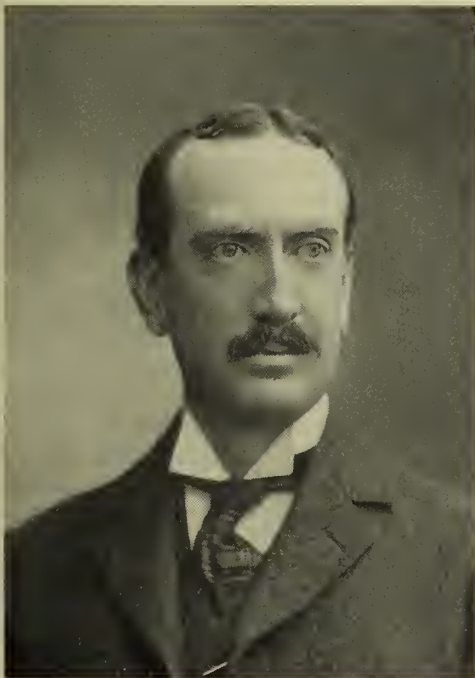
The Number System of Algebra; and a number of mathematical papers. Professor Fine has been Vice-President of the American Mathematical Society. He was married September 6, 1888, to Philena Foirs. They have three children: John, Susan and Philena Fine.

Princeton as Assistant to the Treasurer of the College a position he holds at the present time. In June 1892 he was made Assistant Treasurer of the University. He is a member of the Cliosophic Society, and of the Nassau, the Trenton Country and the Tiger Inn Clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

DUFFIELD, Henry Green, 1859-

Born in Princeton, N. J., 1859; fitted for College at Princeton Preparatory School; graduated Princeton, Class of 1881; engaged in the lumber business, in Trenton, N. J., 1881-1885; in Princeton as assistant to the Treasurer, College of N. J. from September 1885, to the present time; Assistant Treasurer, since June 1892.

HENRY GREEN DUFFIELD, Assistant Treasurer at Princeton, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, August 16, 1859, son of John T. and Sarah E. (Green) Duffield. On his father's side he is of English extraction, on the maternal side



H. G. DUFFIELD

his ancestors were Scotch. His early education was received at the Princeton Preparatory School, and he was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1881. In September of that year he engaged in the lumber business, in Trenton, New Jersey, and four years after, in the fall of 1885, returned to

HALL, John, 1829-1898.

Born in Ireland, 1829; studied at Belfast College taking special honors in Hebrew; Missionary and Pastor previous to settling in New York City; Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 1867, till his death; Chancellor of the University of the City of New York 1882; died in New York City, 1898.

JOHN HALL, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton and Lecturer in the Divinity School of Yale, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. His ancestors were originally from Scotland. At the Belfast College, which he entered at the unusually early age of thirteen years, he displayed marked proficiency in the Hebrew language, and was awarded several prizes. Receiving a license to preach in 1849 he was engaged in missionary work for some time and from 1852 to 1858 was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Armagh. While occupying the pulpit of the Church of Mary's Abbey, Dublin (now Rutland Square) he was appointed Honorary Commissioner of Education for Ireland by the Queen and also visited the United States as delegate from the Presbyterian Assembly of Ireland to that of the churches in America. His character and ability created a most favorable impression in New York City, which resulted in his receiving and accepting a call to the Pastorship of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the duties of which he began in November 1867 and continued to perform until his death, which occurred in 1898. For a period of thirty years Dr. Hall enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most able and popular preachers on this side of the Atlantic, and the wealthy society over which he presided erected especially for him a handsome church edifice at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. He was a Trustee of Princeton from 1868 until his death, and in 1874-75 he held the Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching, at the Yale Divinity School. From 1882 he served as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, and that of Doctor of Laws from

Princeton and from Washington and Lee in 1885 and from Columbia in 1886. Dr. Hall was an intelligent and interesting writer. Some of his more notable works are: *Family Prayers for Four*



JOHN HALL

Weeks; *Papers for Home Reading*; *Familiar Talk with Boys*; *God's Word Through Preaching*; *Foundation-Stones for Young Builders*; and *A Christian Home, How to Make and How to Maintain it*.

HAZARD, Samuel, 1714-1758.

Born in 1714; became a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia; chief promotor of a colonization scheme to Christianize the Indians; Elder in the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City; one of the incorporators of Princeton; died in 1758.

SAMUEL HAZARD, one of the incorporators of Princeton, was a merchant of Philadelphia, born in 1714 and died in 1758. He was noted as chief promotor of a colonization scheme having for its aim the Christianization of the Indians. In his efforts to carry out the project he "explored the territory to be colonized, had meetings with the Indians, with whom he bargained for the land, and obtained a release from Connecticut of its claim to that section of country." He was prevented by the calamity of Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne, and by his early death, from bringing the project to con-

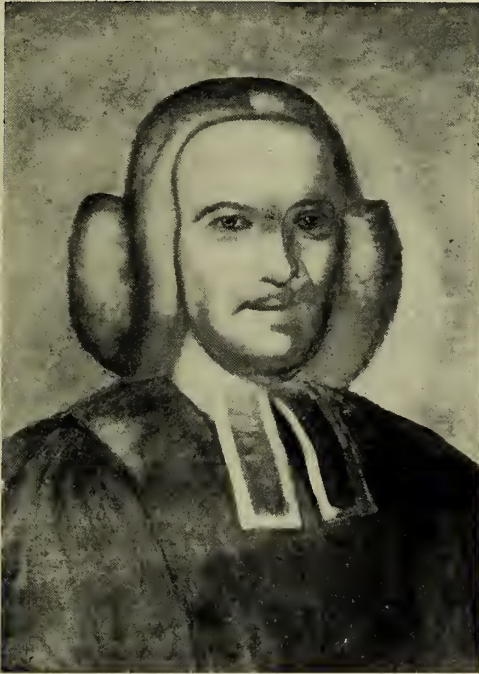
summation. Mr. Hazard before his removal to Philadelphia was an Elder in the Wall Street Presbyterian Church of New York. His son, Ebenezer Hazard — born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1744, died there June 13, 1817 — was graduated at Princeton in 1762, was successively a member of a publishing firm in New York, Postmaster of New York, and Postmaster-General of the United States, serving in the latter capacity from January 1782 to September 1789. In 1791 he engaged in business in Philadelphia where he spent the remainder of his life. Like the elder Hazard he was active in efforts to improve the moral condition of the Indians, and while Postmaster of New York under the Committee of Safety he applied to Connecticut for a confirmation of the grant made to his father, but his appeal was denied. He was a Trustee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and one of the founders of the North American Insurance Company. As an author he acquired an extended reputation, which still survives. Besides publishing two volumes of *Historical Collections*, and *Remarks on a Report Concerning Western Indians*, he aided in writing Gordon's *History of the American War*, Thompson's translation of the Bible, and Belknap's *History of New Hampshire*. The library of the Massachusetts Historical Society contains an extensive collection of his autograph letters. His son Samuel — born in Philadelphia, May 26, 1784, died there May 22, 1870 — was widely known as an archæologist, and as an author, mainly of historical, commercial and statistical works relating to Pennsylvania.

FINLEY, Samuel, 1715-1766.

Born in County Armagh, Ire., in 1715; studied for the ministry at Phila.; licensed to preach, 1742; Pastor at Milford, Conn.; and at Nottingham, Md.; President of Princeton, 1761; received D.D. degree from the University of Glasgow, 1763; died in Philadelphia, 1766.

SAMUEL FINLEY, D.D., fifth President of Princeton, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1715, of Scottish ancestry. He was educated in his native country, and in 1734 came to this country and studied for the ministry in Philadelphia. In 1740, he was licensed to preach, was ordained by the New Brunswick Presbytery in 1742, and the following year was sent to Milford, Connecticut, "with allowance that he also preach for other places thereabout, when Providence may open a door for him." Taking advantage of this permission, he accepted an invitation to preach to

the Second Society in New Haven; but as this society was not recognized by the authorities, he was arrested under a law forbidding itinerants to preach in any parish without the regular Pastor's



SAMUEL FINLEY

consent, was indicted by the Grand Jury, tried, and sentenced to be carried out of the Colony as a vagrant. Subsequently Mr. Finley was settled as Pastor of a church in Nottingham, Maryland, where he remained for seventeen years, also conducting an academy at which he prepared young men for the ministry, and which acquired a great reputation. On the death of President Davies in 1761, he was chosen to the Presidency of Princeton, which office he held until his death. Mr. Finley was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1763 by the University of Glasgow, the first instance in which this honor was conferred on an American Presbyterian. He died in Philadelphia, July 17, 1766.

GREEN, Ashbel, 1762-1848.

Born in Hanover, N. J., 1762; entered the Army, served as Sergeant; graduated at Princeton, 1783; Tutor; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Princeton; Pastor at Philadelphia; Chaplain to Congress; Trustee, 1790, and President of Princeton, 1812; President Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary; Editor of the *Christian Advocate*;

received LL.D. degree from the Univ. of North Carolina, 1812; died in Philadelphia, 1848.

ASHBEL GREEN, LL.D., eighth President of Princeton, and son of Jacob Green, Vice-President of Princeton 1758-1759, was born in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, July 6, 1762. The War of the Revolution came when he was studying and teaching for the purpose of fitting himself mentally and financially to enter College, and in 1778 he entered the army, serving as Sergeant until 1782. He then entered Princeton and was graduated in 1783, becoming a Tutor the following year, and afterwards Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the College. In 1786, he was given a license to preach by the New Brunswick Presbytery, and in 1787, was installed Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. As a delegate to the General Assembly of his church in 1790, he moved a renewal of communications between the Presbyterian and the Congregational Church. In 1792, he was appointed Chaplain to Congress. He became a Trustee of Princeton in 1790, and upon the rebuilding of the College build-



ASHBEL GREEN

ings, which had been destroyed by fire in 1802, he was elected President of that institution. In the same year, 1812, he was also elected President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological

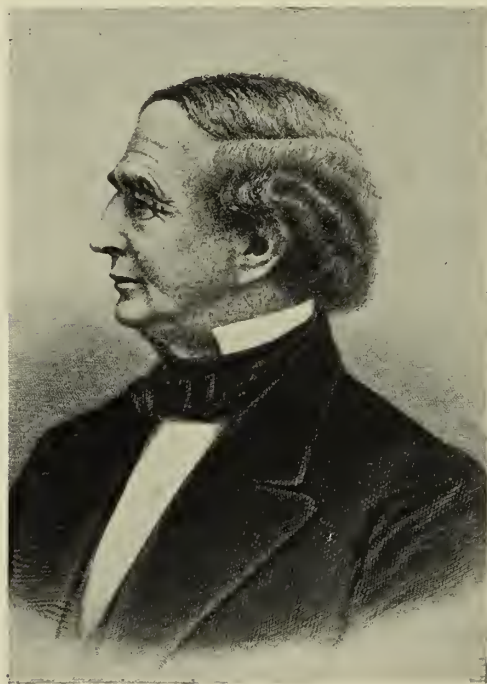
Seminary. Dr. Green held the Presidency of Princeton until 1822, when he resigned and moved to Philadelphia, where he edited for twelve years the *Christian Advocate*, and for a time the *Assembly's Magazine*, in the meantime supplying on frequent occasions vacant pulpits. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1812 by the University of North Carolina. He was a voluminous writer, and published many discourses and sermons, besides editing Doctor Witherspoon's works and an autobiography of his father. He died in Philadelphia, May 19, 1848.

the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in 1860 became Chancellor, which office he held until his resignation in 1866 on account of failing health. The remainder of his life was given to study and to educational and charitable enterprises. Judge Green was a Trustee of Princeton from 1850 to 1876. From 1833 until his death, a period of forty-one years, he was a Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary, and for the last sixteen years was President of the Board, of which his brother, John C. Green, was also a member. Princeton conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1850. He died in Trenton, December 19, 1876.

GREEN, Henry Woodhull, 1802-1876.

Born in Lawrenceville, N. J., 1802; graduated at Princeton, 1820; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Chief-Justice Supreme Court of N. J., 1846; Chancellor, 1860; Trustee of Princeton, 1850-1875; Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary and President of the Board; received the LL.D. degree from Princeton, 1850; died in Trenton, N. J., 1876.

HENRY W. GREEN, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, September 20, 1802. He was graduated at Princeton



HENRY W. GREEN

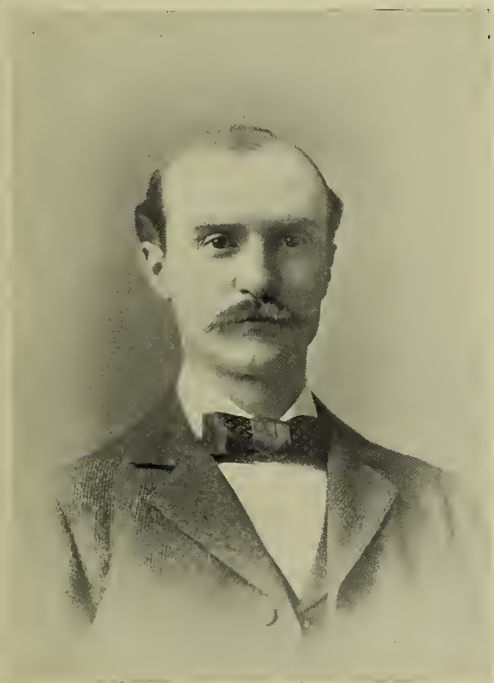
in 1820, studied law, and after admission to the Bar in Trenton practised law in that city for over twenty years. In 1846 he was appointed Chief-Justice of

HARPER, George McLean, 1863-

Born in Shippensburg, Pa., 1863; fitted for College at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School in Shippensburg; graduated Princeton, Class of 1884; was Reporter and Copy Editor on the *New York Tribune*, six months in 1884; studied one semester in Göttingen, and two and a half semesters in Berlin, 1885-86; spent eight months in travel in Italy and England, 1887; studied at Paris, Tours and Siena, part of 1889, 1890; Second Assistant Editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, September 1887, March 1889; appointed Instructor in French at Princeton, 1889-91; promoted to Assistant Professor of French, Princeton, 1891-93; Asst. Prof. of French and Instructor in Romance Languages, 1893-94; Professor of Romance Languages, 1894-95; Woodhull Professor of Romance Languages, 1895.

GEORGE McLEAN HARPER, Ph.D., Woodhull Professor of Romance Languages at Princeton, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1863, son of William Wylie and Nancy Jane (McLean) Harper. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry, the Harpers having been for several generations thread-manufacturers in Glasgow, Scotland, whence his grandparents, the Rev. James and Christine Wylie Harper, migrated to America, about 1833. His father, William Wylie Harper, served as a Lieutenant in the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves during the War of the Rebellion. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and were among the earliest settlers of Adams and Franklin counties, Pennsylvania, in 1731. He was fitted for College at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School in Shippensburg, and graduated at Princeton in the Class of 1884. The year of his graduation he was, for six months, a reporter and Copy Editor on the *New York Tribune*. The next year, 1885, he went abroad and spent a semester in study at Göttingen, and two and a half semesters at Berlin.

Eight months of the year 1887 were devoted to travel in Italy and England, then he returned to America to become Second Assistant Editor of Scribner's Magazine, which office he held from September 1887 to March 1889. In September of that year he was appointed Instructor in French at Princeton. Parts of this year, 1889, and of 1890 he spent abroad, studying at Paris, Tours and Siena. In 1891 he was promoted to Assistant Professor of French at Princeton, and in 1893 he was Assistant Professor of French and Instructor in Romance Languages, at this College. He was made Professor



GEO. M. HARPER

of Romance Languages at Princeton in 1894, and in 1895 he was appointed Woodhull Professor of Romance Languages, which chair he still fills. He is a member of the American Whig Society, the Nassau Club and the Philadelphian Society. He was married, May 9, 1895, to Belle Dunton Westcott. They have one child: Isabel Westcott Harper.

HENRY, Joseph, 1797 or 9-1878.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1797 or 9; studied at the district school and the Albany Academy; private Tutor in a family; assistant to Dr. Beck in his Chemical Experiments; Prof. Mathematics at the Albany Academy; discoverer of the secondary current; first to obtain an electric shock by purely magnetic in-

duction; Prof. Natural Philosophy, also filled the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Princeton; lectured on astronomy and architecture; Sec. and Director of the Smithsonian Institute; scientific adviser to the various government departments; member of the Lighthouse Board, and its Chairman from 1871; the Presidency of Princeton offered to him but was declined; received LL.D. from Union, 1829, and from Harvard, 1851; President American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the National Academy of Science; died in Washington, 1878.

JOSEPH HENRY, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy at Princeton, was born in Albany, New York, December 17, 1797 or 99, the uncertainty of the year being caused by the illegibility of the record in the family Bible. He was of Scotch ancestry, his grandparents having emigrated about the year 1775, and his father died during Joseph's early boyhood. His mother was an intelligent, high-minded woman with a strongly defined character, and was a strict Presbyterian. Having divided his time for five years between his studies in the district school and attending to the duties of a clerk in a country store at Galway, near Albany, young Joseph at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a silversmith in the last named city. In his youth he displayed a fondness for the histrionic art and seriously contemplated the adoption of the stage as a profession, but after reading Dr. Gregory's Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry, he was thenceforward attracted to the study of the sciences and obtained evening instruction from the teachers at the Albany Academy. He subsequently acquired by teaching school the pecuniary means necessary to defray the expenses of a regular course at the above-named institution, and at its completion he was recommended by Dr. Theodoric R. Beck as private Tutor to the children of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, his duties as such requiring his attendance upon his pupils three hours each day. He also gained much valuable knowledge as assistant to Dr. Beck in the latter's chemical experiments, at the same time studying anatomy and physiology, and in 1825 he was engaged in engineering a state road from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. In the following year he became Professor of Mathematics at the Albany Academy, where he was given ample opportunity for investigating, by a long series of experiments, the nature, power and possibilities of electricity, and his discoveries in that branch of science, which were both numerous and important, included the "intensity" magnet which practically made possible the

construction of the electric telegraph. His claim to priority over Professor Morse, though questioned by the latter, has never been confuted, and its validity was not only, however, proven by a paper published in Silliman's *American Journal of Science* in 1831, in which he suggests the use of his discovery for the transmission of sound, but was afterwards sustained by Dr. Gale, who assisted in developing the Morse instrument. Professor Henry was also the discoverer of the secondary current, and was the first to obtain an electric shock by purely magnetic induction. Going to Princeton as Professor of Natural Philos-



JOSEPH HENRY

ophy in 1832, he also filled the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy during Professor Torrey's absence in Europe, and he afterward lectured on astronomy and architecture. In December 1846, he moved to Washington, having previously been elected first Secretary and a Director of the Smithsonian Institute, and the development and welfare of that scientific establishment occupied his principal attention for the rest of his life. He was for many years the scientific adviser to the various government departments, rendered valuable services to the War and Navy Departments during the Civil War; was one of the original members of the Lighthouse Board, which was established in 1852, and was its Chairman from 1871 until his death. He was at one

time called to the Chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania at a much larger salary than that paid him by the Government, but he was not susceptible to pecuniary inducements, and even the offer of the Presidency of Princeton, which was tendered him in 1853, and in 1867, he saw fit to refuse. Professor Simon Newcomb says of him: "He never engaged in an investigation or an enterprise that was to put a dollar into his own pocket, but aimed only at the general good of the World." Professor Henry died in Washington, May 13, 1878. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union in 1829, and from Harvard in 1851. In 1849 he was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was one of the original members of the National Academy of Science, succeeding Alexander D. Bache as its President in 1868; and belonged to other scientific societies both in the United States and abroad. He edited the annual volumes of the *Smithsonian Reports* from 1846 to 1877; wrote many papers and contributed numerous articles to the scientific journals and the *American* and other *Cyclopædias*; was the author of a series of papers on Meteorology and its Connection with Agriculture, contributed to the *Agricultural Reports*, 1855-59; and of a work entitled *Syllabus of Lectures on Physics*. In 1886 two volumes of his *Scientific Writings* were published by the Smithsonian Institute, and a memorial of his life and services was published by order of Congress in 1880.

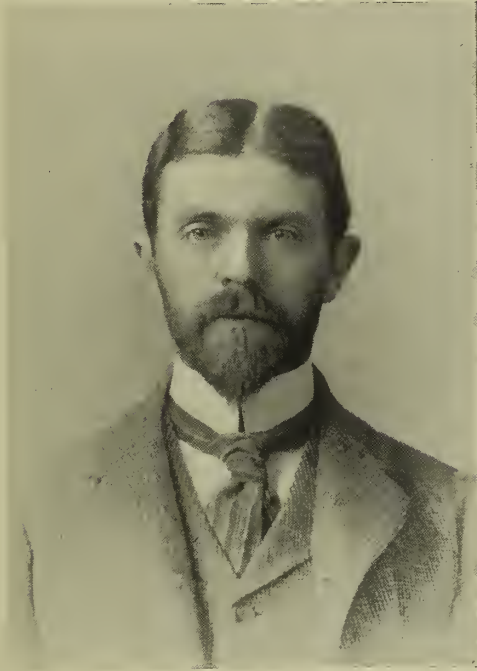
HIBBEN, John Grier, 1861-

Born in Peoria, Ill., 1861; fitted for College at Peoria High School; graduated Princeton, Class of 1882; studied one year in the University of Berlin, and three years in Princeton Theological Seminary; was Pastor of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, in Chambersburg, Penn., 1887-1891; Instructor in Psychology and Logic at Princeton, 1891-1893; made Assistant Professor of Logic in 1893; since 1897 has been Stuart Professor of Logic in Princeton.

JOHAN GRIER HIBBEN, Ph.D., Stuart Professor of Logic at Princeton, was born in Peoria, Illinois, April 19, 1861, son of the Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, on the maternal, of Scotch-Irish. His great-great-grandfather, Dr. Robert Cooper, was a graduate of Princeton in the Class of 1763, and served as a Chaplain in the War of the Revolution. Professor Hibben was fitted for College in the High School of his native town, and graduated from Princeton with the Class of 1882.

After graduation he spent one year in study in the University of Berlin, and upon his return to America, devoted three years more to the study of theology in Princeton Seminary. In 1887 he became Pastor

Congress, and from 1789 to 1797 was United States Senator from that State. In the latter year he was elected Governor of Maryland, in which office he served until his death, December 16, 1798.



JOHN GRIER HIBBEN

of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and retained this charge until 1891, when he went to Princeton as Instructor in Psychology and Logic. Two years later he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Logic, and since 1897, has been Stuart Professor of Logic at Princeton. He was married to Jenny Davidson, November 8, 1887, and has one child: Elizabeth Grier Hibben.

HENRY, John, 1750-1798.

Born in Easton, Md., about 1750; graduated at Princeton, 1769; studied law and engaged in practice; delegate to the Continental Congress; U. S. Senator; Governor of Md.; died 1798.

JOHAN HENRY, A.M., who with President James Madison was one of the founders of the Whig Literary Society at Princeton, was born in Easton, Maryland, about 1750, and was graduated at Princeton in 1769. He studied law, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Princeton. From 1778 to 1787, excepting for the interval 1781-1784, he was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental

HOPE, Matthew Boyd, 1812-1859.

Born in Mifflin county, Penn., 1812; educated at Jefferson College; graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary, 1834; and from the Medical Department of the University of Penn., 1836; missionary sent to Singapore, India; Corresponding Sec. Penn. Colonization Society; Sec. Presbyterian Board of Education; Prof. Rhetoric at Princeton and of Political Economy; died in Princeton, N. J., 1859.

MATTHEW BOYD HOPE, M.D., D.D., Professor of Rhetoric at Princeton, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1812; died in Princeton, New Jersey, December 17, 1859. After receiving his early education at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, he was graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1834, and from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. Soon after his graduation in medi-



MATTHEW B. HOPE

cine he was ordained as an evangelist, and was sent out to Singapore, India, by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. After two years of labor in this field the condition of his health compelled him

to return, and he was made Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society of the Presbyterian Church. He was also Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education until 1842, and Corresponding Secretary from that time to 1846. In the latter year he was elected Professor of Rhetoric at Princeton, and in 1854 was given also the Chair of Political Economy, in which he continued until his death. He was the author of a Treatise on Rhetoric, and was a regular contributor to the religious press.

devoted the most of his time to the Old and Middle High German, the Gothic and their relation to the Indo-European family of languages in general. His dissertation was on the uses of the subjunctive mood in the Nibelungen Klage. In July 1895, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, from the Berlin University. During these years spent abroad, he also travelled extensively, principally in Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land and England. He returned to America in the summer of 1895, and in October of that year was called to Princeton as Instructor in German. In

HOSKINS, John Preston, 1867-

Born in Glen Riddle, Delaware county, Penn., 1867; fitted for College at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, and at Shortlidge's Media Academy; graduated Princeton, Class of 1891, receiving the modern language fellowship; spent the next four years in study and travel abroad, studying Germanic Philology at the University of Berlin, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. from there in 1895; travelled during these years in Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land and England; returned to America in 1895, was appointed instructor in German in Princeton the same year and in March 1898 advanced to an Assistant Professorship.

JOHN PRESTON HOSKINS, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of German at Princeton, was born in Glen Riddle, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1867, son of John Taylor and Jane (Brown) Hoskins. On the paternal side he is of Quaker ancestry, the first John Hoskins coming from Cheshire, England, and settling in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1682. His maternal grandfather was a North of Ireland Presbyterian from County Tyrone. He came to this country in 1825. His mother's mother was of English extraction, emigrating with her parents from Manchester, England, and settling in Philadelphia. Until his fourteenth year he received instruction in the public schools of Glen Riddle and Media and at the Philadelphia High School. He was prepared for College at Rugby Academy in Philadelphia and at Shortlidge's Media Academy. He entered Princeton in 1887, finished the academic course and graduated with the Class of 1891, receiving the fellowship in modern languages. Immediately after graduation he went abroad, and spent the next four years in study and travel. He entered the University of Berlin, Germany, where he made a specialty of the study of Germanic Philology, his work being done principally under Professors Weinhold, Erich Schmidt and Julius Zupitza. He was especially interested in the scientific side of Germanic Philology, and



J. PRESTON HOSKINS

March 1898 he was made an Assistant Professor in the same department. He is a non-resident member of the Nassau Club of Princeton. In politics, his inherited proclivities are toward the Democratic party, but since the money issue became so prominent, he has voted independently, and is a believer in the gold standard. He is unmarried.

HUNT, Theodore Whitefield, 1844-

Born in Metuchen, N. J., 1844; received his early education at Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y.; entered Princeton in 1861, and graduated, 1865; studied Theology at Union Seminary, N. Y. and at Princeton, graduating in 1869 at Princeton Theological Seminary; Tutor of English in Princeton, 1868-71; at University of Berlin, 1871-72; Professor of English Language and

Literature at Princeton, 1873; received the degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette, 1880; and that of Doctor of Literature, from Rutgers 1890.

THEODORE WHITEFIELD HUNT, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor of English Language and Literature at Princeton, was born in Metuchen,



THEO. W. HUNT

New Jersey, February 19, 1844, son of Holloway Whitefield and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt. Both parents were of English descent. In his early youth he was a student at Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New York. He entered Princeton in August 1861, graduating with first honor in the Class of 1865. After graduation, he studied theology at Union Seminary, New York, and at Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1869. While pursuing his theological studies, he was appointed, in 1868, Tutor of English in Princeton which position he filled until 1871, when he went abroad to study at the University of Berlin, where he remained for a year. He was then called to the Chair of English Language and Literature at Princeton, and in 1873 he accepted this Professorship, which he still continues to hold. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Lafayette in 1880, and in 1890, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature by Rutgers. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America. He has contributed articles to Modern Language

Notes, The Educational Review, North American Review, and other periodicals, and has published several volumes of writings during the years 1883 to 1899. He has published: *Cædmon's Exodus* and *Daniel*, *The Principles of Written Discourse*, *English Prose and Prose Writers*, *Studies in Literature and Style*, *Ethical Teachings in Old English Authors*, *American Meditative Lyrics*, and *English Meditative Lyrics*. On June 29, 1882, Professor Hunt was married to Sarah C. Reeve of Camden, New Jersey.

HUSS, Hermann Carl Otto, 1847-

Born in Eichenberg, Saxony, 1847; received his early education at a preparatory school in Jena, and in the Gymnasium in Altenburg, Saxony; graduated from the University of Jena, Saxony, in the Class of 1869; spent the year 1870-1871 in Geneva, Switzerland; was in Pisa, Italy, 1871-1872; in Florence, 1872-1873; in Naples, 1873-1874; from 1874 to 1879 he was at Rome, lecturing on the German language and literature; appointed Assistant Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Princeton, 1880; since 1884 has been Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

HERMANN CARL OTTO HUSS, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Princeton, was born in Eichenberg, Saxony,



HERMANN C. O. HUSS

January 4, 1847, son of Ernst and Emma (Loewel) Huss, both parents being natives of Germany. In his early youth he spent five years at a preparatory

school in Jena, Saxony, and seven years at the Gymnasium in Altenburg, Saxony. He then entered the University of Jena, and after a three years' course was graduated in 1869. The succeeding eleven years were devoted to travel in Switzerland and Italy, and to the teaching of the language and literature of his native land. The year 1870-1871 was spent in Geneva, Switzerland; in 1871 he was in Pisa, Italy; in 1872-1873 in Florence; and from 1873-1874 he was in Naples. The next five years (1874-1879) were spent in Rome, where he lectured on the German language and literature. In 1880, he came to America to accept the position of Assistant Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Princeton, and in 1884 was made Professor of the same, a position he now holds. He is unmarried.

LEWIS, Edwin Seelye, 1868-

Born in Amherst, Mass., 1868; attended the French Sisters' School in Beirut, Syria; prepared for College at the Collège de Genève in Geneva, Switzerland, and also received private tutoring in Westminster, Vt.; graduated from Wabash with the degree of A.B., in the Class of 1888; entered the Romance Department of Johns Hopkins, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1892; studied abroad the summers of 1889-1891; was Scholar at Johns Hopkins, 1889-1890, and a Fellow in 1890-1891; was Assistant in Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins, 1891-1892; Instructor in Romance Languages at Princeton, 1892; made Assistant Professor of Romance Languages in 1895.

EDWIN SEELYE LEWIS, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Princeton, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, July 23, 1868, son of Edwin Rufus and Harriet (Goodell) Lewis. He is of English and Welsh extraction. In his early youth he attended the French Sisters' School in Beirut, Syria, and went later to the Collège de Genève, in Geneva, Switzerland, where he remained five years. He also received instruction from private Tutors in Westminster, Vermont. At the age of sixteen he entered Wabash College, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1888. He entered the Romance Department of Johns Hopkins in 1888, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that institution in 1892. He spent the summers of 1889 and 1891 in study abroad. He held the Scholarship in Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins the year 1889-1890, and for the years 1890 and 1891, was Fellow at Johns Hopkins. He was appointed Assistant in

Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins in 1891, and in 1892 went to Princeton as Instructor in Romance Languages. Since 1895, he has been Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Princeton. He received, "for merit," the degree of Master of Arts from Wabash in 1891. He is a member of the Nassau Club of Princeton, of Phi Beta Kappa (Alpha of Maryland, Johns Hopkins), of Beta Theta Pi of Wabash and Johns Hopkins, and of



EDWIN S. LEWIS

the Modern Language Association of America. He was married November 29, 1893, to Miss Jessie Somerville Norris.

KOLLOCK, Henry, 1778-1819.

Born in New Jersey, 1778; graduated at Princeton, 1794; Tutor there, 1797-1800; Professor of Divinity and Pastor of the church at Princeton, 1803-1806; subsequently Pastor of a church in Savannah, Ga.; received the S.T.D. degree from Union and Harvard, 1806; died in Savannah, 1819.

HENRY KOLLOCK, S.T.D., Tutor, Professor and Preacher at Princeton, was born in New Providence, New Jersey, December 14, 1778. He was a son of Shepard Kollock, who served as an officer in the War for Independence, was for over thirty years an Editor in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and for five years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Henry Kollock pursued his classical

and theological studies at Princeton, graduating from the Academic Department in 1794, and while a divinity student he acted as a Tutor in the College. Three years after his ordination to the ministry, which took place in May 1800, he joined the Faculty of Princeton as Professor of Systematic Theology, and also took charge of the Princeton church. In 1806 he accepted a call to the Pastorate of an independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Georgia, and labored there for the rest of his life, which terminated December 29, 1819. Dr. Kollock was regarded by his contemporaries



HENRY KOLLOCK

as one of the most forcible orators of the day. Several of his sermons were published and at the time of his death he had in course of preparation a life of John Calvin, from material obtained while on a visit to England in 1817. From Princeton he received the degree of Master of Arts in course, and both Harvard and Union made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1806.

LIVINGSTON, Peter Van Brugh, 1710-1792.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1710; graduated at Yale, 1731; engaged in the shipping business; member of the Council of the Province; President first Provincial Congress of N. Y.; Treasurer of Congress; one

of the original Trustees College of N. J.; died in Elizabethtown, N. J., 1792.

PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, M.A., Trustee of Princeton 1748-61, was born in Albany, New York, in October 1710; died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 28, 1792. He was graduated at Yale in 1731, and engaged in the shipping business in New York with William Alexander (Lord Stirling), whose sister, Mary, he married in 1739. He was for many years a member of the Council of the Province, was President of the first Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and Treasurer of the Congress in 1776-77. He was one of the original Trustees of the College of New Jersey in 1748, and held that office until 1761.

MACLOSKIE, George, 1834-

Born in Castledawson, Ireland, 1834; fitted for College in a classical academy of which his father was the Principal, and in Belfast Academy; graduated with the degree of B.A., from Queen's College (now Royal University) in Belfast, Ireland, in the Class of 1857; studied theology in the Assembly's College (Presbyterian) in Belfast, 1857-1860; was Presbyterian Pastor of Ballygoney Church, Ireland, 1861-1873; in 1874 he was called to Princeton, N. J., as Professor of Biology in the College, and came to America in January 1875 to accept this position which he still retains; received the degree of M.A. from his Alma Mater in 1858, and that of D.Sc. from the same College in 1882; in 1870 he was awarded the degree of LL.B., by the University of London, and that of LL.D. from the same University in 1871.

GEORGE MACLOSKIE, S.C.D., LL.D., Professor of Biology at Princeton, was born in Castledawson, Ireland, September 14, 1834, son of Paul and Mary (McClure) Macloskie. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish. His father was teacher of a classical academy, and in this school and in the Belfast Academy, under Rev. Reuben John Bryce, LL.D., Professor Macloskie received his preparation for College. He entered Queen's College, in Belfast, Ireland, in 1854, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving first class honors and gold medal in natural science in 1857. He then devoted three years to the study of theology in the Assembly's College in Belfast. In 1858 he received the degree of Master of Arts with first class honors and gold medal in experimental and natural sciences, from the Royal University in Ireland. From 1861 to 1873 he was Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Ballygoney, Ireland, and during these years received the degrees of Bachelor

of Laws and Doctor of Laws from the University of London, — the former in 1870, and the latter, when he was awarded the gold medal with honors in law, in 1871. He was called to Princeton, New Jersey,



GEORGE MACLOSKIE

as Professor of Biology in the College, in 1874, and came to America in January 1875, to accept the position. Professor Macloskie was Secretary of the Bible and Colportage Society of Ireland from 1873 to 1874, and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, since its organization in 1889. In politics, he is in favor of prohibition, but is not allied with any political party. He was married in 1863 to Mary Cruikshank Dunn. They have two children: Charles Hill Macloskie, A.B. 1887, of Berlin, Germany and George Macloskie, Jr., C.E., a Princeton graduate of 1893.

MACLEAN, John, 1800-1886.

Born in Princeton, N. J., 1800; graduated at Princeton, 1816; Tutor of Greek; Prof. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and of Ancient Languages; President of Princeton; received D.D. degree from Washington (Penn.) College, 1841 and LL.D. from the University of the State of N. Y.; died in Princeton, 1886.

JOHN MACLEAN, D.D., LL.D., tenth President of Princeton, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, March 3, 1800, and was graduated at

Princeton in 1816. After teaching for a year, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and while attending theological lectures for two years was a Tutor of Greek in the College. In 1822 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College, which chair he exchanged seven years later for that of Ancient Languages. In 1847 he was relieved of the Latin Department, and in 1854 he succeeded Dr. Carnahan as President of the College, which office he retained for twelve years, tendering his resignation in 1868. Dr. Maclean took an active part in the discussion of the questions that divided the Presbyterian Church into the old-school and new-school branches, and published a series of letters in *The Presbyterian*, afterwards issued in pamphlet form, in defence of the action of the Assembly of 1837. He contributed voluminously to the *Princeton Review*, and after his retirement from the Presidency he prepared a *History of the College of New Jersey*. One of his lectures delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New Jersey on *A School System for New Jersey*, promulgated the suggestions which were afterwards embodied by the Legislature in the



JOHN MACLEAN

Act establishing the common-school system of the state. Dr. Maclean received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Washington (Pennsylvania) College in 1841, and that of Doctor of Laws from the Uni-

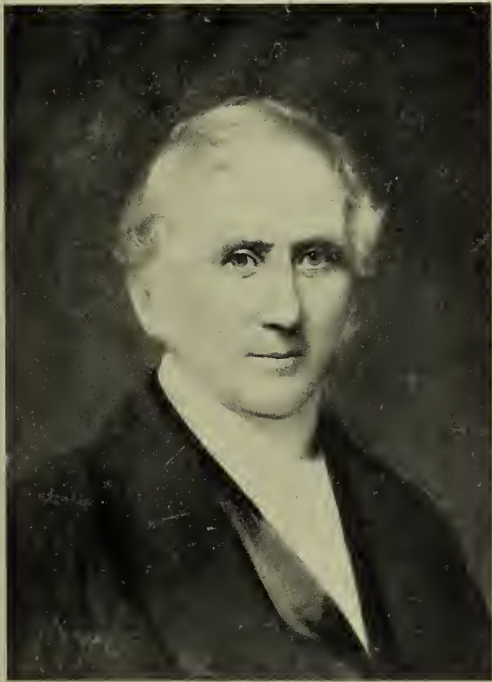
versity of the State of New York in 1854. He died at Princeton, August 10, 1886.

of which a quarter of a million copies were distributed during the Civil War. Dr. Magie died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 10, 1865.

MAGIE, David, 1795-1865.

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., 1795; graduated at Princeton, 1817, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1819; Tutor at Princeton, 1818-1820; Pastor Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, N. J., 1821-1865; Trustee of Princeton, 1835-1865; received D.D. degree from Amherst, 1842; died in Elizabeth, 1865.

DAVID MAGIE, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 13, 1795, and was graduated at Princeton in 1817.



DAVID MAGIE

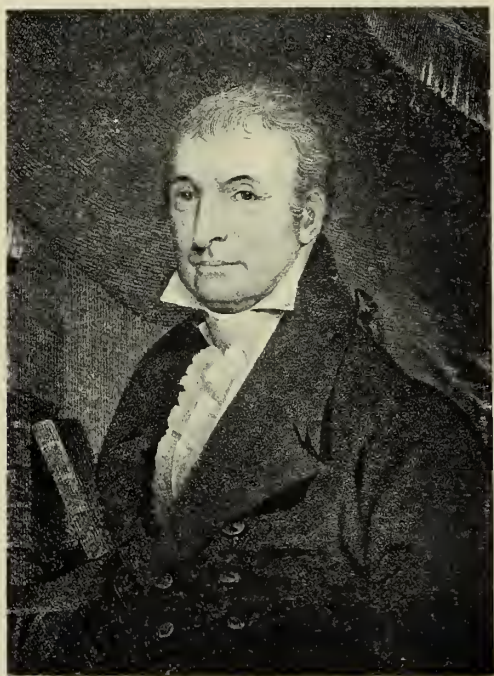
He then pursued a theological course in the Seminary, during which time he officiated as Tutor in the College. In 1824 he became Pastor of a newly organized Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, and served in that relation for a period of more than forty years, until his death. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed on him by Amherst in 1842. Dr. Magie was a Trustee of Princeton for thirty years, 1835-1865, and was a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary, the American Tract Society and the American Board of Foreign Missions. Among his published works were: *The Springtime of Life*, published in New York in 1835 and a tract entitled *The Christian Soldier*,

MARTIN, Luther, 1748-1826.

Born in New Brunswick, N. J., 1748; graduated at Princeton, 1766; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Commissioner of his county to oppose the claims of Great Britain; Attorney-General of Md.; delegate sent by the Md. Legislature to the convention that formed the Constitution of the U. S.; Chief-Judge of Oyer and Terminer in Baltimore; died in N. Y. City, 1826.

LUTHER MARTIN, one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society at Princeton, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 9, 1748, and was graduated at Princeton in 1766. He studied law at Queenstown, Maryland, supporting himself by teaching meanwhile, and was admitted to the Bar in 1771. Soon afterward he settled in Somerset, Maryland, where he established a lucrative practice. It is related that at one term of the Williamsburg (Virginia) Court he defended thirty-eight persons separately, of whom twenty-nine were acquitted. He served in 1774 as one of the commissioners of his county to oppose the claims of Great Britain, and also as a member of the convention that met at Annapolis for a similar purpose. In 1778 he became Attorney-General of Maryland. As one of the delegates sent by the Maryland Legislature to the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, he vigorously opposed that instrument and left the convention rather than sign it. It was by his opposition to this measure that he acquired the name of "The Federal Bulldog," first given him by his antagonist, Thomas Jefferson. In 1804 he was counsel for the defence in the impeachment of Samuel Chase before the United States Senate — on which occasion he was described by a writer of the times as "the rollicking, witty, audacious Attorney-General of Maryland; drunken, generous, slovenly, grand, shouting with a schoolboy's fun at the idea of tearing John Randolph's indictment to pieces, and of teaching the Virginia Democrats some law." Mr. Martin resigned his Attorney-Generalship in 1805, but continued his law practice, then the largest in Maryland. In 1807 he again came into prominence as counsel for Aaron Burr in the latter's trial at Richmond. He subsequently served, 1814-1816, as Chief-Judge of Oyer and Terminer in Baltimore, and in 1818 he was again

appointed State Attorney General. Two years later he suffered a stroke of paralysis and became entirely dependent on his friends — as notwithstanding his large fees and income derived from his profession,



LUTHER MARTIN

he had never saved money. An Act, unparalleled in American history, was passed by the Maryland Legislature in 1822, requiring every lawyer in the state to pay an annual license fee of five dollars, the entire proceeds to be paid over to Trustees "for the use of Luther Martin." Mr. Martin passed his last days at the home of Aaron Burr in New York City. He died July 10, 1826.

MURRAY, James Ormsbee, 1827-1899.

Born in Camden, S. C., 1827; fitted for College at Ohio Conference School, Springfield, O.; graduated at Brown, Class of 1850; from Andover Theological Seminary, Class of 1854; was Instructor in Greek at Brown, 1851-1852; Pastor of the Congregational Church at South Danvers, Mass., 1854-1861; Pastor Prospect Street Church, Cambridgeport, Mass., 1861-1865; Pastor Brick Church, New York, 1865-1875; appointed Professor of English Literature at Princeton, 1875, and Dean in 1883; received degree of D.D. from Princeton and that of LL.D. from Brown; died in Princeton 1899.

JOHAN ORMSBEE MURRAY, D.D., LL.D., for sixteen years the beloved Dean of Princeton and for twenty-four years Professor of English Liter-

ature, was born in Camden, South Carolina, November 27, 1827, son of James Syng and Aurelia Powell (Pearce) Murray. He was fitted for College at the Ohio Conference High School, Springfield, Ohio, and graduated at Brown in the Class of 1850. From 1851 to 1852 he was Instructor in Greek at Brown. After a course in theology at Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1854, he was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church at South Danvers, Massachusetts. In 1861 he was called to the Prospect Street Church of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1865, when he became Pastor of the Brick Church, New York. Ten years after, in 1875, he resigned his pastorate to accept the Chair of English Literature at Princeton. He was appointed Dean in 1883, and the degree of his success in this exceedingly difficult office can be estimated from the single statement that he was as much loved by the undergraduates as he was respected and approved of by the President and Trustees. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton, and that of Doctor of Laws from Brown. He was always a Republican, ever since the formation of the party.



JAMES O. MURRAY

He was married in 1856 to Julia Richards Haughton. They had seven children: William Haughton, Huntington, James Percy, Mabel Chester, Haughton, George Richards and Julia Ormsbee Murray. After

an illness of several months Dr. Murray died on the morning of March 27, 1899, deeply mourned by all friends of Princeton.

MAGIE, William Francis, 1858-

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., 1858; fitted for College at Dr. Pingry's School in Elizabeth; entered Princeton, 1875, and graduated in the Class of 1879; Assistant in Physics at Princeton, 1879-1882; spent the year 1884-1885 at the University of Berlin, receiving the degree of Ph.D.; made Assistant Professor of Physics at Princeton in 1885, and from 1890 to the present time has been Professor of Physics.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MAGIE, Ph.D., Professor of Physics at Princeton, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, December 14, 1858, son



WILLIAM FRANCIS MAGIE

of William Jay and Sarah Frances (Baldwin) Magie. He is of Scotch descent through a paternal ancestor, John Magie, who settled in Elizabethtown in 1685. He was fitted for College at Dr. Pingry's school in Elizabeth, entering Princeton in 1875 and graduating with the Class of 1879. After graduation he studied physics while acting as an Assistant in Physics at Princeton from 1879 until 1882. In that year he was appointed Instructor in Physics. In 1884 he went abroad to continue his studies at the University of Berlin, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He returned to Princeton

in 1885 as Assistant Professor of Physics, and in 1890 was made Professor of Physics, a position he still holds. Professor Magie has served on the Princeton Board of Health and on the Borough Council; is a member of the Ciosophic and the American Philosophical Societies, and of the Nassau Club of Princeton. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 7, 1894, to Mary Blanchard Hodge.

PEMBERTON, Ebenezer, 1704-1779.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1704; graduated at Harvard, 1721; Chaplain at Fort William; Pastor at N. Y. City and Boston, Mass.; President of the Board of Correspondents commissioned by the Society (in Scotland) for the Propagating Christian Knowledge among the Indians; received D.D. degree from Princeton, 1770; died at Boston, Mass., 1779.

EBENEZER PEMBERTON, D.D., one of the original Trustees of Princeton, in 1747, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1704, son of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, Pastor of the Old South Church. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and in the following year became Chaplain at Fort William, where he officiated until 1826, when he was ordained Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York City. After twenty-six years in that Pastorate he took charge of the Brick Church in Boston. Here his warm friendship for Governor Hutchinson, who was a member of his congregation, caused him to be charged with loyalty to the Crown, and in 1775 his church was closed. In 1771 he was the only minister in Boston who read Governor Hutchinson's proclamation of the annual Thanksgiving from the pulpit, the Whigs, we are told, "walking out of the meeting in great indignation." Dr. Pemberton is described as an eloquent preacher, and a "man of polite breeding, pure morals and warm devotion." While living in New York he was President of the Board of Correspondents commissioned by the Society (in Scotland) for Propagating Christian Knowledge among the Indians. In 1770 he received from Princeton the degree of Doctor of Divinity, the first that the College conferred. He died in Boston, September 9, 1779. He published at various times several volumes of sermons, essays and discourses.

OSBORN, Edwin Curtis, 1850-

Born in Plainfield, N. J., 1850; educated in public schools of N. J.; engaged in transportation and banking

business until 1875; employed as Clerk to the Treasurer of Princeton, 1877, elected Treasurer in 1885.

EDWIN CURTIS OSBORN, Treasurer of Princeton, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, March 19, 1850, son of Uzal M. and Sarah A. M. (Hopper) Osborn; both parents being of Scotch ancestry. His education was obtained in the New Jersey public schools, and instead of entering College, he entered at once upon an active business career, being engaged in transportation and banking business until January 1, 1875. He entered the



E. C. OSBORN

employ of the College of New Jersey, November 15, 1877, as Clerk to the Treasurer, and in June 1885 was elected to the office of Treasurer, and still continues in that position. He was married, October 17, 1872, to Malona S. Bunn, and has one child: Bessie May Osborn.

REEVE, Tapping, 1744-1823.

Born in Brook Haven, L. I., 1744; graduated at Princeton, 1763; Tutor 1767-1770; established a School of Law at Litchfield, Conn.; Judge and Chief-Justice Superior Court; member of Legislature and Council; received LL.D. degree from Middlebury, 1808 and from Princeton, 1813; died in Litchfield, Conn., 1823.

TAPPING REEVE, one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society at Princeton, was born at Brook Haven, Long Island, in October 1744.

He was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1763 and was a Tutor in the College from 1767 to 1770. Subsequently he established a School of Law at Litchfield, Connecticut, whither he had removed in 1772 to practise that profession. From 1784 to 1798 Mr. Reeve, its sole instructor, received a large number of pupils who acquired distinction at the Bar. Afterwards James Gould became his associate, but Mr. Reeve remained a Lecturer until 1820. In 1798 he was made Judge of the Superior Court, and in 1814 Chief-Justice, retiring the same year. In 1776 he raised a body of recruits and offered his services to the authorities in the crisis which followed our military disasters, but the victories of Princeton and Trenton made it unnecessary for him to leave his profession. He sat for one term in the Legislature and one in the Council. He was a Federalist in politics. His efforts to obtain the control of their property by married women should be gratefully remembered. Middlebury endowed Judge Reeve with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1808, and Princeton in 1813. His wife was a sister of Aaron Burr. His works are: *The Law of Baron and Femme*, etc., and a *Treatise on the Law of Descents in the United States*. Judge Reeve died at Litchfield, December 13, 1823.

PACKARD, William Alfred, 1830-

Born in Brunswick, Me., 1830; received his early education and preparation for College in private schools in Brunswick, Me., at the Academy in North Yarmouth, Me., and at Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass.; graduated from Bowdoin, Class of 1851; was Instructor in Phillips Academy, 1852-1853; Tutor in Bowdoin, 1853-1854; went abroad and studied in the University of Göttingen, Germany, 1857-1859; returned to America and to Bowdoin as Instructor, 1859; was called to Dartmouth as Professor of Modern Languages and later of Greek Language and Literature in 1860; since 1870 has been Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and the Science of Language, at Princeton.

WILLIAM ALFRED PACKARD, D.D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature and Science of Language at Princeton, was born in Brunswick, Maine, August 26, 1830, son of Alpheus Spring and Frances Elizabeth (Appleton) Packard. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., his paternal grandmother was Mary Spring. His mother's father was the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., President of Bowdoin from 1807 to 1819; his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Means, daughter of the Hon. Robert Means, of Amherst, New Hampshire. In his early youth Professor

Packard attended private schools in his native town, and was also a student at the Academy of North Yarmouth, Maine, and at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. He entered Bowdoin in



WM. A. PACKARD

1847, and graduated with the Class of 1851. He was Instructor in Phillips Academy from 1852 to 1853, and from 1853 to 1854 was Tutor in Bowdoin and was a student in Andover Theological Seminary, 1855-1857. The year 1857-1858 was spent in study at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to America, and in 1859 was Instructor in Bowdoin. In 1860 he was called to Dartmouth as Professor of Modern Languages till 1863, when he was transferred to the Chair of Greek Language and Literature, a position he retained until he was called to Princeton in 1870 as Professor of Latin Language and Literature and the Science of Language, a Chair he continues to fill. He was married in 1861 to Susan Breese Gallagher. They had one child: Frances Appleton Packard. The mother and child have since died.

PERRY, Bliss, 1860-

Born in Williamstown, Mass., 1860, prepared for College at Greylock Institute, Berkshire County, Mass.; graduated Williams, 1881; Instructor in Elocution and English at Williams, 1881-1886; studied in Germany, 1886-1888; was Professor of English and Elocution at

Williams until 1893; and has been Professor of Oratory and Æsthetic Criticism at Princeton since 1893.

BLISS PERRY, A.M., Professor of Oratory and Æsthetic Criticism at Princeton, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, November 25, 1860, son of Arthur Latham Perry, D.D., LL.D., and Mary Brown (Smedley) Perry. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side; on the maternal side of English ancestry, his mother being a great-granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Simonds, the earliest settler in Williamstown. His early education was obtained at the Greylock Institute in Massachusetts, where he was fitted for College, graduating from Williams in the Class of 1881. From 1881 to 1886 he was Instructor in Elocution and English at Williams. In 1886 he went abroad and spent two years in graduate study in Germany. Returning to America he was made Professor of English and Elocution at Williams, where he remained until 1893, when he was called to Princeton as Professor of Oratory and Æsthetic Criticism where he is at the present time. Professor Perry's published books are: *The Broughton House*; *Salem Kittredge and Other Stories*; *The Plated City*; and *The Powers*



BLISS PERRY

at Play. He has also edited Scott's *Woodstock* and *Ivanhoe*, *Selections from Burke*, *Little Masterpieces*, (selections from Poe, Irving, Hawthorne, etc.). He is a member of the Authors' Club. On August 7,

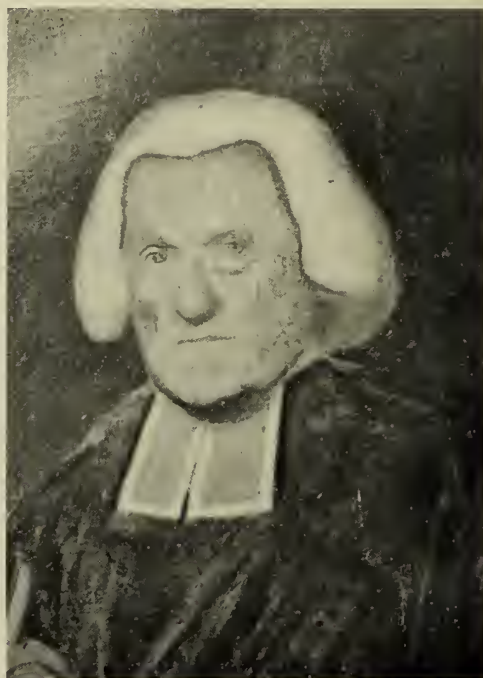
1888, he married Annie Louise Bliss. They have three children: Constance Goodnow, Margaret Smedley and Arthur Bliss Perry.

RODGERS, John, 1727-1811.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1727; educated at Blair's Classical School at Fagg's Manor; Pastor in St. George's, Del.; and N. Y. City; Chaplain of Gen. William Heath's Brigade, the N. Y. Provincial Congress, the Council of Safety and the first Legislature of 1777; Moderator of the first General Assembly; President of the Missionary Society, 1796; Vice-Chancellor of the N. Y. State University; received the D.D. degree from Princeton, 1763 and from Edinburgh University, 1763; Trustee of Princeton, 1765-1807; died in N. Y. City, 1811.

JOHN RODGERS, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Boston, August 5, 1727. In 1728 his family removed to Philadelphia, and he received his education in Samuel Blair's Classical School at Fagg's Manor. In 1749 he was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at St. George's, Delaware, having been prepared for the ministry by the learned Rev. Samuel Blair of New Londonderry, Pennsylvania. In 1765 he was called to the Wall Street congregation in New York, deprived of its Pastor by the death of Rev. David Bostwick. In 1767 they erected a second building at Beekman and Nassau streets. Dr. Rodgers was a sincere patriot and left New York in 1776 to become Chaplain of General William Heath's Brigade, the New York Provincial Congress, the Council of Safety and the first Legislature of 1777. It has been said that he labored in the South for the conversion of the Regulators of North Carolina to the patriotic cause, and he preached during his exile from New York while that city was occupied by the King's forces, in Amenia, New York; Danbury, Connecticut; and Lamington, New Jersey. On Dr. Rodgers' return to New York after the evacuation he found both of his churches defaced and dilapidated. The Wall Street building had been used as a barracks and the new church as a hospital. Though the Episcopalians had antagonized Dr. Rodgers and prevented his society from obtaining an Act of Incorporation, the Vestry of Trinity Church invited the Presbyterians to worship during the rebuilding of their fabrics in St. Paul's Church and St. George's Chapel. Dr. Rodgers remained the sole Pastor of the United Presbyterian Congregations until a coadjutor was appointed in 1789. He was Moderator of the first General Assembly held in that year, and President

of the Missionary Society founded in 1796. He was a Trustee of Princeton from 1765 until 1807, and was Vice-Chancellor of the New York State University from its inception in 1787. Edinburgh University gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1768. Dr. Rodgers was noted for his fine



JOHN RODGERS

breeding and elegant hospitality no less than for piety and learning. He died in New York City, May 7, 1811.

SCOTT, William Berryman, 1858-

Born in Cincinnati, O., 1858; fitted for College in private schools in Philadelphia and in Princeton, N. J.; graduated at Princeton with the degree of B.A., 1877; took post graduate study in Princeton, 1879-1880, in Royal School of Mines, London, 1878-79; in University of Heidelberg, 1879-80; receiving the degree of Ph.D. from this University, 1880; was Assistant in Geology at Princeton, 1880; promoted to Assistant Professor of Geology, 1882; Professor of Geology, 1883.

WILLIAM BERRYMAN SCOTT, Ph.D., Professor of Geology at Princeton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1858, son of William McKendree and Mary Elizabeth (Hodge) Scott. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. On his mother's side he is of English ancestry, through Benjamin Franklin and his son-in-law Richard Bache. One great-grandmother, Mary

Blanchard of Boston, was of French Huguenot descent; another great-grandmother Catherine Wistar of Philadelphia, was of German descent. He was fitted for College in private schools in Philadelphia and in Princeton, New Jersey, and was graduated from Princeton, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. After graduating he spent another year in study at Princeton, going abroad in 1878 and entering the Royal School of Mines in London, where he spent another year of study. The year 1879-1880 was given to study in the University of Heidelberg, Germany, from which he received the



W. B. SCOTT

degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to America in 1880, he became Assistant in Geology at Princeton, being promoted in 1882 to Assistant Professor of the same science, and in 1883 he was appointed Blair Professor of Geology, which chair he now fills. He has conducted eleven geological and palæontological expeditions to the Far West and has published some fifty reports and monographs upon the materials thus brought together. Among the societies of which Professor Scott is a member, are the Geological, the Zoölogical, and the Linnean Societies of London, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, and the Geological Society of America. He was married December 15, 1883, to Alice Adeline Post of New York. Their children

are: Charles Hodge, Adeline Mitchell, Mary Blanchard, Sarah Post and Angelina Thayer Scott.

SMITH, Caleb, 1723-1762.

Born in Brook Haven, L. I., 1723; graduated at Yale, 1743; remained as a resident graduate and studied theology; Pastor at Newark Mountains (Orange) N. J.; the first Tutor of the College of New Jersey; Trustee, 1750; died, 1762.

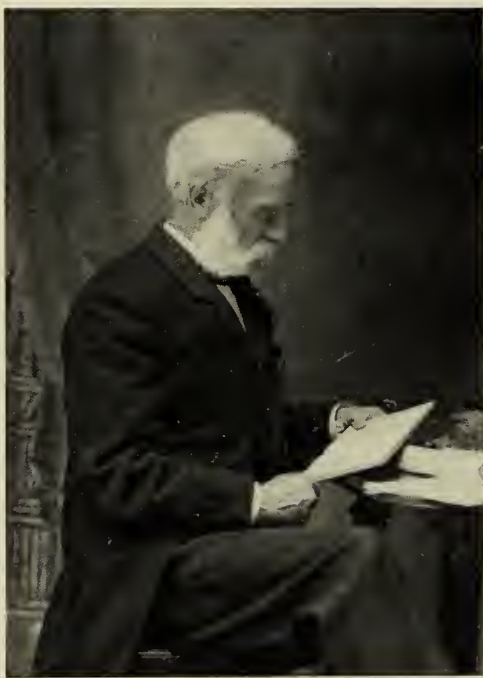
CALEB SMITH was the first Tutor of the College of New Jersey and with Jonathan Dickinson, the first President, instructed the first class in the College at Elizabethtown, New Jersey in 1747. He was born at Brook Haven, Long Island December 29, [O. S.] 1723. He was graduated at Yale in 1743 and remained at College for some time as a resident graduate. He studied theology under the direction of Jonathan Dickinson and was ordained Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newark Mountains (Orange), New Jersey, in 1748. He was one of the popular preachers of his church. He was elected Trustee of the College in 1750. He died October 20, 1762. In 1748 he married Martha, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. From this union sprang the Green family which have been so prominent in the history of New Jersey and of Princeton; one of the family, John Cleve Green of New York, having been the largest benefactor of the institution.

SHIELDS, Charles Woodruff, 1825-

Born in New Albany, Ind., 1825; fitted for College in classical schools in Newark, N. J., and New Albany; graduated at Princeton, 1844; took four years' course of study in Princeton Theological Seminary; Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., 1849-50; Pastor, Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1850-65; since 1865, Professor of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion at Princeton.

CHARLES WOODRUFF SHIELDS, D.D., LL.D., Professor of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion at Princeton, was born in New Albany, Indiana, April 4, 1825, only son of James Read and Hannah Woodruff Shields. He is descended on both sides of the family from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. His grandfather, Judge Patrick Henry Shields, was a graduate of William and Mary College, Virginia; and he is a descendant of the Hon. Samuel Woodruff, one of the original Trustees and patrons of Princeton. He was prepared for College in classical schools at Newark, New Jersey, and in those of his native

town. He graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1844, afterwards taking a four years' course of study at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He first entered upon the duties of the ministry in 1849, when he became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, Long Island. In 1850 he went to Philadelphia as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and remained there until 1865, when he accepted the chair he now fills, that of Professor of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion, at Princeton. Professor Shields is the projector and first occupant, in any American Col-



CHARLES W. SHIELDS

lege, of a Professorship devoted to the philosophical study of the relations of science and religion. He is also the author of valuable philosophical, ecclesiastical and literary works, such as *Philosophia Ultima* or *Science of the Sciences*, two volumes; *The Order of the Sciences*; *The Westminster Presbyterian Prayer Book*, with *Supplementary Treatise*; *The United Church of the United States*; *The Arctic Monument* named for Tennyson by Dr. Kane; *The Reformers of Geneva*, an Historical Drama. Among the societies of which he is a member, are the American Philosophical and the American Geographical Societies, the Archæological Institute of America, and the University and the Century Clubs of New York. He has been twice married: his first wife was Charlotte Elizabeth,

daughter of Peter Bain of Albany, New York, and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John K. Kane, and sister of the Arctic Explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

SMITH, William, 1697-1769.

Born in Buckinghamshire, Eng., 1697; graduated at Yale, 1719, where he was a Tutor; admitted to the Bar; one of the original projectors of Princeton; Attorney-General of New York; Associate Justice of New York; died in New York, 1769.

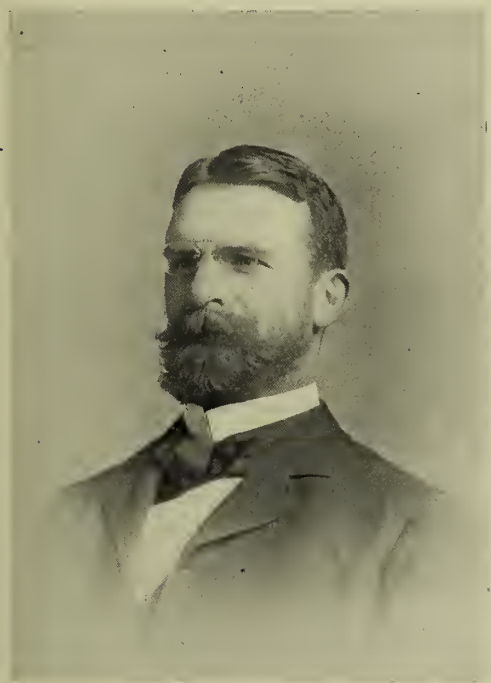
WILLIAM SMITH, A.M., one of the incorporators of the College of New Jersey, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, October 8, 1697, came with his father to this country in 1715, and was graduated at Yale in 1719, where he was Tutor for five years. He was admitted to the Bar of New York, where he practised with great success. He was disbarred in 1733 on account of his taking part in a lawsuit against Governor Cosby, but was re-admitted three years later. He was one of the original projectors of Princeton. He practised law actively in New York and Connecticut, was made Attorney-General of New York in 1751 and after filling various offices of trust was made Associate Justice of New York in 1763, a position he held until his death in 1769. The *New York Gazette* in an obituary notice of him said: "He was a gentleman of great erudition and was the most eloquent speaker in the Province. He was of an amiable and exemplary life and conversation, and a zealous and inflexible friend to the cause of religion and liberty."

SMITH, Herbert Stearns Squier, 1857-

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., 1857; fitted for College in schools in Elizabeth; entered Princeton in 1874, and graduated with the degree of C.E. in the Class of 1878; Professor of Astronomy, Physics and Civil Engineering in Kansas State University at Lawrence, 1878-83; Instructor in Civil Engineering in Princeton, 1883-85; Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering from 1885 to 1899; Prof. Applied Mechanics from March 1899 to the present time.

HERBERT STEARNS SQUIER SMITH, C.E., Professor of Applied Mechanics at Princeton, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 31, 1857, son of Elijah Kellogg and Harriet Cole (Squier) Smith. On the paternal side he is of English origin, through the Smiths who settled in Long Island, and through his grandmother's family (the Kelloggs) who migrated from England to Connecticut. His maternal grandfather was of the

Squier family of New Jersey, who were originally of French descent; his maternal grandmother was a Cole, a Scotch family, who were also New Jersey settlers. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors came to America about one hundred and fifty years ago. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and in the Pingry School, also in Elizabeth. He entered Princeton as an Academic freshman in 1874, and from 1875 to 1878 took the course in Civil Engineering, graduating with the degree of Civil Engineer, in the Class of 1878. He has been a teacher ever since



H. S. S. SMITH

graduation. He was appointed Professor of Astronomy, Physics and Civil Engineering in the Kansas State University at Lawrence, in 1878, holding this position until 1883, when he became Instructor in Civil Engineering at Princeton. In 1885 he was promoted to Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, and in 1899 he was elected Professor of Applied Mechanics which position he fills at the present time. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education; and of the Nassau Club. His political views are those of independent Republican. He is unmarried.

SMITH, William Peartree, 1723-1801.

Born in New York City, 1723; graduated at Yale, 1742; studied law but never practised; Trustee of Princeton under the first and second charters; died in Elizabeth, N. J., 1801.

WILLIAM PEARTREE SMITH, A.M., one of the first Trustees of the College of New Jersey under the first and second charters, was the grandson of William Smith, Governor-General of Jamaica, and the son of William Smith of New York. He was born in that city in 1723 and was graduated at Yale in 1742, studied law, but never practised, having a large estate. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Bryant of Amboy, New Jersey. He was deeply interested in the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain, taking the side of the Colonies. He lost much of his property through the depreciation of currency. The latter part of his life was spent in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He resigned as Trustee in 1793, and died in 1801.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, 1750-1819.

Born in Pequea, Penn., 1750; graduated Princeton, 1769; Tutor in his father's Classical and Theological School; Tutor at Princeton; President Hampden Sydney College; Professor Moral Philosophy and Theology at Princeton; Vice-President and President of Princeton; received LL.D. degree from Yale, 1783, and from Harvard, 1810; died in Princeton, N.J., 1819.

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, LL.D., seventh President of Princeton, was the son of the well-known clergyman and educator, Rev. Robert Smith, who came to America with his father at the age of seven, from Londonderry, Ireland. Samuel was born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1750. He graduated from Princeton in 1769 and became a Tutor in his father's classical and Theological School at Pequea for a short time, after which he returned to Princeton to study theology and was also a Tutor there from 1770 to 1773. In 1774 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and became a missionary in Virginia. The next year he became the President of the new Hampden Sydney College, an office which he continued to hold until he was invited to take the Chair of Moral Philosophy at Princeton in 1779. Dr. Smith devoted the best years of his life to the rehabilitation of the College, whose buildings were burned, whose funds were exhausted and whose students were dispersed. He added to his duties the Professorship of Theology in 1783, and made considerable pecuniary sacrifices to tide over a critical condition. He was made

Vice-President in 1786, and President in 1795, in succession to his father-in-law, Dr. John Witherspoon, holding that office until 1812. He aided the cause of Presbyterianism by eloquent and power-



SAMUEL S. SMITH

ful preaching, and by eminent service upon a committee formed in 1786 to formulate a system of church government. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1783 and from Harvard in 1810. Some of his sermons were posthumously published with a memoir. His other works were *Sermons*, *An Essay on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure of the Human Species*; *A Comprehensive View of Natural and Revealed Religion*; and *Lectures on the Evidences of Christian Religion and Moral and Political Philosophy*. Dr. Smith died at Princeton, August 21, 1819.

TENNENT, William, 1673-1746.

Born in Ireland in 1673; educated in Ireland, and entered the Episcopal ministry; Chaplain to an Irish nobleman; became a minister of the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia; established and conducted what was known as the Log College; died in Neshamington, Penn., 1746.

WILLIAM TENNENT, Founder and Principal of the Log College, which is regarded as the germ from which Princeton and other lesser

institutions of learning originated, was born in Ireland in 1673, was educated in that country, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and became Chaplain to an Irish nobleman. In 1718, he came to America with his family, and was received as a minister of the Presbyterian Church by the Synod of Philadelphia. After brief pastorates in various localities, in 1726 he settled as Pastor in Neshamington, Pennsylvania, where he remained for the rest of his life, and where he established the first literary institution higher than a common school in the State of Pennsylvania. This came to be known as the Log College, and was conducted in a small log building erected by Mr. Tennent in 1728, on land given him for the purpose by a kinsman. In this academy, conducted primarily for the instruction of candidates for the ministry, were trained many pupils that became eminent in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Tennent died in Neshamington, May 6, 1746.

TENNENT, William, Jr., 1705-1777.

Born in County Antrim, Ireland, 1705; educated at the Log College; Pastor at New Brunswick, N. J.; Trustee and President pro tem. of Princeton; died at Freehold, N. J., 1777.

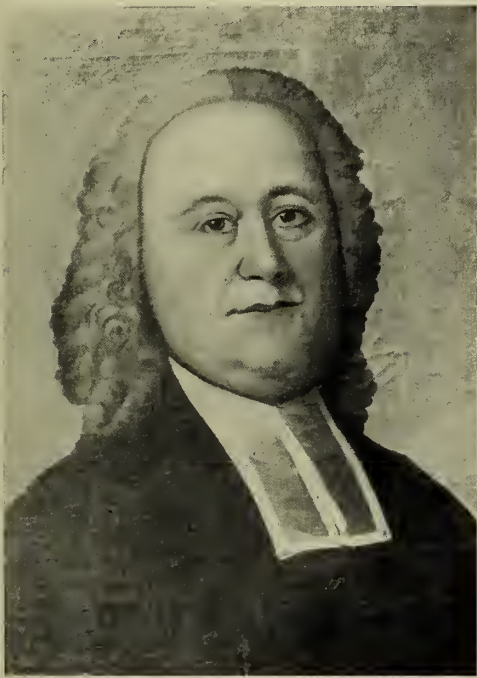
WILLIAM TENNENT, JR., Trustee of Princeton, son of William Tennent (1673-1746), was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 3, 1705. He came to this country with his father, in whose Log College he received his preparatory education, afterwards studying theology with his brother Gilbert, then Pastor at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Here, when he had nearly finished his theological course, a remarkable trance came upon him, in which he remained for several days as one dead. His physician refused to permit his burial, and efforts to resuscitate him were finally successful, although for some weeks his life was despaired of. After this he was obliged to learn anew to read and write, and had no recollection of his past life, until sometime afterwards he felt a sudden bursting of something in his head, when his former knowledge and the memory of events began slowly to return. He subsequently asserted that during his trance he thought himself in Heaven, and that afterwards the recollection of the glories he had seen and heard was so vivid as to blot out for a long time all interest in earthly things. Mr. Tennent was in 1733 ordained at Freehold, New Jersey, as successor to his brother John, and continued in that Pastorate for over forty years.

He was one of the original Trustees of Princeton, in 1748, and he continued a member of the Board until the end of life, serving in the meantime a short term as President pro tem. He died at Freehold, March 8, 1777. A detailed account of his trance was given in a memoir by Elias Boudinot, published in New York in 1847.

TENNENT, Gilbert, 1703-1764.

Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1703; educated by his father; taught in the Log College; licensed to preach and held a Pastorate in New Brunswick, N. J.; went abroad to collect funds by request of the Trustees of Princeton; received the A.M. degree from Yale, 1725; died in Philadelphia, 1764.

GILBERT TENNENT, A.M., one of the first Trustees of Princeton, son of William Tennent of Log College fame, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, February 5, 1703, came to this country with his father, was educated by him, and



GILBERT TENNENT

for some time taught in the Log College. He commenced the study of medicine, but abandoned it for divinity, and in 1725 was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia Presbytery. He held a Pastorate at New Brunswick, New Jersey, for some years, and subsequently made a tour with George Whitefield at the latter's request. In 1744 he was settled over a

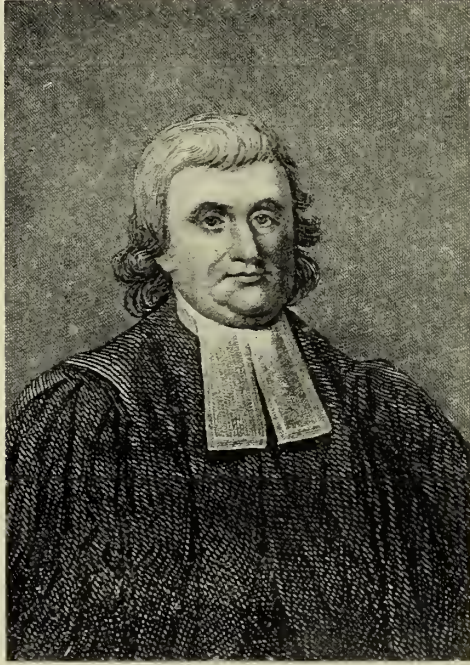
new church formed by Whitefield's admirers in Philadelphia, where he became one of the most conspicuous clergymen of his day. In 1753 he went abroad at the request of the Trustees of Princeton, in company with Rev. Samuel Davies, on a mission to secure funds for that institution, which had successful results. Mr. Tennent received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1725. He died in Philadelphia, July 23, 1764.

WITHERSPOON, John, 1722-1794.

Born in Gifford, Scotland, 1722; graduated at the University of Edinburgh, 1742; President of Princeton; Professor of Divinity at Princeton; member of both the Provincial and Continental Congresses; member of the War Board and other important committees; died near Princeton, 1794.

JOHN WITHERSPOON, D.D., seventh President of Princeton, was born in Gifford, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, February 5, 1722. He was a son of the Rev. James Witherspoon, minister of the Parish of Yester, and on the maternal side was a descendant of John Knox. He was graduated from Edinburgh University in 1742 and ordained to the ministry three years later, but to the general reader the most interesting portion of his career begins with his inauguration to the Presidency of Princeton. Soon after his arrival he began the somewhat arduous task of replenishing the College treasury, and having succeeded in that laudable undertaking he next turned his attention to the curriculum which he enlarged by adding political science and international law to the philosophical course. He reserved for himself the Chair of Divinity, introduced in this country the system of metaphysics which was then being taught in Scotland by Thomas Reid, established the method of instruction by lectures by delivering himself regular discourses on rhetoric, moral philosophy, history and theology, and through his administrative ability the College grew rapidly both in size and importance. In 1772 he introduced the study of Hebrew and French. Besides his duties as President and instructor he officiated for many years as the regular Pastor of the church in Princeton, and was foremost among the Presbyterians in supporting the cause of the Colonists during the exciting period which preceded the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Witherspoon from the hour of his landing accepted America as his adopted country, and his exertions in behalf of its development and prosperity were untir-

ing. His influence was the means of causing many of his countrymen to become patriots, and the weight of his moral support during the dark days of the national struggle, cannot be too highly esti-



JOHN WITHERSPOON

mated. He was a member of both the Provincial and Continental Congresses, served upon the famous secret committee which figured so conspicuously in perfecting the war preparations, was a member of the War Board in 1778, and of several other important committees. Retiring from Congress permanently in 1783 he visited England for the purpose of soliciting funds for his University, but as might have been expected he found the people too full of bitterness toward Americans, and his mission was therefore a failure. Upon his return he relinquished teaching in order to devote his time exclusively to the administrative department, and his last days were spent upon his farm near Princeton. Dr. Witherspoon's first publication of note was *Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy*; being an humble attempt to open up the Mystery of Moderation, first issued anonymously but later avowed in a *Serious Apology for the Characteristics*, and his other writings, which were numerous, include, besides sermons, works upon philosophical, political, financial and religious subjects. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Aberdeen in 1764.

VREELAND, Williamson Up Dike 1870-

Born in Rocky Hill, N. J., 1870; fitted for College in Princeton Preparatory School, from which he graduated in 1888; graduated Princeton, Class of 1892, receiving the fellowship in modern languages; went abroad in 1892, and spent the next two years in study on the European Continent; returned to Princeton and 1894-1897 was Instructor in Romance Languages; since 1897 has been Assistant Professor of French in the Academic Department of Princeton.

WILLIAMSON UP DIKE VREELAND, A. M., Assistant Professor of French at Princeton, was born in Rocky Hill, New Jersey, August 30, 1870, son of Jacob M. and Louisa (Up Dike) Vreeland. His ancestors were Dutch on both the paternal and maternal side. His preparation for College was received at the Princeton Preparatory School, from which he graduated in 1888. He then entered Princeton and graduated in the Class of 1892, being awarded the fellowship in modern languages. He went abroad immediately after graduation, and took one year of post graduate work at the Sorbonne, Paris. The next year was spent in Italy and Spain, studying the Italian and Spanish languages and literature. He returned to Prince-



W. U. VREELAND

ton as Instructor in Romance Languages, in the fall of 1894, and served in that capacity for three years. Since 1897 he has been Assistant Professor of French in the Academic Department of Princeton.

While an undergraduate, he was a member of the Philosopie Literary Society. In politics, he is an Independent Republican. He is unmarried.

the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Göttingen in 1892, and in 1894 was made Professor of Mathematics in Princeton. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society. He is not married.

THOMPSON, Henry Dallas, 1864-

Born in Metuchen, N. J., 1864; graduated Princeton with degree of A.B., Class of 1885; Fellow at Princeton, 1885-1886; Fellow at Johns Hopkins, 1886-1887; received degree of A.M. from Princeton, 1888; appointed Tutor in Mathematics at Princeton, 1888; received degree of D.Sc. from Princeton, 1889; made Assistant Professor of Mathematics, 1891; received degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1892; made Professor of Mathematics at Princeton in 1894.

HENRY DALLAS THOMPSON, D.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, was born in Metuchen, New Jersey, August 24, 1864,



H. D. THOMPSON

son of John Bodin and Hannah Garrigues (Reeve) Thompson. He was graduated from Princeton with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1885; was Fellow in Princeton from 1885 to 1886, and from 1886 to 1887 was Fellow at Johns Hopkins. For post graduate work at Princeton, he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1888, and that of Doctor of Science in 1889. He was Tutor in Mathematics in Princeton in 1888, and in 1891 was made Assistant Professor of the same. He received

WILSON, Woodrow, 1856-

Born in Staunton, Va., 1856; fitted for College in private schools in Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., graduated at Princeton with degree of A. B., Class of 1879; studied law at University of Va., 1879-80; practised law in Atlanta, Ga., 1882-83; studied history and politics at the Johns Hopkins, 1883-85; was Associate Professor of History and Political Economy at Bryn Mawr College, 1885-88; Professor of History and Political Economy, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1888-90; since 1890 has been Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton; received degree of A.M. from Princeton, 1882, and from the Johns Hopkins he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1886; was Lecturer on Administration at Johns Hopkins, 1887-1898.

WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, was born in Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, son of the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, D.D., and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson. On the maternal side he is of Scotch, and on the paternal side of Scotch-Irish, ancestry, his mother being a descendant of Thomas Wodrow (the original spelling of the name), who was the earliest historian of the church of Scotland, and whose name has been taken by the Wodrow Historical Society of Scotland. His preparation for College was obtained in private schools in Augusta, Georgia, and in Columbia, South Carolina, at each of which places his father was Pastor of the Presbyterian church. He graduated from Princeton, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1879, and after studying law for a year at the University of Virginia, entered upon the practice of his profession at Atlanta, Georgia. During the three years following — 1880-83 — and while still engaged in the practice of law, he decided to become a teacher, and with that object in view took up the study of history and politics at the Johns Hopkins University, in 1883. In 1885 he became Associate Professor of History and Political Economy at Bryn Mawr College, serving in that capacity until 1888, when he was called to the chair of Professor of History and Political Economy in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Since 1890 he has been Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, and also held the position of Lecturer on Administration at the Johns Hopkins from 1887 to 1898. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1882,

and that of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins in 1886. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Wake Forest University in 1887, and from Tulane University in 1898. Profes-



WOODROW WILSON

sor Wilson is a member of the American Historical Association, the Southern History Association, American Economic Association, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Historical and Political Science, and the American Bar Association; and is a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Historical Society of Alabama. He acted with the Democratic party until 1886, but subscribes to the principles of the Indianapolis platform of that year. He was married in Savannah, Georgia, June 24, 1885, to Ellen Louise Axson. They have three children: Margaret, Jessie Woodrow and Eleanor Randolph Wilson. He has published the following books: Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics; The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics; Division and Reunion, 1829-1889; An Old Master and Other Political Essays; George Washington; Mere Literature and Other Essays.

WYCKOFF, Walter Augustus, 1865-

Born in Mainpuri, North-West Provinces, India, 1865; received his early education in India, and fitted for

College at the Freehold Institute, Freehold, N. J.; graduated Princeton with the degree of B.A., Class of 1888; spent two years in study and teaching, and nearly two more in travel and investigation in the United States, and two years abroad, going twice around the world; re-entered Princeton in 1894 as Fellow in Social Science; appointed Lecturer on Sociology in the University, 1895, and Assistant Professor of Political Economy, June 1898.

WALTER AUGUSTUS WYCKOFF, Assistant Professor of Political Economy at Princeton, was born in Mainpuri, India, April 12, 1865, son of Rev. Benjamin DuBois and Melissa (Johnson) Wyckoff. He is descended on the paternal side from Claess Corneliszen von Schonw, who emigrated from the island of Schonw, off the coast of Friezland, to New Amsterdam, in 1636. His son, Peter Claesen, was given the name Wyckoff, (a name compounded of the two Dutch words—*wick*, parish and *hof*, court), because of his position as Magistrate of Flatlands. A maternal ancestor was Robert Johnson, who came from Hull, England, to New Haven, about 1640. His son, Thomas Johnson, was one of the first settlers of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Wyckoff began his preparation for College while a



WALTER A. WYCKOFF

boy in India, and later was a student at the Freehold Institute in Freehold, New Jersey. He graduated from Princeton, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the Class of 1888. After graduation he spent

two years in study and teaching and nearly two more in extensive travel and investigation in the United States, before going abroad, where he spent two more years of travel, twice making the tour of the world, and visiting many regions little frequented by the average tourist. He re-entered Princeton in the autumn of 1894 as Fellow in Social Science, and in 1895 was appointed Lecturer on Sociology in the University, and was elected Assistant Professor of Political Economy in June 1898, which position he continues to fill. He is a member of the Cynosophic Society; of the Nassau and Ivy Clubs of Princeton; and of the Princeton, the Reform, the University, the Authors', and the Century Clubs of New York. He is an Independent Democrat. He is unmarried.

VAN DYKE, Henry Nevius, 1853-

Born in Mapleton, N. J., 1853; prepared for College at School in Princeton; graduated at Princeton, Class of 1872, with degree of A.B.; since 1873 has been Registrar of Princeton.

HENRY NEVIUS VAN DYKE, A.M., Registrar of Princeton, was born in Mapleton, New Jersey, March 22, 1853, son of John Gordon



HENRY N. VAN DYKE

and Elizabeth (Melick) Van Dyke; both parents being of Dutch ancestry. He was fitted for College at school in Princeton, and graduated from the College of New Jersey, with the degree of Bachelor

of Arts, in the Class of 1872. He was appointed Registrar of Princeton in 1873. He was married, November 1880, to Annie Rogers. They have two children: Alexander Dean, and Arthur Gordon Van Dyke.

BRECKENRIDGE, John, 1797-1841.

Born in Cabell's Dale, Ky., 1797; graduated at Princeton, 1818; Tutor there 1820-21; entered the Presbyterian ministry and was Chaplain of the United States Congress 1822-23; preached in Lexington, Ky., four years; Associate Pastor of a church in Baltimore, five years; Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, Philadelphia, 1831-1836; appointed a Professor in the latter year at the Princeton Theological Seminary and Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1838; Trustee of Princeton, 1830-1841; died, 1841.

JOHAN BRECKENRIDGE, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, July 4, 1797. He was a son of John Breckenridge, United States Senator and Attorney-General in President Jefferson's Cabinet. While a student at Princeton he became converted and decided to enter the Presbyterian ministry. After graduating (1818) he studied theology, serving as a Tutor in the Academic Department for the year 1820-1821, and received from the Presbytery of New Brunswick in the following year a license to preach. He officiated as Chaplain to Congress during the Session of 1822-1823 and during the latter year was installed as Pastor of the Church in Lexington, Kentucky. In 1826 he went to the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Maryland, the Pastorate of which he shared with Dr. Glendy for five years and in 1831 was summoned to Philadelphia to become Secretary and General Agent of the Presbyterian Board of Education. He resigned that position in 1836 to accept the Professorship of Pastoral Theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and when the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was established (1838) he became its Secretary. He also served as a Trustee of Princeton from 1830 to 1841. Dr. Breckenridge died while on a visit to his old home in Kentucky, August 4, 1841, from the effects of his arduous labors in behalf of the Missionary Board and at the Divinity School. He was made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of the City of New York in 1835. Just before his death he received a call to the Presidency of Oglethorpe University, Georgia. He was firm in his adherence to the principles of the old school. He published a number of polemical writings.

ALEXANDER, William, 1726-1783.

Born in New York City, 1726; was a prosperous merchant; a staunch Revolutionary patriot; one of the founders of King's College; died, 1783.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER (Earl of Stirling), one of the first Governors of King's College, now Columbia, was born in New York City in 1726. He was a son of James Alexander, who followed the fortunes of a pretender to the English throne until forced to take refuge in America where he accumulated a fortune and became Colonial Secretary. James Alexander died in 1752 and his widow was again married to one David Provost, who died shortly afterward. When a young man, William Alexander was a provision merchant and entering the Commissariat Department of the British Army, became an Aide-de-Camp to Governor Shirley. Visiting London in 1757 for the purpose of proving his heirship to the Earldom of Stirling, the House of Peers refused to recognize his claim and his desire to resent the injustice done him smouldered within his breast until the breaking-out of the Revolutionary War gave him an opportunity to requite his personal wrongs as well as those of the Colonists, with whom he was an ardent sympathizer. Enlisting in the Continental Army he rendered distinguished services in the battles of Long Island, Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown, and rose to the rank of Major-General. Previous to the War he held the office of Surveyor-General and was a member of the Provincial Council. Lord Stirling took an active interest in educational affairs, having acquired proficiency in the higher branches of study including mathematics and astronomy, and besides his efforts in organizing King's College, which became known as Columbia after the War, he acted as its Governor from 1762 to 1776. His death occurred in Albany, January 15, 1783 and was caused by a severe attack of the gout. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled *The Conduct of Major-General Shirley Briefly Stated*, written in defence of that officer when charged with neglect of duty, and he also wrote an *Account of the Comet* of June and July, 1770.

BARNARD, Frederick Augustus Porter, 1809-1889.

Born in Sheffield, Mass., 1809; graduated at Yale, 1828; Tutor at Yale; teacher in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, also for the Deaf and Dumb at N. Y. City; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the University of Ala., also Professor of Chemistry; Professor of Mathematics and

Astronomy in the University of Miss., also President; had charge of the publication of the U. S. Coast Survey, Maps and Charts; President of Columbia; U. S. Commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1867; U. S. Assistant Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, 1878; President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; President of the Board of Experts of the American Bureau of Mines; President of the American Institute; one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences and Foreign Sec. of that Body; received LL.D. from Jefferson College, 1855 and from Yale, 1859, D.D. from University of Miss.; Trustee of Columbia; endowed Columbia; died at N. Y. City, 1889.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, S.T.D., LL.D., L.H.D., D.C.L., tenth President of Columbia, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809,



FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD

and was graduated at Yale in 1828. From 1829 to 1831 he was a Tutor in the College. In 1831 he was a teacher in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, and in 1832 became similarly engaged in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, and then filled the Chair of Chemistry until 1854. In that year he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He then became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, and in 1856 was elected President of that institution. At the opening of the Civil War he returned North, and he was a member of the

Labrador expedition, sent to observe the solar eclipse of 1860, was engaged in reducing observations of stars in the Southern Hemisphere in 1862, and had charge of the publication of the United States Coast Survey Maps and Charts in 1863. In 1864 he became President of Columbia, in which office he served until 1889. Dr. Barnard was United States Commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, and was United States Assistant Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1860, President of the Board of Experts of the American Bureau of Mines in 1865, and President of the American Institute in 1872. He was one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences, and Foreign Secretary of that body 1874-80. Besides being a contributor to the *American Journal of Education* from its beginning, and to *Silliman's Journal* since 1837, he has published many treatises, reports, essays, etc., on Collegiate and University education, and on various scientific, mathematical, philosophical and educational subjects. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Jefferson College in 1855 and by Yale in 1859; that of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Mississippi in 1861; and that of Doctor of Literature by the University of the State of New York in 1872. Dr. Barnard died April 27, 1889, bequeathing to Columbia besides his library and scientific apparatus, his residuary estate, amounting to over \$70,000, to be invested as follows: "\$10,000 to be set apart to found a fellowship for encouraging scientific research; and the remainder to constitute a fund under the name of the Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library, the income to be devoted to the purchase of such books as from time to time may be most needed, especially relating to physical or astronomical science, excepting so much of such income as shall be necessary to provide for a gold medal, to be styled the Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science, to be awarded at the close of every quinquennial period to such person, whether a citizen of the United States or any other country, as shall within the five years next preceding have made such discovery in physical or astronomical science, or such new application of science to the benefit of the human race, as in the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States shall be esteemed most worthy of such honor." Pursuant to the terms

of the will, the Trustees of Columbia established in 1889 the Barnard Fellowship for encouraging Scientific Research, the Barnard Fund for the Increase of the Library and the Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science. The death of President Barnard's widow, Margaret M. Barnard, occurred soon after, and her will contained the following bequest: "The portrait of my husband taken when he was about thirty-four years old, I give to Columbia College. Whatever I leave in the way of money or real estate must go to augment the sum left by my husband to Columbia. My husband's best gold watch must be sold or disposed of in such manner as also to increase the fund left by Mr. Barnard for the College fund." The estate amounted to nearly \$16,000. As a memorial of President and Mrs. Barnard, the Trustees of Columbia erected a chapel and monument at Sheffield, Massachusetts, President Barnard's birthplace.

BARD, Samuel, 1742-1821.

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1742; attended King's College; graduated at the Edinburgh University, 1765; assisted in establishing a Medical School in connection with King's College; Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty; President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; received LL.D., from Princeton, 1815; died at Hyde Park, N. Y., 1821.

SAMUEL BARD, M.D., LL.D., Founder of the Medical School of Columbia, was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1742, son of Dr. John Bard, first President of the New York Medical Society. After attending King's College, he studied medicine in Edinburgh University, where he received his doctor's degree in 1765, after which he travelled extensively in Europe. On his return to this country in 1767 he began practice in New York in partnership with his father. Soon after, his exertions to that end resulted in establishing a Medical School in connection with King's College, in which he became Professor of the Practice of Medicine and subsequently Dean of the Faculty. In 1769 a hospital was built, but its loss by fire delayed its establishment until 1791. In 1798 Dr. Bard retired to Hyde Park, New York, where he occupied himself with agriculture and scientific pursuits during the remainder of his life, returning to New York however to render charitable professional services in a yellow fever epidemic, and during which he contracted the disease. He was the author of various published treatises on medical and scientific subjects. When the Columbia Medical School was

organized as a separate institution, under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1813, he became its first President and held that office for the rest of his life. Princeton conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1815. He died in Hyde Park, New York, May 24, 1821.

AUCHMUTY, Samuel, 1722-1777.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1722; graduated at Harvard, 1742; Assistant Minister and Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y. City; received the S.T.D. degree from Columbia, 1767, and from Oxford, 1776; died in N. Y. City, 1777.

SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, S.T.D., Governor of King's College, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 16, 1722, son of Robert Auch-



SAMUEL AUCHMUTY

muty, who in 1699 emigrated from Ireland to Boston, where he became a prominent lawyer and an officer of the Court of Admiralty. He was descended from a family settled in Fife, Scotland, in the fourteenth century. Dr. Auchmuty was graduated at Harvard in 1742, and after studying theology in England was appointed Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York. From 1759 to 1764 he officiated as one of the Governors of King's College. In 1764 he became Rector, also having charge of all the churches in the city. His persistence in

reading prayers for the King from his pulpit during the Revolution finally brought upon him a peremptory order to desist from Lord Stirling, in command of the forces at New York, whereupon he closed the churches and withdrew to New Jersey, ordering that no services should be held until the prayers could be read without abridgment. Dr. Auchmuty suffered many hardships on account of his zealous advocacy of the Crown. When the British captured New York he succeeded after great difficulties in passing the American lines, but found his church and parsonage burned and the church records destroyed, and the exposures that he underwent in evading the American sentinels resulted in his death, March 6, 1777. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Columbia in 1767 and by Oxford in 1776.

BECK, John Brodhead, 1794-1851.

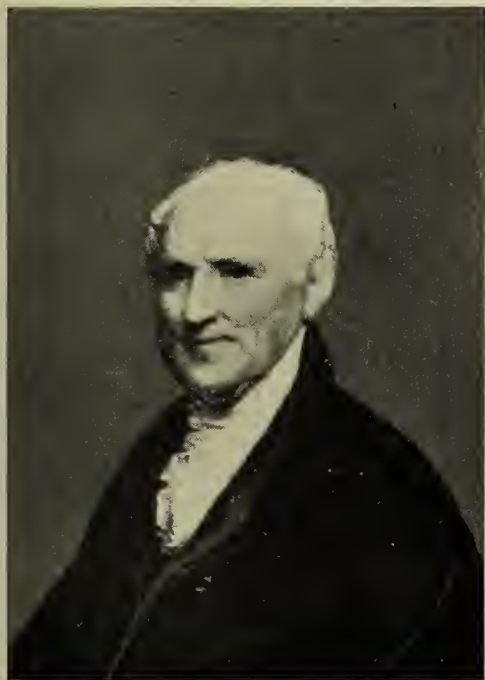
Born in Schenectady, N. Y., 1794; graduated at Columbia in 1813, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons 1817; practised in New York City; edited *New York Medical and Physical Journal*, 1822-1829; Professor *Materia Medica* and Botany, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1826-1851; Trustee of Columbia, 1838-1851; author of several important medical works; died in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1851.

JOHAN BRODHEAD BECK, M.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Schenectady, New York, September 18, 1794, son of Caleb Beck and nephew of Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, in whose house he received his early education. He was graduated at Columbia in 1813 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1817, and in the latter year entered upon the practice of medicine in New York City. The Master of Arts degree was given him by Union in 1816 and by Columbia in 1818. In 1826 he became Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and although he subsequently exchanged the Chair of Botany for that of Medical Jurisprudence, he remained a member of the Faculty of the College until his death, his period of service covering a quarter of a century. From 1838 until the end of his life he was also a Trustee of Columbia. Dr. Beck published various medical works, including a collection of medical essays, a treatise on *Infant Therapeutics*; and a *Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the Colonies*. He also assisted his brother, Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, in the preparation of his great work, *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*. He died in Rhinebeck, New York, April 9, 1851.

BENSON, Egbert, 1746-1833.

Born in N. Y. City, 1746; graduated at King's College, 1765; member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety; first Attorney-General of N. Y.; member of the Continental Congress; Circuit Judge of the Federal Court; member of Congress; President of the N. Y. Historical Society; Trustee of Columbia; Regent of the N. Y. University; received LL.D. degree from Union, 1779, from Harvard, 1808 and from Dartmouth, 1811; died at Jamaica, L. I., 1833.

EGBERT BENSON, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, June 21, 1746, was graduated at King's College in 1765, and



EGBERT BENSON

adopted the legal profession. After serving as a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety he became, in 1777, the first Attorney-General of New York. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1784-1788, to which he was returned for another term, and from 1794 to 1802 he was a Circuit Judge of the Federal Court. Subsequently, 1813-1815, he served a term as Member of Congress. Judge Benson was the first President of the New York Historical Society, and from 1789 to 1802 was Regent of New York University. He was distinguished for eloquence and learning, and was the author of *Vindications of the Captors of Major André*, and *Memoirs on Dutch Names and Places*. He also took an active part in securing the adoption

by New York of the Federal Constitution. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Union in 1779 and by Harvard in 1808, and he was similarly honored by Dartmouth in 1811. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, August 24, 1833.

BOWDEN, John, 1751-1817.

Born in Ireland, 1751; came to America when young; studied at Princeton; was graduated at King's College; ordained to the Episcopal ministry in England; was an Assistant at Trinity Church, N. Y.; Rector of a church in Norwalk, Conn., five years; Principal of an Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Conn., six years; declined the Bishopric of Connecticut in 1796; Professor of Moral Philosophy, Belles-lettres and Logic at Columbia, 1801-1817; died, 1817.

JOHAN BOWDEN, S.T.D., a prominent member of the Columbia Faculty during the early part of the nineteenth century, was born in Ireland, January 7, 1751. He was the son of a British soldier whom he accompanied to America when young, and after studying at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, for two years, he went back to Europe. Upon his return he entered King's College, now Columbia, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1772, and that of Master of Arts was conferred upon him later. After completing his preparations for orders in the Episcopal Church he visited England for ordination in 1774, and during the same year was assigned to Trinity Church, New York, as an assistant minister. Like many Established Church clergymen, he did not support the American Revolution, and therefore his position during the period of hostilities was somewhat uncomfortable. Resuming his ministry in 1784 as Rector of the church in Norwalk, Connecticut, he remained there until 1789, when he visited the West India Islands for the benefit of his health, and was absent two years. Shortly after his return he became Principal of the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut, over which he presided for six years, and in 1796 was the unanimous choice of the convention for Bishop of that Diocese, but was compelled to decline as his health would not permit him to undertake its government. In 1797, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Columbia. He accepted the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, Belles-lettres and Logic in that Institution in 1801 and retained the Chair until his death, which occurred at Ballston Spa, New York, July 31, 1817. Dr. Bowden readily conformed to the changes in the wording of the ritual introduced after the separation of the Colonies

from the Mother Country, and in an earnest address to the church at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1792, succeeded in securing the adoption of the Americanized book of Common Prayer, contrary to the wishes of the Rector, who was strenuously opposed to its use. Among his published works are: Letters to President Ezra Stiles of Yale College, Concerning Church Government; A Full-Length Portrait of Calvinism; The Essentials of Ordination; The Apostolic Origin of the Episcopacy; and observations on the Catholic Controversy.

COCHRAN, John, 1730-1807.

Born in Sadsbury, Pa., 1730; studied medicine and became a Surgeon in the British Army during the French and Indian War; was Surgeon-General in the Continental Army during the War for Independence; was the first Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York; served as a Regent and Trustee of Columbia; died, 1807.

JOHN COCHRAN, M.D., Regent and Trustee of Columbia, was born in Sadsbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1730. He was a pupil at the grammar school taught by Dr. Francis Allison, and having studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Thompson, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he entered the Hospital Department of the British Army with which he served throughout the French and Indian War, attaining high repute as a Surgeon. He practised in Albany, New York, and later in New Brunswick, New Jersey, remaining in the latter place until 1776, when he tendered his services to the American Army and at the suggestion of General Washington received the appointment of Surgeon-General of the Middle Department. He was made Director-General of Hospitals by Act of Congress in 1781, and in that capacity he greatly improved that branch of the service. After the close of the War he took up his residence in New York City, and was appointed Commissioner of Loans for that State by President Washington, being the first to hold that office. Dr. Cochran died in Palatine, Montgomery county, New York, April 6, 1807. He married Gertrude Schuyler of Albany, a sister of General Philip Schuyler. While residing in New Brunswick he was President of the New Jersey Medical Society. In 1784, he became Regent and a Trustee of Columbia, serving in the last-named capacity for ten years, and his interest in that institution was extremely beneficial to its prosperity under the new regime.

COOPER, Myles, 1735-1785.

Born in England, 1735; graduated at Oxford (Eng.), 1760; Fellow of Queen's College; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at King's College; President of King's College; received the LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1768; died at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1785.

MYLES COOPER, LL.D., second President of King's (now Columbia) College, was born in England in 1735; died in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 1, 1785. He was graduated at Oxford in 1760, and became a Fellow of Queen's College. In 1762 he came to America to assist President



MYLES COOPER

Samuel Johnson of King's College, and was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in that institution. A year later he succeeded to the Presidency of the College. It is said of him that "through his means the College was raised in reputation superior to all Colleges on the continent, and that under his tuition was produced a number of young men superior in learning and ability to any that America had ever seen." He visited England in 1771, returning shortly before the War of the Revolution. He remained loyal to the crown, and his Tory sentiments not being relished by the students, a party of them set off one night, in August 1775, with the design of "seizing him in his bed, shaving his head, cropping off his ears, slitting his nose, stripping him naked, and setting him adrift." To

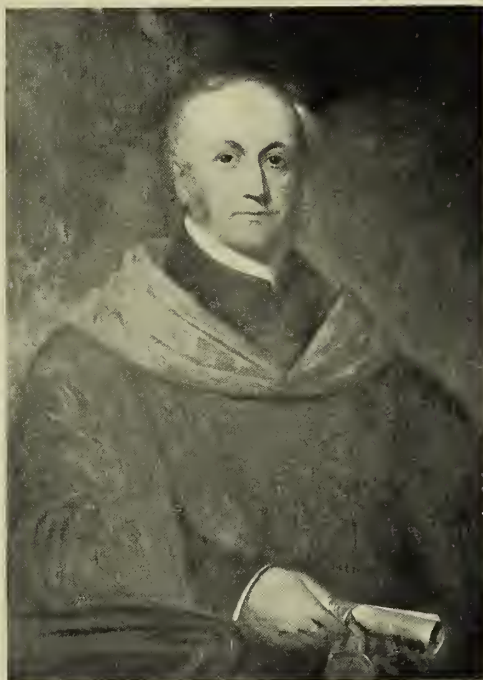
stimulate them for the enterprise, however, the party stopped for "a proper dose of Madeira" at a public house, where the plot was overheard, and President Cooper was warned just in time to make his escape through a back window. He found shelter in the house of a friend for the night, and in the morning was conveyed on board a British ship-of-war, in which he sailed for England. The remainder of his life was passed mainly in Edinburgh. In 1776 he published a poem in the *Gentleman's Magazine* descriptive of his escape from New York.

the state law vesting the right of navigation in Livingston and Fulton. From 1822 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court until 1829, when he was elected President of Columbia, which office he held until 1842, when he resigned on account of failing health. He died in New York, May 30, 1858. After his retirement from the Presidency of Columbia Judge Duer wrote the life of his grandfather, Lord Stirling,

DUER, William Alexander, 1780-1858.

Born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1780; served as a Midshipman under Decatur; studied law and was admitted to the Bar; member of the State Assembly, served as Chairman of a Committee on Colleges and Academies; Chairman of the Committee that arranged the constitutionality of the state law vesting the right of navigation in Livingston and Fulton; Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y.; President of Columbia College; died in N. Y. City, 1858.

WILLIAM A. DUER, LL.D., seventh President of Columbia, was born in Rhinebeck, New York, September 8, 1780, son of William and Catherine (Alexander) Duer. His mother was a daughter of General William Alexander, the claimant of the Scottish Earldom of Stirling and was descended from James Alexander, the DePeysters, Livingstons and Schuylers. At the age of eighteen, during the trouble with France in 1798, he secured an appointment and served as Midshipman in the navy under Decatur. On his return he resumed the law studies which had been interrupted by his naval service, and upon admission to the Bar in 1802 entered into law business with Edward Livingston, then District Attorney and Mayor of New York. After Mr. Livingston's removal to New Orleans, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson. Subsequently he joined Mr. Livingston at New Orleans and studied Spanish civil law, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to New York and resumed his practice in that city. Soon afterwards he opened an office in Rhinebeck, and in 1814 was elected to the State Assembly, where he served as Chairman of a Committee on Colleges and Academies, in which capacity he drafted and secured the passage of a bill which is the original of the existing law on the subject of common-school income. He also took an active and prominent part in promoting canal legislation, and was also Chairman of the Committee that arranged the constitutionality of



WILLIAM A. DUER

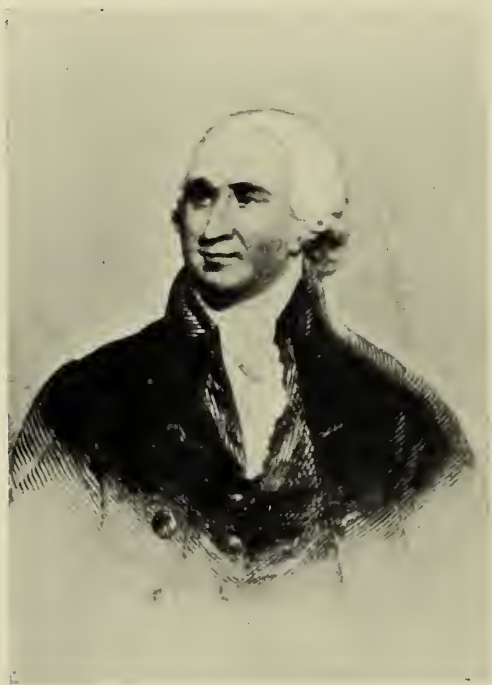
published by the Historical Society of New Jersey; and in 1847 he delivered an address in the College Chapel before the literary societies of Columbia, which was also published.

DUANE, James, 1733-1797.

Born in N. Y. City, 1733; member of the Continental Congress; member of the N. Y. Provincial Congress, also one of the Committee of Safety; Mayor of N. Y. City; State Senator; member of the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution; U. S. District Judge for N. Y.; Governor of King's College and a Trustee and Chairman of the Board; died in Duanesburg, N. Y., 1797.

JAMES DUANE, one of the Governors of King's College and later a Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, February 6, 1733. He was a member of the Continental Congress as long as that body existed, and in 1776-1777 was a mem-

ber of the New York Provincial Congress, and also one of the Committee of Safety. He was the first Mayor of the Corporation of New York, serving from 1784 to 1789. From 1782 to 1785 and again in 1789-1790 he was State Senator, and in 1788 was a member of the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. In 1789 he was appointed United States District Judge for New York, in which capacity he served until 1794. He was the leading supporter of the claims of the New York settlers to the lands in Vermont known as the "New Hampshire Grant," and was an influential and vigorous,



JAMES DUANE

but not extreme advocate of the measures which led up to the American Revolution. Judge Duane was a Governor of King's College 1762-1770, one of the Trustees of Columbia 1784-1795, and from 1787 to 1795 was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of that institution. He died at Duanesburg, New York, February 1, 1797.

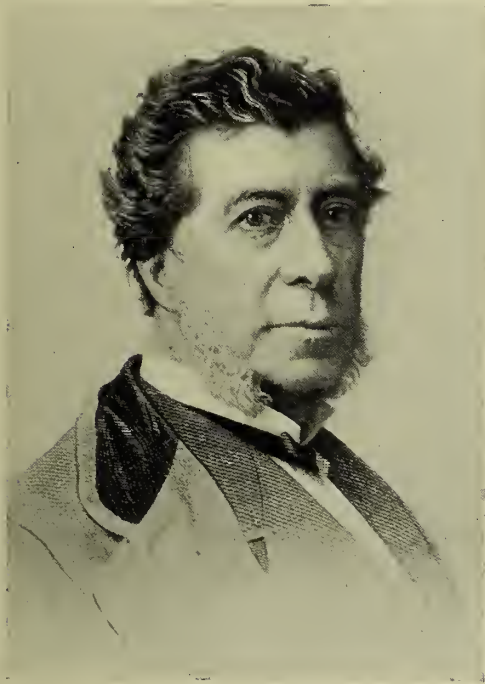
FISH, Hamilton, 1808-1893.

Born in N. Y. City, 1808; graduated at Columbia, 1827; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Commissioner of Deeds; member of Congress from the Sixth District of N. Y.; Governor of N. Y.; U. S. Senator; Secretary of State; one of the Commissioners of the U. S. to negotiate the Treaty of Washington;

President of the N. Y. Historical Society; President-General of the N. Y. Society of the Cincinnati; died in N. Y. City, 1893.

HAMILTON FISH, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, and Chairman of the Board, was born in New York City, August 3, 1808, son of Nicholas Fish, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution and Supervisor of the Revenue under President Washington. He was graduated at Columbia, in 1827, studied law, and after admission to the Bar was for several years Commissioner of Deeds. In 1834 he made his first entry into the arena of politics, as a candidate of the Whig party for the State Assembly, and was defeated. In 1842 he was elected to Congress from the Sixth District of New York, over the Democratic candidate, and served one term. In 1846 he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but although the Whig candidate for Governor was elected, Mr. Fish was defeated by a faction whose hostility he had incurred. A year later the Governor resigned his office, on being appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Fish was elected in his place. The following year he was re-elected Governor by a large majority. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and acted with the Republican party from its formation to the end of his term. After retiring from the Senate he spent several years in Europe with his family, returning shortly before the opening of the Civil War, and taking an active part in the Presidential campaign that resulted in the election of Lincoln. Early in 1862 he was appointed by Secretary Stanton a Commissioner, in conjunction with Bishop Ames, to visit the Union soldiers imprisoned at Richmond and elsewhere with a view to alleviating their necessities and providing for their comfort. The Confederates refused to admit the Commissioners within their lines, but signified a willingness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners, and an agreement was entered into for an equal exchange, which was continued to the close of the war. In 1869 Mr. Fish was appointed Secretary of State by President Grant, and at the close of his term was reappointed, under the second Grant administration, serving continuously from March 1869 to March 1877. In the Department of State he inaugurated the system of examination of applicants for consular service, as a test of their knowledge of subjects connected with their duties. In 1871 he was appointed by the President one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States to nego-

tiate the Treaty of Washington, which was signed by him in May of that year. Through Mr. Fish's efforts a settlement was effected of the long-standing Northwestern Boundary question, giving the island of San Juan to the United States, and successfully resisted an effort by Great Britain to change the terms of the extradition treaty. In the matter of the Alabama question, he procured the acceptance of a doctrine by the Geneva Tribunal, securing the United States against claims for indirect damages arising out of Fenian raids or Cuban filibustering raids. He also negotiated in 1873, with



HAMILTON FISH

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, the settlement of the Virginius affair. Mr. Fish was for several years President of the New York Historical Society, and was President-General of the New York Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York City in 1893.

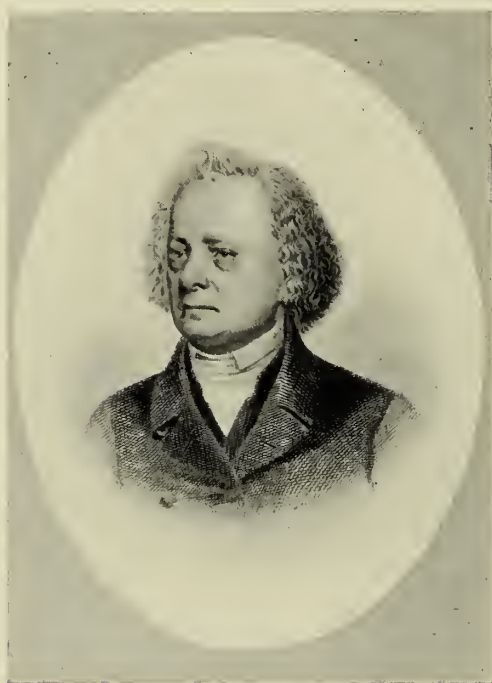
FRANCIS, John Wakefield, 1789-1861.

Born in N. Y. City, 1789; graduated at Columbia, 1809, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1809; assisted in editing *The American Medical and Philosophical Register*; Lecturer in the Institute of Medicine and *Materia Medica*, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Professor of *Materia Medica* at

Columbia; Professor of Jurisprudence and later Professor of Obstetrics; Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine, at Rutgers School; member of the N. Y. Historical Society, the N. Y. Lyceum of Natural History, interested in the Woman's Hospital and the State Inebriate Asylum and the Typographical Society; President of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine and member of numerous medical and scientific associations both in Europe and America; received LL.D. from Trinity College, 1850; and from Columbia, 1860; died in N. Y., 1861.

JOHAN WAKEFIELD FRANCIS, M.D., LL.D., Professor in the Medical School of Columbia, was born in New York City, November 17, 1789, and was the son of a German emigrant who arrived in America shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. He began to learn the printer's trade, but deciding to enter professional life instead he prepared for a collegiate education in such a thorough manner as to gain admission to the Junior Class at Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1809. Having in the meantime taken up the study of medicine with Dr. Hosack, with whom he was subsequently associated in practice for some years, he completed his professional preparation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1809, the same year of his College graduation. For four years he edited jointly with Dr. Hosack *The American Medical and Philosophical Register*, which was issued quarterly, and accepting the appointment of Lecturer in the Institutes of Medicine and *Materia Medica* at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1813, he continued in that capacity until the Faculty was consolidated with that of Columbia College, when he was chosen Professor of *Materia Medica*. Visiting Europe in 1816 he studied under Abernethy, and while abroad became acquainted with many eminent physicians and noted literary men of that day. Upon his return he resumed his duties at the Institute of Medicine, later taking the Chair of Jurisprudence, and still later that of obstetrics. The entire Faculty having resigned in 1826, the majority formed what was known as the Rutgers School, in which Dr. Francis occupied the Chairs of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine for four years, or until that institution was closed by Act of the Legislature. He afterward divided his time between his private practice and literary work, was for a number of years actively interested in the New York Historical Society, the New York Lyceum of Natural History, the Woman's Hospital, the State Inebriate Asylum and the Typographical Society. In 1847, he was elected first President of the New York Academy of Medicine, was a member of

numerous medical and scientific associations both in Europe and America, was in 1822 and 1824 one of the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal, and was a recognized connoisseur of the fine arts. Dr. Francis died in New York City February 8, 1861. His published works are: Use of Mercury; Cases of Morbid Anatomy; Febrile Contagion; Notice of Thomas Eddy; Denman's Practice of Midwifery, with notes; Letter on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832; Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon; The Anatomy of Drunkenness; and Old New York, or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years,



JOHN W. FRANCIS

issued in 1857, enlarged in 1858, and reprinted with a memoir by H. T. Tuckerman in 1865. Dr. Francis was honored by Trinity College with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1850, and from Columbia in 1860. His sons, Valentine Mott, and Samuel Ward Francis, both became physicians of repute, and the former located in Newport, Rhode Island, some years ago.

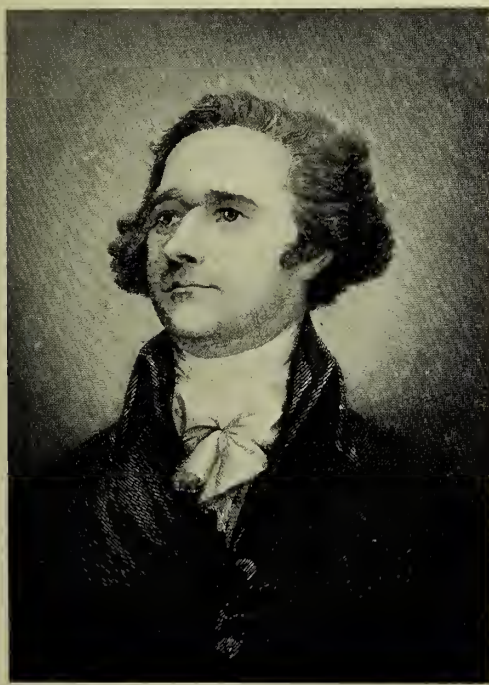
HAMILTON, Alexander, 1757-1804.

Born in Island of Nevis, West Indies, 1757; entered King's College but did not graduate; Captain in the Continental Army; Lieut.-Colonel on the staff of Gen. Washington; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Continental Receiver of Taxes for N. Y.; member of

Congress; delegate to the Convention at Annapolis and Philadelphia; Secretary of the Treasury; Inspector-General of the Army; Trustee of Columbia; received the LL.D. degree from Dartmouth, 1790, College of N. J., 1791, Harvard, 1792 and from Rutgers, 1792; died in N. Y., 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, January 11, 1757. It is generally supposed that his father was one James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant, and that his mother was a French lady, the divorced wife of a Dane named Lavine; while some assert that she was a Miss Lytton. There is, however, an unaccountable uncertainty concerning his immediate ancestors, which strange as it may seem, his sons and his biographers have been totally unable to remove. His early educational training was directed by the Rev. Hugh Knox, a Presbyterian clergyman of Nevis, who saw in the precocious boy the elements of future greatness, and whose kindly conceived interest in him afterwards ripened into a warm personal friendship. Owing to his father's failure in business young Hamilton was at the age of thirteen thrown upon his own resources, and accordingly placed in the mercantile establishment of Nicholas Cruger, where he immediately displayed an extraordinary business capacity, and his business letters, many of which have been preserved, resemble those of an experienced clerk, instead of a novice. Even at that early age his thoughts would admit of no air castles but instead formed well-conceived ambitions and plans for the future. His writings too equal in precocity his business ability, and his contributions to the press were so forcible and attractive as to cause his relatives and friends to subscribe a sum of money sufficient to procure for him the advantages of a more liberal education. Full of ambition the boy of fifteen sailed away from his native island, and landing at Boston in October 1772, he proceeded immediately to New York, where through the aid of letters of introduction and recommendation provided him by the Rev. Hugh Knox, he found influential friends. During his College preparations at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, he varied the monotony of his studies by writing both prose and poetry, which bore evidence of his fast developing genius, and at King's College, now Columbia, his advancement was rapid. It was while still a student that the strained relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country gave evidence of shortly culminating in a general revolution, and having carefully studied the situation both in New England and New

York, Hamilton became firmly convinced that the only eligible course by which liberty and justice could be secured to the Americans, was absolute separation from the British Government. At a public meeting held in New York, July 6, 1774 for the purpose of compelling the Tory Assembly to join the popular cause, he found his first opportunity for delivering a speech in public, and making his way to the front the young collegian stirred the hitherto drowsy assemblage into a state of unbounded enthusiasm by the force of his eloquence, and the unquestionable sincerity of his patriotism. Having



ALEXANDER HAMILTON

thus obtained a footing in public affairs Hamilton immediately set his facile pen in motion for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the Colonists the necessity for quick and decisive action, and when it became known that he was the author of two pamphlets: *A Full Vindication* and *The Farmer Refuted*, which were at first believed to have been the work of John Jay or some other person of equal prominence, he was thenceforth regarded as a leader among the patriots. At the commencement of the nation's struggle for independence which he had labored so effectively to promote, he displayed his executive ability and military genius by organizing in a soldier-like manner a company of artillery which he was commissioned by the New York Convention to command, and his company won distinction on

Long Island and at White Plains. General Greene, who witnessed his gallantry on these occasions, reported him favorably to General Washington and he was subsequently summoned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In that capacity he rendered able services both regular and special until taking offence at a slight reproof from Washington, when he resigned, but continued in the service and closed his military career by leading a detachment which captured one of the British redoubts at Yorktown. Returning to New York he applied himself to the study of law, was duly admitted to the Bar, and as might be expected attained notoriety as a lawyer. In the midst of an extensive practice, he however, found time to speak and write his ideas concerning public affairs, and became the recognized leader of the Federalist party in New York. He was appointed Continental Receiver of Taxes for New York, was elected to Congress in 1782, was a delegate to a convention at Annapolis, called for the purpose of regulating commerce between the different states, which resulted in the assembling of another convention in Philadelphia, in May 1787, with much larger scope. Although his associate delegates from New York were strenuously opposed to his views concerning a Federal Constitution, Hamilton succeeded in creating no little excitement among the members by proposing an aristocratic instead of a Democratic republic, knowing well that such a scheme could not possibly prevail; but wisely determining that by modification and amendments it would lead to the adoption of some feasible form of government which would eventually be ratified by the various states. These conjectures proved correct, and although he took no further part in the debates he was present to sign the Constitution, which he vigorously defended against its numerous opponents in New York, and by his political sagacity, perseverance and powerful arguments, secured at the polls a complete victory for ratification. From that time forward Hamilton was conspicuous among the leading statesmen of his day, and it has been truthfully said that to record the history of his distinguished public services would be to write a history of the United States for the twenty years following the close of the Revolutionary War. As Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet he formulated our financial system, and his first report on our national credit is considered one of the most notable public documents in our history. Although he retired from the cabinet in 1795, he

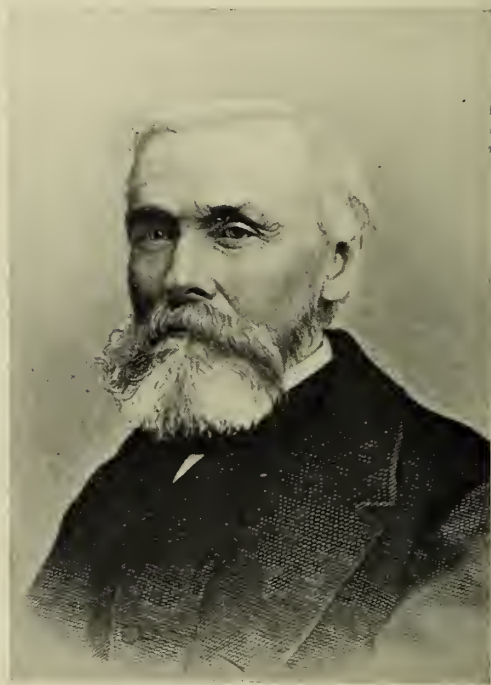
continued to figure prominently in the public affairs of his state and the nation by constantly giving his advice and counsel to the President and other officials; defended the Jay Treaty; served with marked ability as Inspector-General of the Army; and in his later years when practically retired from public life his pen was dexterously employed to increase and strengthen his party. His unfortunate political controversy with Aaron Burr and his tragic death at the hands of the former are familiar facts to the majority of Americans, who regard him as one of the foremost men of his time, and pre-eminently fitted for the great work he was called upon to accomplish. Mr. Hamilton served as a Trustee of Columbia from 1774 to 1804, and he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth in 1790, Princeton in 1791, Harvard in 1792 and Rutgers in 1792. On December 14, 1780, Alexander Hamilton married Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler. Their sons were: Philip, who on November 24, 1801, was killed in a duel fought upon the spot where his father was to fall some three years later; Alexander, a distinguished soldier; James Alexander, lawyer and soldier who published reminiscences of his father; John Church, who wrote a memoir and edited the works of his father; William Steven, who was a surveyor of public lands in Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War and finally removed to California; and Philip Hamilton, Jurist.

DUYCKINCK, Evert Augustus, 1816-1878.

Born in N. Y. City, 1816; graduated at Columbia, 1835; studied law and admitted to the Bar, but never practised; Trustee of Columbia; published the *Cyclopædia of American Literature* and many other books and papers; died in N. Y. City, 1878.

EVERT AUGUSTUS DUYCKINCK, A.M., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, November 23, 1816, son of Evert Duyckinck, a well-known New York publisher. He was graduated at Columbia in 1835, studied law with John Anthon, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837, but never practised. He had been a contributor to the *New York Review*, and after a year spent abroad, he decided to devote himself to literature. In 1840, with Cornelius Matthews, he started a monthly periodical called the *Arcturus*, which was continued for several years and to which he contributed articles on American and foreign authors. In 1847, Mr. Duyckinck with his brother George established the *Literary World*, a weekly review of books, the fine

arts, etc., of which he was the Editor, and which with a single year's exception was published until the close of 1853; and in 1854 the brothers were associated in the preparation of the *Cyclopædia of American Literature*. Besides this work Mr. Duyckinck published, among others, an American edition of Wilmot's *Poets of the Nineteenth Century*; *Irvingiana*, a collection of anecdotes of Washington Irving; *History of the War for the Union*, three volumes; *Poems Relating to the American Revolution*, with *Memoirs of the Authors*; *National Gallery of Eminent Americans*, two volumes; *History*



EVERT A. DUYCKINCK

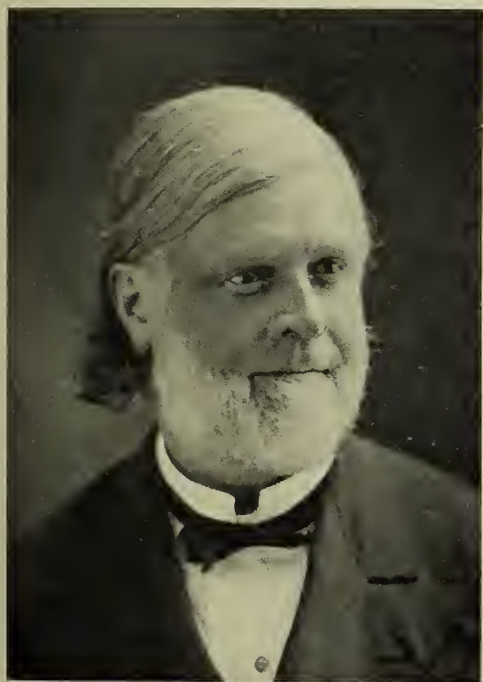
of the World from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, four volumes; and an extensive series of *Biographies of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America*. He died in New York City, August 13, 1878. In January 1879, a meeting in his memory was held by the New York Historical Society, and a biographical sketch of Mr. Duyckinck was read by William Allen Butler.

DWIGHT, Theodore William, 1822-1892.

Born in Catskill, N. Y., 1822; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., 1840; studied at the Yale Law School; Tutor at Hamilton; Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy, at that institution; Professor of Municipal Law at

Columbia, also Warden; appointed by Gov. Dix a member of the Commission of Appeals; Vice-President of the State Board of Public Charities; President of the State Prison Association; Associate Editor of the *American Law Register*; received LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1860; died, 1892.

THEODORE WILLIAM DWIGHT, LL.D., who established at Columbia a reputation as one of the most successful American teachers of law, was the son of Benjamin Woolsey Dwight, and grandson of the first President, Timothy Dwight of Yale. He was born in Catskill, New York, July 18, 1822, and was graduated at Hamilton College,



THEODORE W. DWIGHT

Clinton, New York, in 1840. After studying at Yale Law School in 1841-1842, he was a Tutor at Hamilton from 1842 to 1846, and from the latter year until 1858 held the Chair of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy in that institution. In 1858 he was elected Professor of Municipal Law in Columbia, and on the organization of Columbia Law School he was made its Warden. Professor Dwight was in 1873 appointed by Governor Dix a member of the Commission of Appeals, which in the two following years aided the Court of Appeals to clear its docket, was Vice-President of the State Board of Public Charities in 1873, and President of the State Prison Association in 1874. He was for a long time Associate Editor of the *American Law*

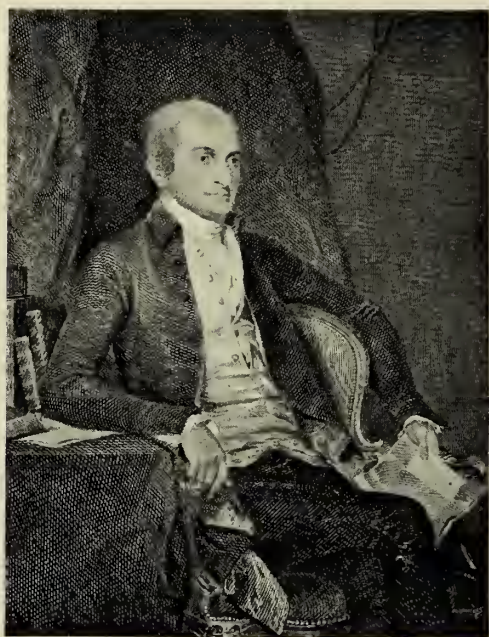
Register, and in 1886 was Counsel for the five Professors of Andover Theological Seminary against whom charges of heterodoxy were made before the Board of Visitors of that institution. Dr. Dwight published in 1863 a pamphlet entitled *Charitable Uses*, embodying his researches in the Rose will case, which he argued in that year, and he wrote the first elaborate report of the State Board of Charities, setting forth the abuses of the poor-law system then in force. He was also the author and editor of various other published pamphlets and works, including legal arguments and writings on political economy. Dr. Dwight received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1860. He died in 1892.

JAY, John, 1745-1829.

Born in N. Y. City, 1745; graduated at King's College, 1764; studied law and admitted to the Bar; delegate to the Congress of Deputies; member of the Committee of Observation in N. Y. on whose recommendation the counties elected a Provincial Congress; member of the second Congress; drafted the State Constitution adopted by the Convention of N. Y.; Chief-Justice of N. Y.; again went to Congress and was made President of that body; Minister to Spain; Commissioner to negotiate peace with Great Britain; Secretary for Foreign Affairs; first Chief-Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Special Envoy to Great Britain, at which convention the famous "Jay Treaty" was concluded; Governor of N. Y.; received the LL.D. degree from Harvard, 1790, from the University of Edinburgh, 1792 and from Brown, 1794; died in Bedford, N. Y., 1829.

JOHN JAY, LL.D., Regent of Columbia, was born in New York City, of Huguenot descent, December 12, 1745, studied under Pastor Stoope of the French Church at New Rochelle, New York, and was graduated at King's College in 1764. He then studied law with Benjamin Kissam, having Lindley Murray as a fellow-student, was admitted to the Bar in 1766, and entered upon practice in New York. In 1776 he was a delegate to the Congress of Deputies from the Colonies which met in Philadelphia, and as one of a committee of three he prepared the "Address to the People of Great Britain" which Jefferson, while ignorant of its authorship, declared to be "a production of the finest pen in America." Mr. Jay was an active member of the Committee of Observation in New York, on whose recommendation the counties elected a Provincial Congress, and was also a member of the second Congress which met in Philadelphia, and drafted the "address to the People of Canada and Ireland." At this con-

gress too he carried, against a strong opposition, a petition to the King, the subsequent rejection of which by the King, leaving no alternative but submission or resistance, led to the general acquiescence in the Declaration of Independence. He drafted the State Constitution adopted by the Convention of New York, and in 1777 was appointed Chief-Justice of the State. Soon after he was again sent to Congress and was made President of that body. In the following year he was appointed Minister to Spain, and later one of the Commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. In



JOHN JAY

this latter connection Mr. Jay accomplished what was undoubtedly the greatest service of his long and brilliant public career. By skilful diplomacy he was chiefly instrumental in conciliating the grave differences of opinion between the Americans and their French allies on the terms of peace, and he took the lead in the proceedings that resulted in the consummation of a treaty, which, though in direct violation of the instructions of Congress, was signed in September 1783, and saved this country nearly the whole of the Mississippi and Gulf States, from which vast territory, as well as from the navigation of the Mississippi, the United States would have been shut out, had the home instructions of the Commissioners been followed. Mr. Jay returned to New York in July 1784, Congress having elected him Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which post he

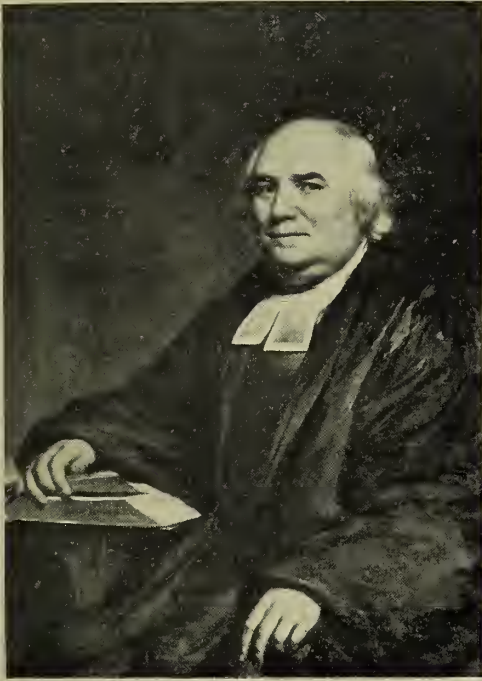
held until the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789, when in response to an offer from President Washington of whatever place he might prefer, he took the office of first Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1794, as Special Envoy to Great Britain, with which our relations were then strained, he concluded with Lord Granville the convention known in American history as the "Jay Treaty," by the ratification of which a war with England was averted. A few days before his return from England he was elected Governor of New York. After serving two terms he was appointed by President Adams to his former position as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, but declined the honor, and retired to his estate "Bedford" in Westchester county, where the remainder of his life was passed. The last office that he filled was the Presidency of the American Bible Society. Mr. Jay was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard in 1790, by the University of Edinburgh in 1792 and by Brown University in 1794. He died at Bedford, May 17, 1829.

HARRIS, William, 1765-1829.

Born in Springfield, Mass., 1765; graduated at Harvard, 1786; studied theology and was licensed to preach; studied medicine; ordained a Deacon and a Priest; Rector of St. Michael's Church at Marblehead, Mass.; conducted the Academy at that place; Rector of St. Mark's Church at N. Y. City; President of Columbia; received D.D. degree from Harvard and Columbia, 1811; died in N. Y. City, 1829.

WILLIAM HARRIS, S.T.D., sixth President of Columbia, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 29, 1765; died in New York City, October 18, 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and after studying theology was licensed as a Congregational minister. Finding his health unequal to the work, he began the study of medicine in Salem, Massachusetts. While thus engaged his views upon the subject of church polity underwent a change, and his health becoming restored, he was in 1791 ordained Deacon, and the following Sunday, Priest, in Trinity Church, New York, by Bishop Provost. From 1791 until 1802 he was Rector of St. Michael's Church at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and also conducted the academy at that place. In the latter year he became Rector of St. Mark's Church in New York City, and soon after established an excellent classical school near his rectory. When Bishop Moore resigned the

Presidency of Columbia, in 1811, Dr. Harris was chosen his successor. For several years he served both St. Mark's and Columbia, but in 1816 he resigned his Rectorship and devoted the rest of his



WILLIAM HARRIS

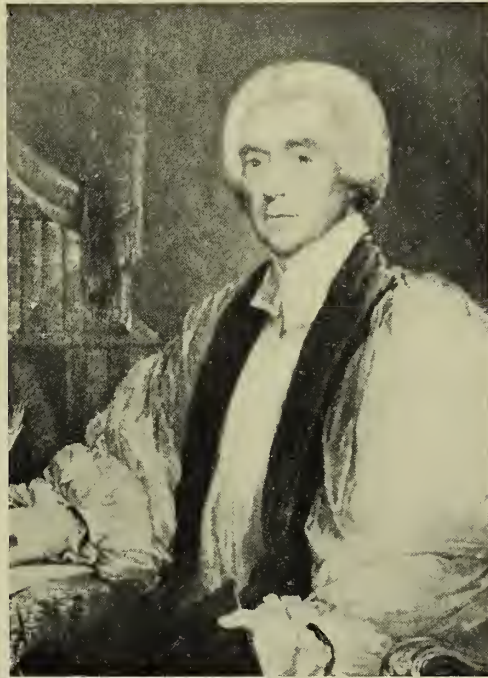
life to his duties as President of the College. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard and from Columbia in 1811.

INGLIS, Charles, 1734-1816.

Born in Ireland, 1734; had charge of the free school at Lancaster, Penn.; licensed to preach and appointed missionary at Dover, Del.; Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, N. Y. City; Rector of Trinity; Colonial Bishop of the Church of England; one of the Governors of King's College, which gave him the A.M. degree; died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1816.

CHARLES INGLIS, S.T.D., one of the Governors of King's College, was born in Ireland, in 1734. Emigrating to this country, he was in charge of the free school at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, previous to 1759. In 1758 he was licensed by the Bishop of London and appointed Missionary at Dover, Delaware, where he labored from 1759 to 1765, when he became Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York City. In 1775 he refused to omit from his service the prayer for the King and Royal Family, although requested by Washington to

do so; and after the Declaration of Independence, he closed his church and retired to Flushing, Long Island, which then was in possession of the British. After Washington's defeat he followed the Royal Army to New York, and in 1777 was chosen Rector of Trinity. At the evacuation in 1783 he went to Nova Scotia, and in 1787 to England, where he was consecrated the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, with jurisdiction over all the North American Provinces. He had the distinction of being the first Colonial Bishop of the Church of England. In 1770 Mr. Inglis was made one of the Governors of King's College, which had conferred upon him



CHARLES INGLIS

the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1767. This office he retained until his removal to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he died February 24, 1816.

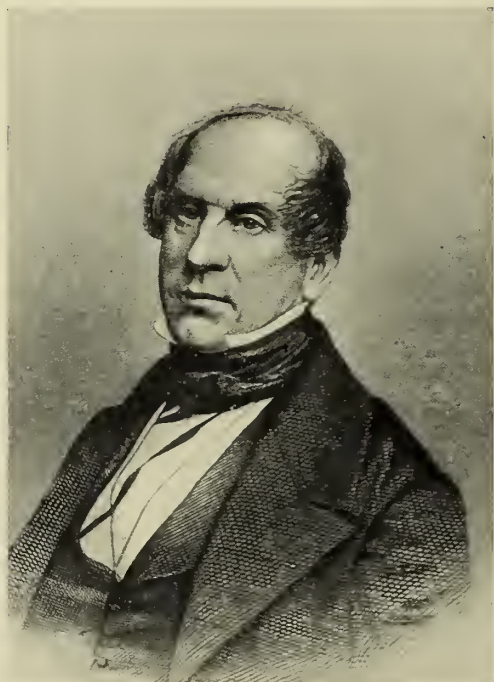
HOFFMAN, Ogden, 1793-1856.

Born in N. Y. City, 1793; graduated at Columbia, 1812; midshipman under Decatur; studied law and admitted to the Bar; District Attorney of Orange county; member of Congress; Attorney-General of N. Y.; Trustee of Columbia; received LL.D. degree from Harvard; died at N. Y. City, 1856.

OGDEN HOFFMAN, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, May 3, 1793, and was graduated at Columbia in 1812.

After graduation he entered the navy as midshipman, and was with Decatur in the Barbary War, in which he served with distinguished gallantry. In 1816 he studied law with his father, and subse-

tical Society; Manager and Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. Historical Society; President of the Huguenot Society; received LL.D. from Columbia, 1891; gave to the Columbia Law Library what is known as the "Jay Library"; died in N. Y. City, 1894.



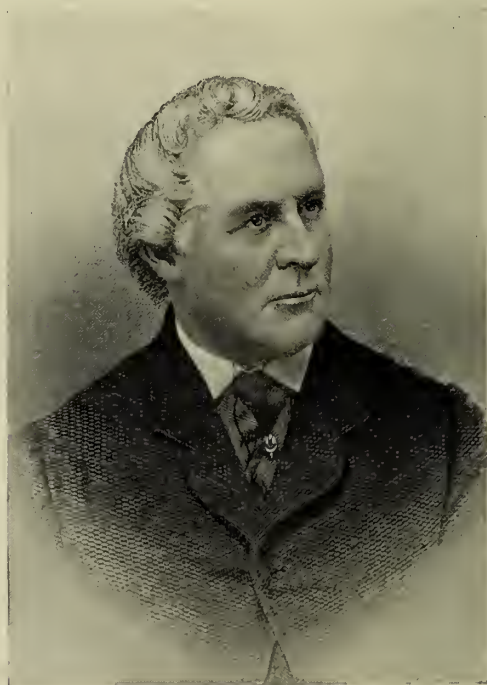
OGDEN HOFFMAN

quently completed his studies for the legal profession with a lawyer in Goshen, New York. During twenty-five years after his admission to the Bar he was counsel in almost every noted criminal trial in New York. He was District Attorney of Orange county in 1823, member of the Assembly 1825-1828, District Attorney 1829-1835, a member of Congress in 1836 and Attorney-General of the State in 1853. Mr. Hoffman served as a Trustee of Columbia from 1833 to 1856. He died in New York, May 1, 1856. Harvard conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

JAY, John, 1817-1894.

Born in N. Y. City, 1817; graduated at Columbia, 1836; studied law and admitted to the Bar; counsel for fugitive slaves, and an advocate of St. Philip's Colored Church which was admitted to the Protestant Episcopal Convention; President of the Union League Club; U. S. Minister to Austria; Chairman of the Jay Commission to investigate the system at the N. Y. Custom House; Republican member of the State Civil Service Commission of which body he was President; associated with the American Geographical and Statis-

JOHN JAY, LL.D., to whom Columbia is indebted for the valuable Jay Library, was born in New York City, June 23, 1817, son of Judge William Jay. He was graduated at Columbia in 1836, studied law, and after admission to the Bar came into prominence for his active opposition to slavery. He acted as counsel for many fugitive slaves, and was a strong advocate of St. Philip's Colored Church, which was admitted to the Protestant Episcopal Convention after a nine-years contest. He was instrumental in organizing the Broadway Tabernacle meetings in 1854, which led the way to the dissolution of the Whig party and the formation of the Republican organization at Syracuse in the following year. During the Civil War he acted with the Union League Club, of which he was President in 1866 and again in 1877. In 1869, he was appointed United States Minister to Austria, and in that capacity rendered his country most efficient



JOHN JAY

service, resigning and returning home in 1875. In 1877, he served as Chairman of the Jay Commission to investigate the system at the New York Custom House, and in 1873, he was appointed by Governor

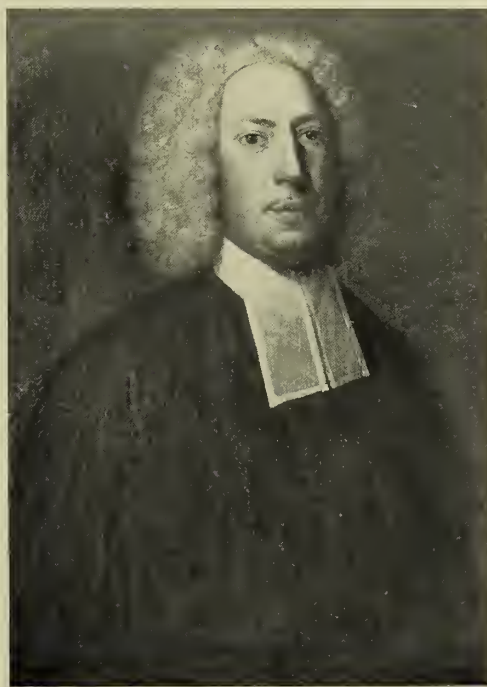
Cleveland as the Republican member of the State Civil Service Commission, of which body he was President until 1877. Mr. Jay was prominently associated in the early history of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, was for a long time Manager and Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society, and first President of the Huguenot Society, organized at New York in 1855. Many of his speeches and pamphlets have been published and widely circulated. Columbia conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1891. In 1860, Mr. Jay gave to the Law Library of Columbia a collection of six hundred and fifty volumes from the libraries of his grandfather, John Jay, LL.D., Class of 1764, the first Chief-Justice of the United States; of his uncle, Peter A. Jay, Class of 1794, at one time Recorder of New York; and of his father, Judge William Jay, on condition that the collections be kept together and known as the "Jay Library." He died in 1894.

JOHNSON, Samuel, 1696-1772.

Born in Guilford, Conn., 1696; graduated at Yale, 1714; Tutor, 1716-19; entered the Congregational ministry, 1720; became an Episcopalian convert 1722 and was ordained in England and assigned to a mission in Stratford, Conn.; suggested to Dean Berkeley the Yale scholarships founded by the latter; ably defended the Established Church during the religious controversy of his day; first President of King's College (now Columbia); resigned in 1763 and spent his last years at his former mission in Stratford, Conn., where he died in 1772.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, S.T.D., first President of King's College, now Columbia, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, October 14, 1696; died in Stratford, Connecticut, January 6, 1772. He was a great-grandson of Robert Johnson, who came from England to New Haven about 1637. He was graduated at Yale in 1714, and became a Tutor two years later, when the College was removed from Saybrook to New Haven. Having studied theology in the meantime, in 1719 he resigned his Tutorship, and was soon after ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church in West Haven. He had however a strong predilection for Episcopacy, and in 1722 an acquaintance formed with an Episcopalian clergyman who was settled at Stratford resulted in his conversion to that faith. He went to England and was ordained, and on his return was assigned to the mission at Stratford, where he soon became vigorously engaged in the defence of Episcopacy with his

pen. When Dean Berkeley came to this country Mr. Johnson made his acquaintance, which resulted in a warm friendship between them, and when the former was about to return to Europe, the latter suggested the gifts to Yale which Berkeley afterwards made. In 1746 Dr. Johnson issued a work on moral philosophy, designed to counteract what he deemed the dangerous views that were then spreading. In 1752 this work was published in an enlarged edition by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia, for the use of the College then about to be established in that city. The author was urged to



SAMUEL JOHNSON

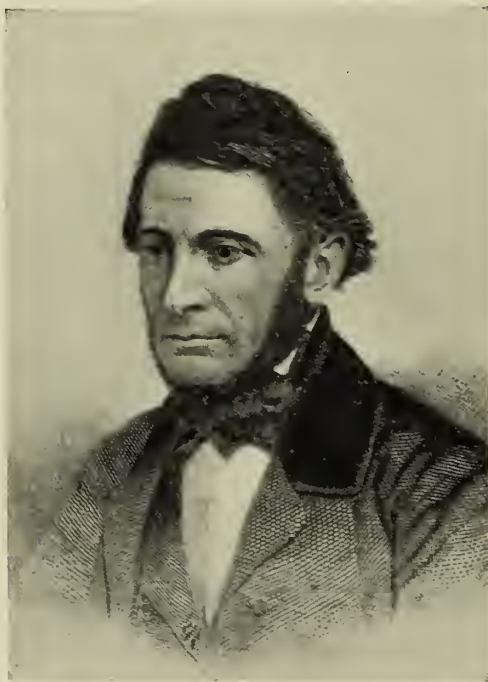
become President of the new institution, but declined. In 1753 he was invited by a number of prominent Episcopalians and others of New York to remove to that city with a view to assuming the Presidency of King's College, for which the Assembly had granted a charter. He accepted, and assumed the duties of his office on July 17, 1754, which he continued to discharge until 1763, inaugurating the policy and course of the College, obtaining subscriptions for its endowment, and safely guiding the institution through its early vicissitudes. His resignation was tendered on account of family troubles and his advanced age. Returning to Stratford to reside with his son, he was in the following year reappointed to the charge of his old parish,

where he officiated until his death. Dr. Johnson received the degree of Master of Arts in 1723 from both Oxford and Cambridge, and that of Doctor of Divinity twenty years later from the former institution.

IRVING, John Treat, 1778-1838.

Born in N. Y. City, in 1778; graduated at Columbia, 1798; studied law and admitted to the Bar; member of the N. Y. Assembly; the first Judge of the N. Y. Court of Common Pleas; Trustee of Columbia; died in N. Y. City, 1838.

JOHN TREAT IRVING, Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City in 1778, son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving, and brother of



JOHN T. IRVING

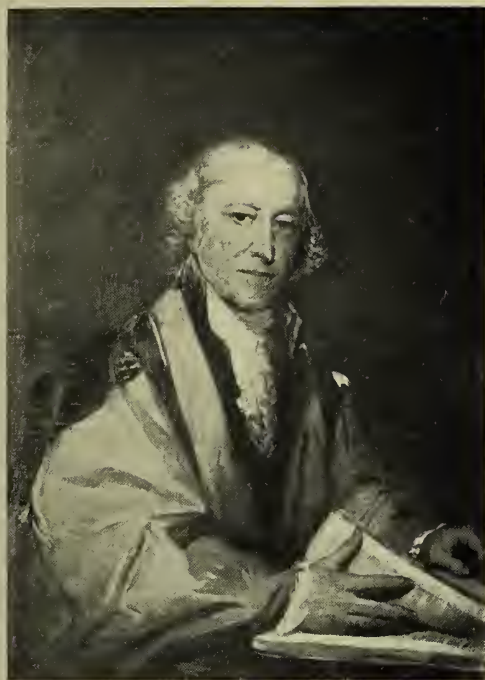
Washington Irving. His father was a native of the Orkneys. He was graduated at Columbia in 1798, studied law after graduation, and after admission to the Bar practised his profession in New York City. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1816-1817, and in the latter year was appointed the first Judge of the New York Court of Common Pleas, an office which he held until his death. From 1818 to 1838 he was a Trustee of Columbia. He died in New York, March 18, 1838. In early life Mr. Irving was of a literary turn and wrote for his brother's paper, *The Chronicle*, in which his political satires were a popular feature.

JOHNSON, William Samuel, 1727-1819.

Born in Stratford, Conn., 1727; graduated at Yale, 1744; studied law and admitted to the Bar; member of the General Assembly; delegate to the Stamp-Act-Congress in N. Y.; member of the Governor's Council; sent on a mission to the Court of Great Britain; Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the Colony; member of the Continental Congress; Chairman of the Committee of Five, to revise the Federal Constitution; U. S. Senator; President of Columbia; received the D.C.L. degree from Oxford, 1776; and the LL.D. from Yale, 1788; died in Stratford, Conn., 1819.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D., third President of Columbia, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, October 7, 1727, son of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Columbia's first President. He died in Stratford, November 14, 1819. He was graduated at Yale in 1744, studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and soon took high rank in his profession. He represented Stratford in several sessions of the General Assembly, was a delegate to the Stamp-Act-Congress in New York, and subsequently was a member of the Governor's Council. While serving in the latter capacity he was sent abroad on a mission to the Court of Great Britain to present the claims of the Colony regarding its title to the territory occupied by the remnant of the Mohegan tribe of Indians. On account of delays interposed by his opponents, his return was delayed until late in 1771. In the following year he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the Colony, but served for only a few months. He retired from the Governor's Council before the Declaration of Independence, and not being able conscientiously to take part in a war against England, lived in retirement at Stratford until peace was declared, when he resumed the practice of his profession. He afterwards served as a Member of the Continental Congress, was at the head of the Connecticut delegation to the Convention for the formation of a Federal Constitution, and was Chairman of the Committee of Five appointed to revise the wording of the instrument and arrange its articles. He also resumed his place in the upper house of the Connecticut Assembly, which he held until elected the first United States Senator from that state in 1789. In March 1791, he resigned his Senatorship in order to give his whole time to the Presidency of Columbia, to which office he had been elected in May 1787, and which he held until 1800, when failing health led him to resign, and he retired to Stratford, where he resided until his death. Dr. Johnson received the degree of Doctor

of Civil Law from Oxford in 1776, and that of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1788. He was the earliest graduate of Yale to receive an honorary degree in law, as his father had been the first to receive a



WILLIAM S. JOHNSON

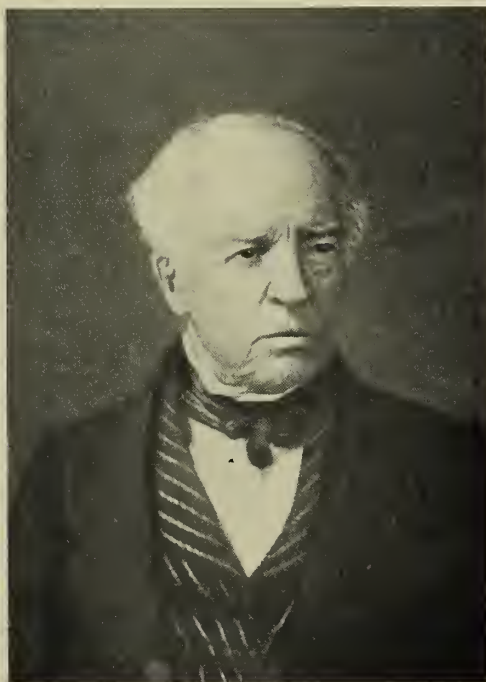
similar degree in Divinity. His letters written while in Great Britain have been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society and his services have been further commemorated in a Sketch by John T. Irving, and in *Life and Times of W. S. Johnson*, by Rev. E. Edwards Beardsley, D.D.

KENT, James, 1763-1847.

Born in Putnam county, N. Y., 1763; graduated at Yale, 1781; one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1780; studied law and admitted to the Bar; member of the Conn. Legislature; Professor of Law at Columbia; appointed Master in Chancery; member of the N. Y. Legislature; Recorder of N. Y. City; Chief-Justice of the N. Y. Supreme Court; Chancellor of N. Y.; author of *Commentaries on American Law*; received LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1797, from Harvard, 1810, from Dartmouth and University of Penn., 1819; died in N. Y. City, 1847.

JAMES KENT, LL.D., Professor of Law at Columbia, was born in Putnam county, New York, July 31, 1763. His grandfather, Rev. Elisha Kent, was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1729, and his father, Moss Kent, who was graduated from the same institution in 1752, became an able lawyer, and for

some years was Surrogate of Rensselaer county. James Kent was also a Yale graduate, Class of 1781, and one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1780. In 1787 he became a counsellor at law, having been admitted to practice as an attorney two years previous, and locating in Poughkeepsie, began the practice of his profession, at the same time continuing his studies by devoting the early morning hours, and some of his evenings, to reading Latin, Greek, French and English literature. He was elected to the Legislature in 1790 and 1792, but as the Federalist candidate for Congress in 1793 he was defeated. His familiarity with the legal writers of Continental Europe made him thoroughly conversant with the principles of Civil Law, and upon his removal to New York City he was appointed Professor of Law at Columbia, in which capacity he continued until 1798. In 1796 Governor Jay appointed him one of the two Masters in Chancery, and the same year he was elected to the Legislature from New York City. He was appointed Recorder of New York City in 1797, was in the following year



JAMES KENT

elevated to the Supreme Bench and became Chief-Justice in 1804. At that time the courts depended wholly upon English precedents to assist them in their decisions and Judge Kent undertook the task of adapting the principles of English Common Law

to suit the needs of a new and progressive nation. He was also conspicuous in planning and directing the establishment of American Jurisprudence, clearly defined the principles of Commercial, Maritime and International Law, and the law governing contract obligation; and his opinions resulted from patient and exhaustive research. As Chancellor of New York, the duties of which he entered upon in 1814, he brought into public favor the Court of Chancery, which had hitherto been unpopular on account of its dilatory and expensive forms of practice, and by enlarging its functions, thereby admitting the proper administration of the true doctrine of Chancery, he opened the way for the establishment of Equity Jurisprudence in the United States. At the age of sixty years, though physically and mentally vigorous, he was forced to retire from the Supreme Bench by a statute which was afterward repealed, and he almost immediately resumed the Professorship of Law in Columbia College. During his long term upon the bench he resided at Albany, but returned to New York after his retirement, and he died in that city December 12, 1847. Retiring from the Law Department of Columbia in 1825, he devoted the rest of his life to chamber practice and the revision of his works. His Commentaries on American Law, which were called by Judge Story the first Judicial Classic in the United States, are generally regarded as equal to those of Blackstone and still considered a standard work on general law throughout the United States. Judge Kent published other important works, and at the request of the City Council he prepared a compendious treatise on the Charter of the City of New York, and on the Powers of the Mayor, Aldermen and other Municipal Officers. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1797, from Harvard in 1810, from Dartmouth, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. His son William was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of New York, but resigned in order to accept a Professorship at the Harvard Law School, where he remained one year.

HONE, Philip, 1781-1851.

Born in N. Y. City, in 1781; Mayor of N. Y. City; Naval Officer of N. Y.; Trustee of Columbia; one of the founders of the Mercantile Library Association; died at N. Y. City, 1851.

PHILIP HONE, Trustee of Columbia and a successful merchant of New York, was born in that city in 1781, and died there May 4, 1851.

He was Mayor of New York in 1825-1826, and gave the city a most efficient and popular administration of civic affairs. He subsequently served as Naval Officer of New York, under appointment by President Taylor. Mr. Hone was noted for his noble and generous character, and for his fine social qualities. He served as a Trustee of Columbia



PHILIP HONE

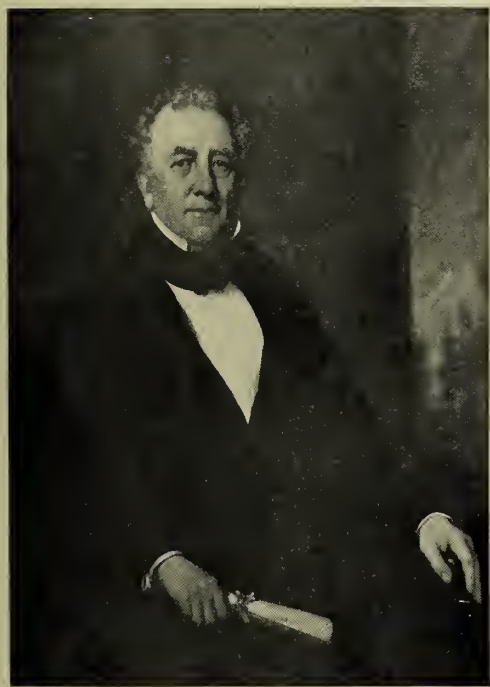
from 1824 to 1851, and was one of the founders of the Mercantile Library Association, which has honored his memory by a marble bust which stands in the hall of the New York Mercantile Library.

KING, Charles, 1789-1867.

Born in N. Y. City, 1789; educated at Harrow, Eng. and at Paris; entered business in N. Y. City; member of the N. Y. Legislature; Editor of N. Y. American and Courier and Enquirer; President of Columbia; died in Frascati, Italy, 1867.

CHARLES KING, LL.D., ninth President of Columbia, was born in New York City, March 16, 1789; died in Frascati, Italy, in October 1867. He was the second son of Rufus King, who was appointed Minister to England by Washington in 1796, served during the administration of John Adams and two years of that of Jefferson, and was again appointed to the post by John Quincy Adams in 1825. He was educated abroad, at Harrow,

England, and at Paris. He entered upon a business career in New York, in which he was actively engaged at the opening of the War of 1812. Although he believed the war was injudicious, he supported the government loyally, both in the Legislature of New York, to which he was elected in 1813, and as a volunteer in the following year. The failure of the business house with which he was connected led him to transfer his activities to the field of journalism, and for many years he was engaged with John-
ston Verplanck in the publication of a conservative newspaper under the name of the New York Ameri-



CHARLES KING

can, of which he was sole Editor from 1827 to 1845. In the latter year he became one of the Editors of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and continued in that post until 1849, when he was chosen President of Columbia. He "gave himself heartily to the duties of his new office, advancing the interests of the College in every way by his scholarship, energy and wise management." He resigned the Presidency in 1863, and the following year went to Europe, where he remained until his death.

LIVINGSTON, Brockholst, 1757-1823.

Born in N. Y. City, 1757; graduated at Princeton, 1774; studied law at Albany; served in the Revolu-

tionary Army as Captain, Major, Aide-de-Camp and Lieut.-Colonel; Private Secretary to John Jay, Minister to Spain; Judge of the N. Y. Supreme Court; Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Trustee and Treasurer of Columbia; Trustee of the N. Y. Society Library; Second Vice-President of the N. Y. Historical Society; received the LL.D. degree from Harvard, 1818; died in Washington, D. C., 1823.

HENRY BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, LL.D., Trustee and Treasurer of Columbia, was born in New York City, November 26, 1757. He was descended from a famous Scotch family which made itself prominent on both sides of the Atlantic. The first representative of the family in America was Robert Livingston, who came to Albany, New York, from Ancrum, Scotland, where he was born in 1654. He was graduated at Princeton in 1774, and studied law with Peter Yates at Albany. He served in the Revolutionary Army as Captain, Major, Aide to General St. Claire in the Siege of Ticonderoga, and Lieutenant-Colonel under General Schuyler. In 1779 he went abroad as Private Secretary to his brother-in-law, John Jay, United States Minister to Spain. After the close of the Revolution in 1783 he was admitted to the Bar and entered upon the practice of law. In 1802 he became Judge of the State Supreme Court, and in 1807 was made Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. From 1784 to 1823 he was a Trustee and Treasurer of Columbia. He was also made a Trustee of the New York Society Library in 1788, and Second Vice-President of the New York Historical Society in 1805. In early life he dropped his first name, Henry, and signed himself Brockholst Livingston. Harvard bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1818. He died in Washington, District of Columbia, March 19, 1823. Judge Livingston was one of the most accomplished scholars and able advocates of his time, and was also an active and aggressive political leader.

MASON, John Mitchell, 1770-1829.

Born in N. Y. City, 1770; graduated at Columbia, 1789; studied Theology at University of Edinburgh, Scotland; Pastor at N. Y. City; assisted in founding the Union Theological Seminary and was its first Professor; Provost of Columbia; President of Dickinson College, Penn.; received D.D. degree from the University of Penn.; died in N. Y. City, 1829.

JOHAN MITCHELL MASON, D.D., Provost of Columbia, was born in New York City, March 19, 1770, son of Rev. John Mason, D.D., Pastor of

the Cedar Street Church in that city. He was graduated at Columbia in 1789, and was studying theology at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, when recalled by the death of his father in 1792.



JOHN M. MASON

Soon after his return he was installed Pastor over his father's congregation. Believing that his denomination should not be dependent on foreign institutions for the education of its ministers, he inaugurated a movement that resulted in the founding of the Union Theological Seminary, of which he became the first Professor on its opening in 1804. In 1810 he was elected Provost of Columbia, which post he held until 1816, when failing health led him to tender his resignation. After a year spent in Europe he resumed his ministerial duties for a time, but in 1821 became President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and in the following year connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. His waning powers becoming unequal to the demands of his Presidential office, he returned in 1824 to New York, where he died, December 26, 1829. It is said of Dr. Mason that as a pulpit orator he has had few equals in the United States. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania. His publications include many sermons, essays, reviews and orations. His son, Rev. Erskine Mason, D.D., received his

degree from Columbia in 1836, and from 1836 to 1842 was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Union Theological Seminary. Erskine's son, Erskine Mason, M.D. was graduated at Columbia in 1857 and in 1860 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the latter institution.

LIVINGSTON, Edward, 1764-1836.

Born in Clermont, N. Y., 1764; graduated at Princeton, 1781; studied law and admitted to the Bar; member of Congress; U. S. District Attorney for the District of N. Y.; Mayor of N. Y. City; Aide and Military Secretary to Gen. Jackson during the War of 1812; member of the La. Legislature; U. S. Senator from La.; U. S. Secretary of State; U. S. Minister to France; Trustee of Columbia; received the A.M. degree from Princeton, 1824, and the LL.D. degree from Columbia and Transylvania, 1824, and from Harvard, 1834; died in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1836.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Clermont, New York, May 26, 1764, son of Robert R. Livingston. He was graduated from Princeton in 1781, studied law for a time with John Lansing in Albany and after-



EDWARD LIVINGSTON

wards with his father, and practised his profession in New York. He was a member of Congress, 1794-1801, then successively United States District Attorney for the District of New York, and Mayor

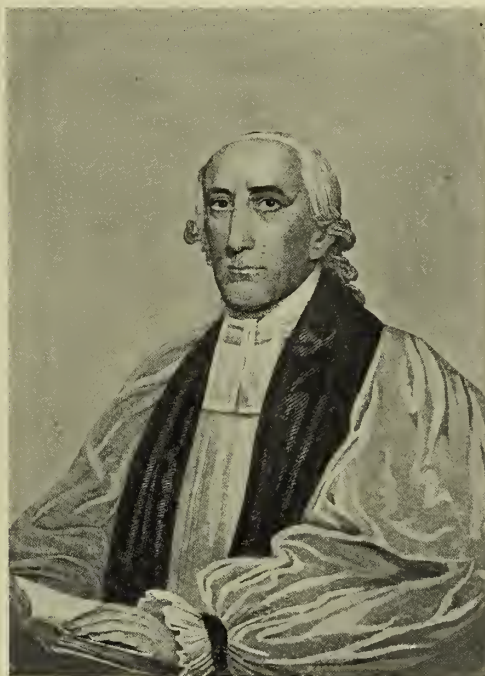
of New York City. During the War of 1812 he served as Aide and Military Secretary to General Jackson, and at the close of the war settled in Louisiana. He was a member of the Louisiana Legislature 1820, Member of Congress from Louisiana 1822-28, was elected United States Senator from Louisiana in 1829, became United States Secretary of State in 1831, and was appointed United States Minister to France in 1833. He died at Rhinebeck, New York, May 23, 1836. Edward Livingston is known for his efforts to reform the criminal code, to secure protection for American seamen in foreign ports, and to maintain a strong navy. His famous criminal code prepared for Louisiana attracted much attention throughout the world, and had much influence on criminal legislation. Mr. Livingston is also famous for the vigor and skill which he showed in the prosecution of the spoliation claims when Minister to France. He published numerous valuable works on law and criminal jurisprudence. Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1824. In the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from both Columbia and Transylvania, and in 1834 he was the recipient of a similar honor from Harvard.

MOORE, Benjamin, 1748-1816.

Born in Newtown, L. I., 1748; graduated at King's College, 1768; Tutor in Greek and Latin and studied theology; ordained Deacon and Priest in Chapel of Fulham Palace, Eng.; Rector of Trinity Parish, N. Y. City; Bishop-Coadjutor in St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J.; President of Columbia; received the S.T.D. degree from Columbia, 1789; died in Greenwich Village, N. Y., 1816.

BENJAMIN MOORE, S.T.D., fifth President of Columbia, was born in Newton, Long Island, October 5, 1748. He was educated at King's College (now Columbia), where he was graduated in 1768, and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1789. Following graduation he taught Greek and Latin for a time, and studied theology. In 1774 he was ordained Deacon in the Chapel of Fulham Palace, England, by the Bishop of London, and on the following day was ordained Priest. He became Rector of Trinity Parish, New York City, in 1800, was consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor in St. Michael's Church, Trenton, New Jersey, in 1801, and in the same year was elected to succeed Bishop Provost when the latter resigned. He served as President of Columbia for ten years, 1801-1811, and died of paralysis at Greenwich Vil-

lage, New York, February 27, 1816. Dr. Moore published some sermons, and a pamphlet in defence of the Episcopal Church. His son, Clement Clarke Moore, born in New York and educated at Columbia, was a well-known educator, author and theologian. His younger brother, William Moore, was President of the New York County Medical Society,



BENJAMIN MOORE

a Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a medical author of some repute. His nephew, Nathaniel F. Moore (son of William) was President of Columbia 1842-1849.

OGILVIE, John, 1722-1774.

Born in N. Y. City, in 1722; graduated at Yale, 1748; Missionary among the Mohawk Indians; Chaplain to the Royal American Regiment; Assistant Minister in Trinity Church, N. Y. City; Governor of Columbia; received S.T.D. degree from Columbia and Aberdeen, 1770; died in N. Y. City, 1774.

JOHAN OGILVIE, S.T.D., Governor of Columbia, was born in New York City in 1722, and was graduated at Yale in 1748. In 1749 he began work as a missionary among the Mohawk Indians, and subsequently he was Chaplain to the Royal American Regiment during the French and Indian Wars. In 1764 he became Assistant Minister in Trinity Church, New York City. He received the degree

of Master of Arts from Yale and from Columbia in 1767, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia and from Aberdeen in 1770. Dr. Ogilvie did much for the mental and moral improvement of



JOHN OGILVIE

the Indians, both in their settlements and in the army, where many of them served while he was Chaplain. He died in New York City, November 26, 1774.

VANDERBILT, William Henry, 1821-1885.

Born in New Brunswick, N. J., 1821; educated at the Columbia Grammar School; entered the ship-chandlery business; Receiver of the Staten Island R. R.; Vice-President of the Harlem & Hudson River R. R., also of the New York Central R. R.; became President of several R. R.; endowed the Vanderbilt University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, also the Church of St. Bartholomew; paid for the removal of the Obelisk from Egypt to N. Y.; bequeathed money to the Vanderbilt University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Young Men's Christian Association, the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and St. Luke's Hospital; died in N. Y. City, 1885.

WILLIAM HENRY VANDERBILT, Benefactor of Columbia, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821. He was educated at the Columbia Grammar School which he left at the age of seventeen to enter the ship-chandlery business, and in the following year, 1839,

he began his financial training under the well-known banker, Daniel Drew. Forced by failing health to retire to a small farm at New Dorp, Staten Island, in 1842, he improved and enlarged it chiefly through his own exertions, and being subsequently appointed Receiver of the Staten Island Railroad he managed the affairs of that enterprise in such an able manner as to gain the good opinion of his father, who up to this time is said to have had little or no confidence in his son's ability as a financier. The genius thus developed was exceedingly advantageous to the elder Vanderbilt, who placed his son in charge of his accumulating railroad interests. Taking the Vice-Presidency of the Harlem and Hudson River corporations, and shortly afterward that of the New York Central road, he managed those enterprises with the same prudence and sagacity which had brought to a prosperous condition the affairs of the insolvent Staten Island Company, and besides attending to the finances of the various lines under his control he not only exercised a watchful care over their general interests, but by a well conceived plan of conciliation and compromise, succeeded in



WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT

avoiding the threatened disasters of a rate war and a labor strike. In 1883 he resigned the Presidencies of the several roads of which he was the official head, and visited Europe for rest and recreation.

William H. Vanderbilt died in New York City, December 8, 1885. While living he increased the endowment of Vanderbilt University with an addition of \$200,000, gave \$100,000 for a Theological School to be connected with the same institution, and \$10,000 for a library; donated the sum of \$500,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of erecting new buildings; distributed \$100,000 among the employees of the New York Central road after their refusal to strike in 1877; gave \$50,000 to the Church of St. Bartholomew; paid \$103,000 for the removal of the Obelisk from Egypt to New York and its erection in Central Park; and his generous treatment of General Grant at the time of the latter's failure, was commended and admired throughout the nation. His will ordered the distribution of \$1,000,000 for benevolent purposes and included gifts to the Vanderbilt University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Young Men's Christian Association, the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and St. Luke's Hospital. He also made provisions for the building and maintenance of a Moravian Church, and a family mausoleum at New Dorp.

held the office until 1849, when he resigned and retired to private life. Mr. Moore was a Trustee of Columbia from 1842 to 1851. He had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from that insti-



NATHANIEL F. MOORE

MOORE, Nathaniel F., 1782-1872.

Born in Newtown, L. I., 1782; graduated at Columbia, 1802; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Adjunct-Professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia; Librarian of the College; President of Columbia; received the LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1825; died, 1872.

NATHANIEL F. MOORE, LL.D., eighth President of Columbia, and nephew of Benjamin Moore, Columbia's fifth President, was born in Newtown, Long Island, New York, December 25, 1782. His father, Dr. William Moore, was a celebrated physician of New York, President of the New York County Medical Society and a Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Nathaniel F. Moore was graduated at Columbia in 1802, studied law, and after admission to the Bar in 1805 practised for several years in New York City. In 1817 he became Adjunct-Professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia, and in 1820 was made Professor of those languages, holding this chair for fifteen years, when he resigned and spent two years in Europe. On his return he was made Librarian of the College. Two years later he again went abroad, spending some time in the Orient. In 1842 he was elected President of Columbia to succeed William A. Duer. He

tution in 1825. An Historical Sketch of Columbia College from his pen was published in 1849. He died April 27, 1872.

VARICK, Richard, 1753-1831.

Born in Hackensack, N. J., 1753; practised law; Captain, Military Secretary, Deputy-Muster-Master-General, Lieut.-Colonel, Inspector-General, Aide-de-Camp, and Recording Secretary in the Revolutionary Army; Recorder of N. Y. City; Speaker of the N. Y. Assembly; Attorney-General; Mayor of N. Y. City; Trustee of Columbia and Chairman of the Board; President of the Merchant's Bank; founder and President of the American Bible Society; died in Jersey City, N. J., 1831.

RICHARD VARICK, Trustee of Columbia, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, March 25, 1753. He came of an old Dutch family, originally Van Varick. He adopted the profession of the law, which he was practising at the opening of the Revolution, in which he served successively as Captain in Alexander McDougall's Regiment, Military Secretary to General Schuyler, Deputy-Muster-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-Gen-

eral at West Point and Aide-de-Camp to General Benedict Arnold. Later he was Recording Secretary to Washington's Staff. After the close of the Revolution he was Recorder of New York 1783-1798,



RICHARD VARICK

Speaker of the New York Assembly 1787, Attorney-General 1789 and Mayor of New York City 1791-1801. He was also President of the Merchants' Bank, and founder and President of the American Bible Society. Mr. Varick served as a Trustee of Columbia from 1784 to 1816 and was Chairman of the Board from 1810 to 1816. He died in Jersey City, New Jersey, July 30, 1831.

WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan Mayhew, 1793-1854.

Born in Liverpool, Eng., 1793; graduated at Harvard, 1812, also Tutor; ordained Deacon and Priest; Rector of Grace Church in N. Y.; Provisional Bishop of N. Y. in Trinity Church; Trustee of Columbia; Secretary of the House of Bishops; Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary; aided in the establishment of the University of N. Y.; Trustee or officer in many societies or institutions; received the D.D. degree from Union, 1823, from Harvard, 1835; and D.C.L. from Oxford, 1852; died in N. Y. City, 1854.

JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Liverpool, England, February 24, 1793, of American

parentage, his mother being a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Mayhew of Boston. He was graduated at Harvard in 1812, and was afterwards an Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard, 1815-1817. In 1817 he was ordained Deacon in Trinity Church, Boston, and a year later was ordained Priest in Christ Church at Hartford, Connecticut, of which he became Rector. In 1821 he was made Rector of Grace Church in New York, where he officiated until 1834. In the latter year he was placed in charge of Trinity Church, Boston, but in 1837 he returned to New York as Assistant in charge of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, retaining this post until his elevation to the Episcopacy. He was consecrated Provisional Bishop of New York in Trinity Church, November 10, 1852. Dr. Wainwright was for many years Secretary of the House of Bishops, was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, aided in the establishment of the University of New York and was a Trustee or officer of many societies and institutions. He was a ripe scholar, wielded great social influence, was a devoted lover of music, contributing



JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT

much towards its improvement in the churches of his denomination, and was considered one of the first pulpit orators of his day. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union in 1823 and from

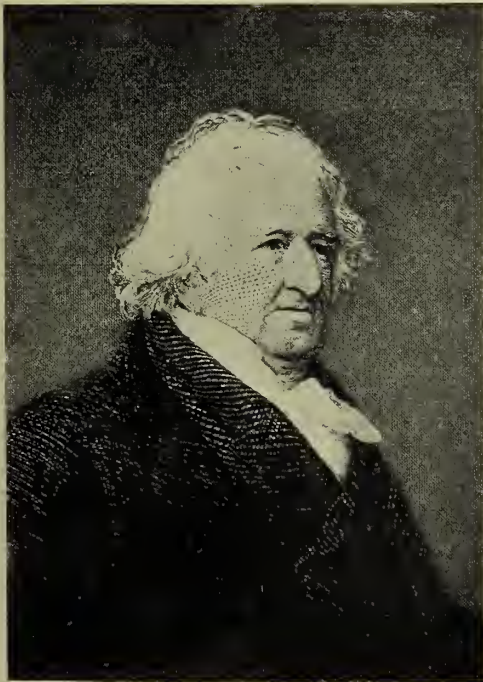
Harvard in 1835, and the degree of Doctor of Classic Literature was conferred on him by Oxford in 1852. Bishop Wainwright died in New York City, September 21, 1854. He published many works, including sermons, essays, musical productions, and papers in periodicals. After his death a church was erected in New York to his memory.

VERPLANCK, Gulian Crommelin, 1786-1870.

Born in N. Y. City, 1786; graduated at Columbia, 1801; studied law; Professor of Evidences of the Revealed Religion and Moral Science in the General Theological Seminary at N. Y., also Regent of the same; Trustee of Columbia; Regent and Vice-Chancellor of the N. Y. State University; received the A.M. degree from Columbia, 1821, and LL.D. from Amherst, 1834, Columbia and Hobart, 1835; member of the N. Y. Legislature; member of Congress; State Senator; President of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration and Century Club; Governor of the City Hospital; died in N. Y. City, 1870.

GULIAN CROMMELIN VERPLANCK, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, August 6, 1786, son of Daniel Crommelin

and after travelling in Europe for a time, established himself in the practice of his profession in New York. In 1821 he became Professor of Evidences of the Revealed Religion and Moral Science in the General Theological Seminary, New York. He was a Trustee 1821-1826, Regent 1826-1870, and from 1854 until his death was also Vice-Chancellor of New York State University. Columbia conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1821, and he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst in 1834, and from Columbia and Hobart in 1835. Mr. Verplanck served as a member of the Legislature in 1820, a member of Congress 1824-1833, and State Senator 1838-1841. He was for many years President of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration, and was also President of the Century Club and a Governor of the City Hospital. He died in New York, March 18, 1870. He has published numerous books, including: *Early European Friends of America*; *The Bucktail Bards*; *Procès Verbal of Ceremony of Installation*; *Address Before the American Academy of Fine Arts*; *Nature and Uses of Various Evidences of Revealed Religion*; *Essay on the Decline of Contracts*; and various other works.



GULIAN C. VERPLANCK

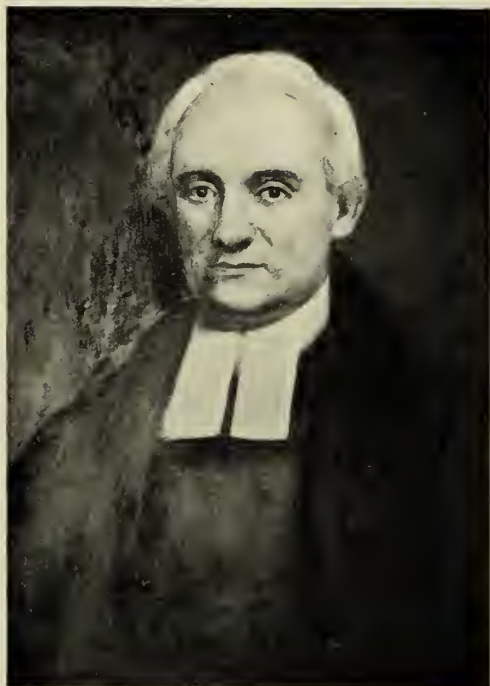
Verplanck, a member of Congress from New York state. He was graduated from Columbia in 1801, at the age of fifteen — the youngest Bachelor of Arts ever graduated from that institution. He studied law,

WHARTON, Charles Henry, 1748-1833.

Born in St. Mary's county, Md., 1748; educated at the English Jesuits' College at St. Omer's, Md.; took orders in the Roman Catholic Church as Deacon and Priest; Rector of Immanuel Church (Episcopal), Newcastle, Del.; served on the committee to draft an ecclesiastical constitution for the Episcopal Church in the U. S., also on the committee to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the Fourth of July and to Americanize the Book of Common Prayer; Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J.; Trustee of Princeton, 1808-1816; President of Columbia; died at Burlington, N. J., 1833.

CHARLES HENRY WHARTON, fourth President of Columbia, was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, June 5, 1748, on the family plantation, Notley Hall, presented to his grandfather by Lord Baltimore. He was educated at the English Jesuits' College at St. Omer's, Maryland, and in 1772 he took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, first as Deacon and a few months later as Priest. The period of the Revolution he spent in England, but at its close he returned to America in the first vessel that sailed after peace was concluded, and in 1784, having adopted the views of the Church of England, he became Rector of Immanuel Church at Newcastle, Delaware. At the General Convention of 1785 he served on the committee to draft an

ecclesiastical constitution for the Episcopal Church in the United States, also on the committees to prepare a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the Fourth of July, and to Americanize the Book of



CHARLES H. WHARTON

Common Prayer. In 1798 he became Rector of St. Mary's Church at Burlington, New Jersey. He served as Trustee of Princeton from 1800 to 1816. The Presidency of Columbia being tendered him in 1801 he accepted, and assumed the duties of the office at Commencement; but he recalled his acceptance, and returned to his Rectorship at Burlington, which he held until his death, July 22, 1833. Mr. Wharton was reputed among the first in scholarship and influence among the clergy of his church in the United States.

HOWS, John William Stanhope, 1797-1871.

Born in London, 1797; elocutionist, journalist and critic; Professor of Elocution at Columbia, 1844-1857; died in New York, 1871.

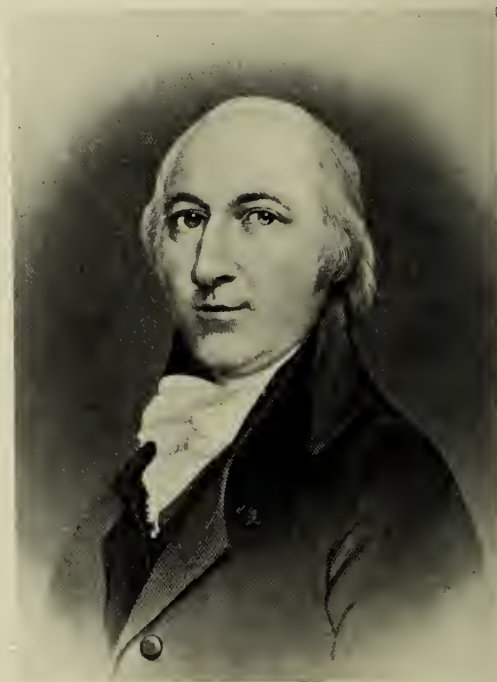
JOHN WILLIAM STANHOPE HOWS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia, was born in London, England, in 1797. Settling in New York, he became an elocutionist of note, was dramatic critic of the New York Albion, and widely known as a Shakespearian scholar and reader. His services as Professor of Elocution at Columbia which extended

through a period of about twelve years, 1844-57, were highly beneficial to students intending to enter the ministry or the legal profession. Professor Hows died in New York, July 27, 1871. He was the author of *The Practical Elocutionist*, and the Editor of the *Modern Standard Drama*; *The Historical Shakespearian Reader*; *Golden Leaves from the British American and Dramatic Poets*, (3 volumes). John Augustus Hows, son of the above, was born in New York in 1831, graduated at Columbia in 1852 and became an artist of high repute. He died in 1874.

VERPLANCK, Gulian, 1751-1799.

Born in 1751; graduated at Columbia, 1768; member N. Y. Assembly, Speaker of that body; Regent of the University of N. Y. State (Columbia); President Bank of New York; died in New York City, 1799.

GULIAN VERPLANCK was born in 1751 and was graduated at Columbia in 1768. He was a member of the House of Assembly of New York State, 1788-1791 and again 1796-1797, was Speaker of that body in 1790 and 1796-1797, and was Regent of the University of New York State



GULIAN VERPLANCK

(Columbia) 1790-1799. From 1790 until his death he was President of the Bank of New York. He was a lifelong resident of New York City, where he died in 1799.

ABBOTT, Herbert Vaughan, 1865-

Born in Terre Haute, Ind., 1865; graduated from Amherst; has been literary critic of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*; Assistant Instructor, then Instructor of English at Harvard.

HERBERT VAUGHAN ABBOTT, Instructor in English at Harvard, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, January 3, 1865, his parents being Lyman and Abby Frances (Hamlin) Abbott. In 1885 he graduated from Amherst. In the year 1890-1891 he was Literary Critic of the *New York*



HERBERT V. ABBOTT

Commercial Advertiser; from 1894 to 1896 was Assistant in English at Harvard and in 1896 was made Instructor.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, 1807-1886.

Born in Boston, 1807; graduated at Harvard in 1825; admitted to the Bar at Boston in 1828; Member of the Massachusetts Legislature, 1831-1836; was the Free-Soil candidate for Vice-President in 1848; member of Congress, 1853-1861; Minister to England, 1861-1868; Overseer of Harvard, 1869-1881; and some years President of the Board. Died in Boston, 1886.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, August 18, 1807, son of President John Quincy Adams and Louisa (Johnson) Adams. His early boyhood was spent in St. Petersburg and England, attending

a boarding-school while in the last named country, and so violent was the antipathy against America even among children that the son of the American Minister found it necessary on several occasions to defend the good name of his country by engaging in personal encounters with his schoolmates. After his return to the United States he was placed in the Boston Latin School preparatory to entering Harvard from which he was graduated in 1825, and he subsequently spent two years in Washington during his father's Presidential term. Having studied law in the office of Daniel Webster he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in 1828, and his entrance into the legal profession was practically the stepping-stone to his political career, which he shortly afterwards inaugurated. From 1831 to 1836 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature to which he was elected as a Whig, but as he grew older that political independence for which his family is noted asserted itself, and in 1848 his name was placed upon the Free-Soil ticket for Vice-President, beside that of Martin Van Buren for President. Joining the Republican party at its formation he was elected to Congress from the third Massachusetts district in 1858, and re-elected in 1860, but his second term as Representative was cut short as he was appointed by President Lincoln as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, being the third member of his family in a direct line to hold that office, and he assumed his diplomatic duties in 1861. The secession of the Southern states so eagerly hoped for by the upper classes of English society, was hailed with delight in London, which caused Mr. Adams' mission to be a most trying one and on this occasion his tongue and pen replaced his fists in defending his country's honor and upholding the cause of the union. His natural independence, untiring perseverance and perfect self-control, made him an antagonist which it was extremely difficult to overpower, while his diplomacy was absolutely free from craftiness or intrigue. His treatment of the many grave questions resulting from the Civil War, notably his success in preventing the French Emperor from securing British co-operation in a scheme to recognize the Southern Confederacy, also his firm demand that ample compensation be rendered for the negligence of the English authorities in permitting Confederate cruisers like the "Alabama" to leave British ports for the purpose of preying upon American commerce caused his occupancy of the English mission extending from 1861 to 1868, to

be regarded in this country as one of the most brilliant periods of American diplomacy abroad. In 1872, Mr. Adams was a prominent candidate of the Liberal Republican party for President, but the nomination was secured by Horace Greeley. From 1869 to 1881 he served as an Overseer of Harvard, and was President of the Board for a considerable portion of that time. Besides editing the works and memoirs of his father and grandfather, in twenty-two octavo volumes, he published many of his own orations and addresses. Charles Francis Adams died in Boston, November 21, 1886. In



CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

1829 he married the youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, the elder daughters of whom became the wives of Edward Everett and Rev. Nathaniel Frothingham. He had four sons, namely: John Quincy, Charles Francis, Henry and Brooks Adams.

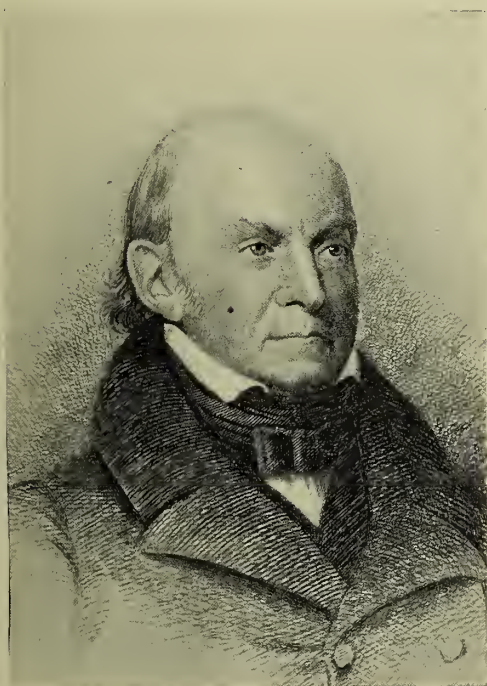
ADAMS, John Quincy, 1767-1848.

Born in Braintree, Mass., 1767; graduated at Harvard in 1787; admitted to the Bar in 1791; Minister to Holland in 1794; transferred to Berlin in 1797; chosen United States Senator in 1803; was Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres at Harvard, 1806-1809; Minister to Russia, 1809-1813; Minister to England for eight years; Secretary of State under President Monroe; secured the seceding of Florida by Spain

and the extension of the Louisiana boundary; originated the Monroe Doctrine; became President of the United States in 1825; Representative to Congress, 1831-1848; Overseer of Harvard the last eighteen years of his life; died in Washington, D. C., 1848.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, LL.D., sixth President of the United States, Professor and Overseer of Harvard, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. He was the son of John Adams, who succeeded Washington in the Presidency, and he was named for his mother's grandfather John Quincy. When eleven years old he accompanied his father to France and acquired a notable proficiency in the French language and other studies. His education was continued at a school in Amsterdam and at the University of Leyden, which he attended for a time. Receiving an appointment as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg he remained there fourteen months, at the expiration of which time he started upon a journey through Sweden, Denmark and northern Germany to France, which consumed a period of six months. In Paris he assisted his father in drafting the papers relating to the final treaty between Great Britain and the United States, but when the elder Adams was appointed Minister to England, he saw fit to forego the pleasures of London life in order to complete his education in America, and crossing the ocean solely for that purpose, he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1787. Studying law with Theophilus Parsons, afterward Chief-Justice of Massachusetts, he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in 1791 and immediately entered into practice. The monotony attending the commencement of a young lawyer's practice he relieved to some extent by writing for the newspapers articles upon various topics under the signatures of "Publicola," "Marcellus" and "Columbus." These articles came to the notice of President Washington, who discerned in their author the requisite qualifications of a diplomatist, and accordingly in 1794 young Adams was appointed Minister to Holland. Two years later he was transferred to the Portuguese Mission but his father, who had just been elected to the Presidency, sent him instead to Berlin at the advice of Washington, who declared that in his opinion the young man would prove the ablest diplomat in the American service. In 1797, John Quincy Adams took up his residence in the Prussian capital where he remained until after the election of Thomas Jefferson, when his mission terminated, and returning to the United States he resumed the practice of law in Boston.

His election to the Massachusetts Senate in 1802 was followed by his election to the United States Senate in the ensuing year, and the almost universal opposition he met with in the last named body was at first due solely to the fact that he was a son of John Adams. The characteristic independence of the Adams family, which made the second President of the United States so unpopular, was perhaps more strongly depicted in the character of John Quincy Adams, than in any other of its members who have entered public life, and his approval of the purchase of Louisiana, together with the



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

position he took in relation to the embargo, commerce and foreign affairs, were the cause of serious difficulty between himself and the Federalist party, by which he was considered an apostate. In 1807 he severed his connection with the Federalists, resigned his seat in the Senate prior to the expiration of his term, and in 1809 was appointed Minister to Russia, where he was cordially received by the Emperor, Alexander the First. He resided in St. Petersburg four years and a half, and his diary contains an interesting account of Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign. In the Treaty of Ghent, which terminated the War of 1812-1813-1814, he took an important part, and after the conclusion of negotiations he went to Paris, where he was joined

by his wife and children, who reached the French capital in safety after a tedious journey from St. Petersburg, which at that time was attended with considerable danger. While in France he witnessed the return of Napoleon from Elba, and the interesting events that preceded the battle of Waterloo. He was associated with Messers Clay and Gallatin in negotiating a commercial treaty with England, which was completed July 13, 1815, but had already received official notification of his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. He was the second member of his family to complete the final acts in an important treaty with England, his father having assisted in concluding the Treaty of Peace after the Revolutionary War, and his son, Charles Francis Adams, who held the English mission during the Civil War, was closely identified with the negotiations which led to the final settlement of the Alabama claims. After a residence of eight years abroad, Mr. Adams was called home to enter President Monroe's Cabinet as Secretary of State. Among his more notable achievements while holding this high office was the annexation of Florida, the re-establishment of the Louisiana Boundary, the support of the policy of recognizing the independence of the revolted colonies in Spanish America, and he originated the so-called "Monroe Doctrine," declaring that the American Continent was no longer open to European colonization. The national election of 1824 resulted in no choice for President, which left the matter in the hands of the House of Representatives, and although Mr. Adams was not a popular candidate, having received but eighty-four electoral votes, he was elected through the influence of Henry Clay. His administration was founded upon the principles of the Whig party, which believed in internal improvement, a high tariff, and the establishment of national banks, thus causing the violent antagonism of the Southern planters, the importers of New York and the ship-owners of New England. The "spoils system" had also taken root at this time, but the President refused to favor his supporters or remove from office members of the opposing party, with the result that at the next election Andrew Jackson received one hundred and seventy-eight electoral votes to eighty-three cast for Mr. Adams. The ex-President was not, however, permitted to retire to private life for any great length of time, as in 1831, he was elected to Congress by the Anti-Mason party, which shortly afterward nominated him for Governor, but as there was no choice by the people the election

went to the Legislature and he was defeated. For the next seventeen years he continued to occupy a seat in the National House of Representatives and his support of Jackson in the latter's policy toward France caused him to again lose a seat in the United States Senate. The disapproval of his course by the Massachusetts Legislature left him still more free from party allegiance and the remainder of his career was devoted principally to forwarding the cause of abolition, of which he was a strong and uncompromising advocate. On February 21, 1848, while seated at his desk in the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams suffered a second shock of paralysis, the first one having occurred some fifteen months previous. He was conveyed to the Speaker's room, where he expired on the 23d, and his final words were: "This is the last of earth; I am content." John Quincy Adams was Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-lettres at Harvard from 1806 to 1809, and his lectures were published in 1810. He was also a member of the Board of Overseers from 1830 to 1848. He received his Master's degree at graduation and that of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the College of New Jersey in 1822. He served as President of the American Academy, was a member of the Massachusetts Historical, and the American Philosophical Societies. While residing in Berlin he made an English translation of Wieland's *Oberon*, and his account of a journey through Silesia was translated into German and French. He married Miss Louisa Johnson, a niece of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, 1835-

Born in 1835; graduated at Harvard, 1856; admitted to the Bar, 1858; served in the Civil War and brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers; member of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission; Overseer of Harvard, 1882-1894; elected President Union Pacific Railway in 1884.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Overseer of Harvard, the second son of Charles Francis (the American statesman) and Abigail Brown (Brooks) Adams, was born in Boston, May 27, 1835. He pursued the regular course at Harvard, from which College he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1856, and having prepared himself for the legal profession, was admitted to the Bar in 1858. Entering the Army at the breaking out of the Civil War, he served with distinction throughout the entire struggle, and attained

the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He subsequently became actively interested in railroad matters, with which he has ever since been prominently identified, and is considered an authority upon all questions pertaining thereto. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, and in 1884 was chosen President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Chapters on Erie and other Essays, issued in 1871, were written jointly by him and his brother, Henry Adams, and he is also the author of an instructive book on railroad accidents. Mr. Adams has served upon the Board of Overseers of Harvard since 1882. He has been President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is a fellow of the American Academy. Mr. Adams married Mary, daughter of E. and C. Ogden, November 8, 1865. Their children are: Mary, Louisa C., Elizabeth, John and Henry Adams.

ADAMS, Comfort Avery, Jr., 1868-

Born in Cleveland, O., 1868; graduated at Cleveland Central High School, and the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; was Assistant in Physics at the Case School; was Draughtsman with the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company of Cleveland, and afterwards Draughtsman and Engineer with the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland; Instructor at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at Harvard; member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; member of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

COMFORT AVERY ADAMS, Jr., Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at Harvard, was the son of Comfort Avery and Katherine Emily (Peticolas) Adams, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 1, 1868. He was descended directly from John Adams, who came to Plymouth in the "Fortune" in 1621. His grandfather, Asael Adams, settled in the Western Reserve, Warren, Ohio, about the beginning of this century. Mr. C. A. Adams, Jr., was educated in the Cleveland public schools, graduating from the Cleveland Central High School in 1886, and in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in 1890, and where he was President of his Class. He was also Assistant in Physics at the latter institution. He spent the summer of 1890 with a scientific expedition, exploring and surveying in the vicinity of Muir Glacier, Alaska. For a few months in 1890 he was draughtsman with the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company

of Cleveland, but in December 1890, left that place to become draughtsman and engineer with the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, remaining there until September 1891. For the next five



C. A. ADAMS, JR.

years he was Instructor at Harvard, and in September 1896, assumed the position which he now holds. Mr. Adams is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He married, June 21, 1894, Elizabeth Challis Parsons.

AMES, Frederick Lothrop, 1835-1893.

Born in Easton, Mass., 1835; graduated at Harvard, 1854; worked his way forward from a clerkship to a responsible position in the famous Ames Manufacturing Establishment and eventually became the official head of that Corporation; attained prominence as a financier and railroad magnate; member of the Massachusetts Senate; erected the Ames Building, Boston; was interested in agriculture, horticulture and the fine arts; benefactor and Fellow of Harvard; contributed liberally to educational, charitable and benevolent works. Died, 1893.

FREDERICK LOTHROP AMES, Fellow and Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, June 8, 1835. His father was Oliver Ames, 2d, a grandson of Captain John Ames who began the manufacture of shovels prior to the

Revolutionary War, thus laying the foundation for the present Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation of North Easton. His original ancestor in America on the paternal side was William Ames, who emigrated from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, about the year 1635. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Howard Lothrop, of Easton, and a sister of Hon. George VanNess Lothrop, formerly United States Minister to Russia. From Phillips-Exeter Academy Frederick L. Ames entered Harvard from which he was graduated with the Class of 1854, and pursuant to the oft-expressed desire of his father he entered the business office of the Ames Shovel Manufactory where he was advanced in the regular line of promotion from a subordinate position to that of principal accountant. He was admitted to the firm in 1863 and in 1876, when the concern was reorganized under the name of the Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation, he became its Treasurer. In the following year the death of his father placed him at the head of the business, and although his subsequent financial speculations led him into official connection with many extensive enterprises, he continued to retain a paramount interest in the family industry over which he exercised a careful supervision during the rest of his life. As an authority upon financial, industrial and railway affairs Mr. Ames was probably unsurpassed in this country and was a Director of upwards of forty different railroad companies; also Vice-President of the Old Colony Railroad, and held official relations with the Western Union Telegraph, General Electric and several trust and insurance companies, the First National Bank at North Easton and the Savings Bank of that town. He was also an extensive real estate owner and developer, and erected the fine office structure in Boston known as the Ames building. Though not interested in politics beyond the ordinary scope of a patriotic citizen, he reluctantly accepted a seat in the State Senate to which he was elected by the Republican party in 1872, and served with marked ability upon the Committees on Manufactures and Agriculture. His Boston residence was enriched with an artistically selected collection of rare paintings, jades, and crystals, and his magnificent country seat at North Easton, gave ample evidence of his great interest in agricultural and horticultural development. He was especially interested in the welfare of those departments at Harvard, the Botanical Gardens having been greatly benefited by his liberality, and he was a Fellow and Trustee of that University during the last ten years of his life. Many notable charities also

benefited both by his executive ability and generous donations. In his native town he erected a handsome railroad station at his own expense, and in common with other members of the family increased the library fund left by his father, thus furnishing the means for providing and equipping the present library building, which was erected under his personal supervision from plans by H. H. Richardson. The First Unitarian Church in Boston as well as the church in North Easton received generous support at his hands, as did also the Kindergarten for the Blind, which was perhaps his favorite object of



FREDERICK L. AMES

benevolence. Frederick Lothrop Ames died September 16, 1893, and although the general community had good cause to regret his removal from their midst, perhaps those most entitled to mourn were the many who enjoyed the benefits of his generosity and thoughtfulness. Mr. Ames married June 7, 1860, Miss Rebecca Caroline Blair, only child of James Blair of St. Louis, Missouri. They had five children; Helen Angier, Oliver, Mary Shreve, Lothrop and John Stanley Ames.

ANDREW, John Albion, 1818-1867.

Born in Windham, Me., 1818; graduated at Bowdoin, 1837; admitted to the Bar in Boston, 1840; was prominently identified with the fugitive slave cases of

Shadrach Burns and Sims; member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1858; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860; Governor of Massachusetts, 1861-1866; pursued an energetic policy in relation to the equipment and forwarding of troops during the Civil War; instituted various reforms in the laws of the Commonwealth; presided over the First National Unitarian Convention held in 1865; Overseer of Harvard, 1867; died, 1867.

JOHAN ALBION ANDREW, LL.D., War Governor of Massachusetts and Overseer of Harvard, was born in Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818. He was a descendant of an early settler in Boxford, Massachusetts, and his father was a well-to-do merchant of Windham. Graduating from Bowdoin in 1837 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts he immediately took up the study of law in the office of Henry H. Fuller, of Boston, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1840. The succeeding twenty years were devoted to the assiduous practice of his profession in which he acquired prominence, and he won marked distinction as one of the counsel in the celebrated Shadrach Burns and Sims cases arising from the fugitive-slave law in 1850. Prior to 1848 he was an active supporter of the Whig party in whose interests he frequently addressed campaign gatherings, but subsequently allied himself to the Anti-Slavery movement, the principles of which he enthusiastically upheld until the formation of the Republican party, to which he transferred his allegiance, and being elected to the Legislature in 1858, immediately acquired a wide influence in the Lower House. In 1860, he attended as a delegate the Republican National Convention at Chicago, supporting at first the candidacy of William H. Seward and afterward that of Abraham Lincoln. In the State Convention of that year he was his party's nominee for the Governorship and although some of the Republican leaders were against him on account of his radical opinions, he was elected by the largest vote ever polled in Massachusetts up to that time. In accordance with a declaration made in his first inaugural address, he immediately took measures to reorganize and strengthen the militia in order to place the Commonwealth in readiness to assist in defending the Union against the threatened secession of the slave states, and at the same time he despatched confidential communications to the Governors of Maine and New Hampshire setting forth the necessity of taking instant and decisive action in the same direction. As a result of his energetic military policy, he was able to respond to the President's first call for troops by sending five regi-

ments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen and one battery of artillery, the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, which was attacked in the streets of Baltimore by a mob of Southern sympathizers, being the first Northern regiment to reach the seat of war. He also labored diligently in recruiting the requisite number of three year volunteers, and was untiring in his efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers. The emancipation of the slaves was strongly recommended by him as was also the enlistment of colored troops, and at a meeting of the Governors of Northern states held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1862,



JOHN A. ANDREW

he was selected to prepare a patriotic address issued by them to the loyal people of the North. Though much of his time during the War was devoted to providing for its maintenance and successful termination, the internal affairs of the Commonwealth received their share of attention at his hands, and various acts and reformations were accomplished or recommended by him, notably: a much desired change in the divorce laws and in the law of usury; and of the twelve bills which he vetoed during his administration, but two, namely: an Act requiring Representatives in Congress to be residents of the districts they represent, and a resolve increasing the pay of members of the Legislature, became laws through the two-thirds vote privilege of the House.

He was opposed to capital punishment which he earnestly desired to have repealed, and absolutely refused to sign the death warrant of a condemned murderer. Governor Andrew was re-elected for the years 1862-1863-1864-1865, and although earnestly solicited by his party to continue as its candidate, he firmly declined, giving as his reason his inability to support the severe strain made upon his health, and pecuniary resources. His last public act of importance after his retirement from office, was the presentation to the Legislature in January 1867, of a petition for a license law signed by thirty thousand citizens, and argued forcibly against strict prohibitory legislation. Shortly after his withdrawal from public life he was offered the Presidency of Antioch College, which he declined. Governor Andrew's death occurred suddenly, October 30, 1867, and was the result of apoplexy. In religious belief he was a conservative Unitarian, believing in the divinity of our Saviour and his mission, and he presided at the First National Unitarian Convention, which was held in 1865. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him both by Harvard and Amherst, and he was chosen an Overseer of the former in 1867. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. On December 25, 1848, he married Miss Eliza Jane Hersey of Hingham, Massachusetts; they had four children.

APPLETON, Samuel, 1766-1853.

Born in New Ipswich, N. H., 1766; rose from a country storekeeper to a merchant prince; established cotton mills at Lowell and Waltham, Mass.; contributed liberally to charitable and educational objects; and donated the funds for the erection of Appleton Chapel at Harvard; died in Boston, 1853.

SAMUEL APPLETON, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, June 22, 1766. His boyhood and youth were spent upon a farm, and his educational advantages, though meagre, enabled him to teach in the district schools of his neighborhood. Entering business life as the proprietor of a country store at Ipswich, his progressive tendencies soon prompted him to seek a broader field of operation admitting of that mercantile expansion toward which his ambition was gradually but surely leading him. He accordingly went to Boston in 1794, and forming a partnership with his brother, Nathan, engaged in the importing business. When the success of his mercantile enterprise was assured he turned his attention to the cotton manu-

facturing industry both as a means of accumulating wealth, and for the purpose of developing the available resources of the country, thereby affording steady employment to the many who were constantly in need of work. Cotton factories were erected by him in Lowell and Waltham, Massachusetts, which under his able management developed into thriving industrial enterprises, and the desired ends for which they were established were amply realized. For over twenty years he devoted much of his time to the management of his affairs abroad, and in 1823 he retired permanently from active business pursuits, having accumulated a fortune sufficient to enable him to fully gratify his desires for bestowing benefactions upon the less fortunate. It was his custom to use his entire annual income, the greater portion of which was contributed to objects of charity and philanthropy, and with this end in view he on many occasions made disbursing agents of those whom he knew were liable to come in contact with worthy destitute people. In his earnest desire to distribute his munificence where it was likely to accomplish the most good, he did not forget Harvard, where he decided to erect a place of worship which for some time to come might prove adequate to the religious demands of that Institution, and among the notable buildings in the College yard, Appleton Chapel stands as a fitting memorial of his liberality and usefulness. Samuel Appleton died in Boston, July 12, 1853, and by his will he distributed legacies to various charities amounting to \$200,000.

been Dean of the school since 1895. Professor Ames has prepared several collections of cases on legal subjects, which are used in many law schools,



JAMES BARR AMES

and has contributed numerous articles to legal periodicals. Professor Ames married June 29, 1880, Sarah Russell, and has two children; Robert Russell and Richard Ames.

AMES, James Barr, 1846-

Born in Boston, 1846; graduated at Harvard; taught at private school; graduated at the Harvard Law School; Assistant Professor and Professor of Law at Harvard.

JAMES BARR AMES, Professor of Law at Harvard, is the son of Samuel Tarbell, and Mary Hartwell (Barr) Ames, and was born in Boston, June 22, 1846. His preliminary education was obtained at the grammar schools of Medford and Boston and at the Boston Latin School. In 1868 he graduated at Harvard and then spent the next year as a teacher in a private school. After a year's travel in Europe he returned to enter the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1872. He continued at that School for a year as a graduate student, at the end of which year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Law at Harvard. He was appointed full Professor of Law in 1877 and has

APPLETON, Nathaniel, 1693-1784.

Born, 1693; graduated at Harvard, 1712; ordained to the Ministry, 1717; Fellow of Harvard, 1717-1779; died, 1784.

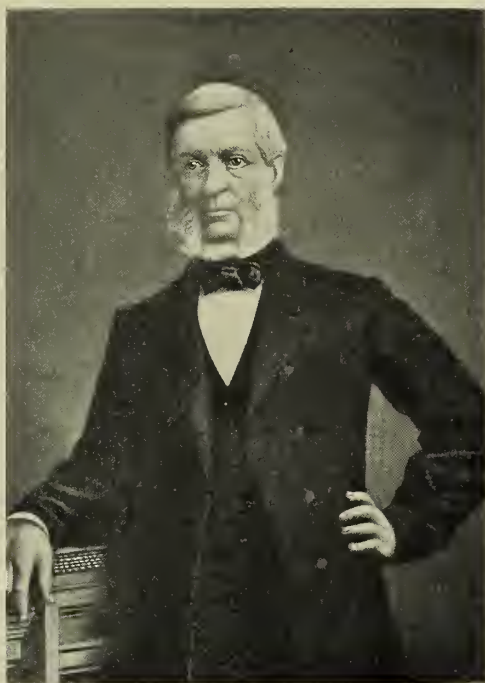
NATHANIEL APPLETON, D.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 9, 1693. He studied at Harvard, where he received his Master's degree in 1712, and then studied theology. His ordination to the Ministry took place October 9, 1717, and he succeeded the Rev. William Brattle as Congregationalist minister in Cambridge. He was an able preacher and ranked among the foremost theologians of his day. For sixty-two years, 1717-1779, he was one of the Corporation of Harvard, and occupies an honorable place among the Fellows of that Institution. Some of Mr. Appleton's sermons were published prior to his death. He died in Cambridge, February 9, 1784.

BANCROFT, George, 1800-1891.

Born in Worcester, Mass., 1800; educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1817, and in Germany; was Tutor of Greek at Harvard in 1822; issued the first volume of his "History of the United States" in 1834; appointed Collector of the Port of Boston in 1838; nominated for Governor in 1844; entered President Polk's cabinet as Secretary of the Navy; founded the United States Military Academy at Annapolis; gave the order for the occupancy of California; was Secretary of War pro tem. for one month, and ordered the invasion of Texas by the United States troops; Minister to Great Britain, 1846-1849; Minister to Berlin, 1867-1874; effected important treaties with Germany and Great Britain, according immigrants the right of expatriation; completed the last revision of his history in 1883; published orations, translations, poems, etc.; died in 1891.

GEORGE BANCROFT, LL.D., D.C.L., L.H.D., Tutor, and Overseer of Harvard, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1800, son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft. He was fitted for Harvard at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and after graduating from the former (1817), he betook himself to Germany, studying in the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Heidelberg. While abroad he pursued courses under the most eminent Professors of the day in Ancient and Modern Languages, history and philosophy; formed an acquaintance with such famous scholars as Humboldt and Goethe; and received in 1820 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Göttingen. Upon his return to the United States in 1822, he spent the succeeding year at Harvard as Tutor of Greek, and in 1823 he published a volume of poems. He was associated the next year with Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell in establishing the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, and the following year he published a translation of Heeren's Politics of Ancient Greece. In 1826, he published an oration advocating universal suffrage and the foundation of the state on the power of the whole people. His next literary production was the first volume of his famous History of the United States, and the completion of this masterpiece of historiography which absorbed much of his time for upwards of fifty years, constituted the chief literary labor of his life. Without being consulted Mr. Bancroft was nominated and elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, but absolutely refused to serve, and the following year declined a nomination to the State Senate. In 1838 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, by President Van Buren, and in 1844 was the Democratic

candidate for Governor, receiving a large vote, but not enough to elect. It was as Secretary of the Navy in President Polk's cabinet that Mr. Bancroft effected his most notable political achievements, namely: the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; the enlargement of the scope and increase in the number of Professors at the Washington Observatory; the sending of an order to the Commander of the Pacific Squadron directing him to occupy the territory of California in case war should break out between the United States and Mexico; and as Secretary of War pro tem., an



GEORGE BANCROFT

office which he held for one month in addition to his duties in the Navy Department, he gave the order authorizing the invasion of Texas. As Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain (1846-1849), he was successful in his efforts to secure a liberal modification of the English laws of navigation and allegiance. In 1867 he was chosen Minister to Prussia; was a year later accredited to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German Empire. While residing in Berlin he succeeded in obtaining from Prussia a recognition of the rights of emigrants to transfer their allegiance to the United States, which led to similar treaties with several of the German States, and these negotiations resulted in England's abandonment of its claim of

perpetual allegiance. Mr. Bancroft was recalled from the Berlin mission at his own request. The second volume of his history appeared in 1838, the third in 1840, and the work as a whole was completed in 1883. Few American scholars have had such a wide recognition by educational, literary and scientific institutions both at home and abroad as did Mr. Bancroft. Besides the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, conferred by Harvard, 1817 and 1843 respectively, that of Doctor of Laws was given him by Union in 1841; that of Doctor of Historic Literature by Columbia 1887; Doctor of Philosophy, Göttingen, 1820 and (Honorary) Doctor of Philosophy, 1870; Doctor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1849; and, Doctor of Jurisprudence, Bonn, 1868. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, member of the American Philosophical Society, a fellow of the American Academy and President of the American Historical Association, member of the Academies of Science in Italy, Belgium, St. Petersburg and Berlin, as well as of several other German societies; correspondent of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France; an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a Knight of the Prussian Order of Merit. From 1843 to 1850 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard. Besides his history he has published a translation of Heeren's History of the Political System of Europe; History of the Colonization of the United States; The Necessity, the Reality and the Promise of the Human Race; Proceedings of the First Assembly of Virginia, 1619; Memorial Address on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln; A Plea for the Constitution of the United States, Wounded in the House of its Guardians; a biography of Jonathan Edwards contributed to the American Cyclopædia, and various other orations, articles, etc. The last address delivered by Mr. Bancroft was at the opening of the third meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington, April 27, 1886. For many years he spent his winters at the National Capital, and his summers at Newport. His death occurred in 1891.

BALLOU, Hosea, 1796-1861.

Born in Halifax, Vt., 1796; educated in his native town; prepared for the Universalist ministry; was Pastor of churches in Stafford and Roxbury, Conn.; non-resident Professor at the Unitarian Divinity School, Meadville, Penn.; became Pastor of a church at Medford, Mass.; chosen first President of Tufts

College, 1853; visited Europe in relation to that office; was Associate Editor of the Universalist Magazine; published and edited several meritorious works; died in Somerville, Mass., 1861.

HOSEA BALLOU, 2d, S.T.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Halifax, Vermont, October 18, 1796. He was a grand-nephew of Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the stalwart pioneers of Universalism in America. After completing his early education, which was acquired in his native town, he studied theology preparatory to entering the ministry, and his first call was to the Universalist Church at Stafford, Connecticut, about the year



HOSEA BALLOU

1815, remaining there until 1821. His next Pastorate was in Roxbury, where he continued his labors until June 1838, and about this time he held a non-resident Professorship at the Meadville (Pennsylvania) Unitarian Divinity School. While fulfilling a successful Pastorate in Medford, Massachusetts, he took an active part in promoting the establishment of Tufts College, of which he was chosen first President in 1853, and visited several European Colleges for the purpose of observing their form of government. Upon his return he began the discharge of his duties with energy and conducted the affairs of that institution in an eminently satisfactory manner until within a short time prior to

his death, which occurred in Somerville, Massachusetts, May 27, 1861. Dr. Ballou was an Overseer of Harvard for ten years beginning in 1843, and the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity were conferred upon him by that institution in 1844 and 1845 respectively. He assisted in editing a number of denominational publications, notably the *Universalist Magazine*, in the Editorship of which he was associated with his uncle for many years. His published works are: *The Ancient History of Universalism*, 1829, re-issued in 1842; and his edition of Sismondi's *History of the Crusades* appeared in 1833.

ASHMUN, John Hooker, 1800-1833.

Born in 1800; graduated at Harvard in 1818; first Royall Professor in the Harvard Law School; died, 1833.

JOHN HOOKER ASHMUN, A.M., Royall Professor in the Harvard Law School, was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, July 3, 1800, son of Senator Eli P. Ashmun. After his graduation from Harvard, which took place in 1818, he assisted Judge Howe and Elijah J. Mills in founding a Law School in Northampton, Massachusetts. When the establishment of the Harvard Law School was completed he was chosen its first Professor under the endowment of Isaac Royall in 1829, and occupied the chair until his death, which occurred April 1, 1833. Judge Story regarded him as a lawyer of unusual ability, and his funeral discourse was delivered by that eminent jurist.

AUSTIN, James Trecothic, 1784-1870.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1784; graduated at Harvard, 1802; served as Town Advocate, Representative to the General Court, County-Attorney and Attorney-General; Overseer of Harvard for twenty-seven years; died in Boston, 1870.

JAMES TRECOTHIC AUSTIN, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 7, 1784; son of Jonathan L. Austin. He was educated at Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1802, and applying himself to the study and practice of law, attained eminence in his profession. A patriotic oration which he delivered at Lexington, July 4, 1815, so firmly established his reputation as an orator that he was afterward in great demand as a public speaker, and some of his orations were published. He was also the author of a *Life of Elbridge Gerry*, a daughter of whom he mar-

ried in 1806. Mr. Austin was Town Advocate in 1809, member of the Legislature and Attorney for Suffolk county 1812-1832 and Attorney-General of Massachusetts for the years 1832-1843. Politically he was an Anti-Federalist, and firmly opposed the Abolition policy. In addition to the degree of Master of Arts received at graduation, that of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1838 by Harvard, of which he was an Overseer 1826-1853. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and a fellow of the American Academy. Mr. Austin died in Boston, May 8, 1870.

ASHTON, Charles Hamilton, 1866-

Born in Centre Cambridge, New York, 1866; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; taught at Oakfield, N. Y., Tivoli, N. Y., and at Mansfield, Penn.; was two years at the Harvard Graduate School; appointed Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard.

CHARLES HAMILTON ASHTON, Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard, was born in Centre Cambridge, New York, August 12, 1866.



CHARLES H. ASHTON

His parents were John and Jennie (Lowrie) Ashton, while his ancestry traces itself back to a Scotch family that landed in this country about 1760. Until thirteen years of age he was educated in the district

school. After that, he spent three years at the Greenwich (New York) High School, and then in 1887 graduated at the Union College, Schenectady, New York. The years 1892-1894 were spent at the Harvard Graduate School. After leaving Union College he had taught at Oakfield, New York, for a year, at Tivoli, New York, for a year, and at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, for three years. In 1893 he received his appointment at Harvard. Mr. Ashton married December 26, 1894, Cora Hughes Phillips, and has two children: Madeline and Annette Ashton.

BABBITT, Frank Cole, 1867-

Born in Bridgewater, Conn., 1867; graduated at Phillips-Andover Academy and at Harvard; taught in Connecticut and Boston; Instructor in Greek at Harvard.

FRANK COLE BABBITT, Ph.D., Instructor in Greek at Harvard, is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Cole) Babbitt, and was born in Bridgewater, Connecticut, June 4, 1867. After passing through



FRANK COLE BABBITT

the public schools of Connecticut he graduated at Phillips-Andover Academy in 1885. In 1890, after a three years' course at Harvard, he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1892 he received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1895 the degree

of Doctor of Philosophy. For the next year he was a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. After leaving Andover he taught in the public schools of Connecticut for a year and after graduating at Harvard he was a teacher in Miss Rideoute's school at Boston until his appointment as Fellow of the School at Athens. In the autumn of 1898 he was placed in charge of the Department of Greek at Trinity College, Hartford.

BACHI, Pietro, 1787-1853.

Born in Sicily, 1787; educated at the University of Padua; fled to England on account of political complications, 1815; came to America, 1825; Instructor in Italian, Spanish and Portuguese at Harvard, 1826-1846; prepared some valuable text-books on those languages; died, 1853.

PIETRO BACHI, J.U.D., for twenty years Instructor of Modern Languages at Harvard, was born in Sicily in 1787. Educated at the University of Padua he adopted the law as a profession but owing to his connection with Murat's attempt to gain possession of the crown of the two Sicilies he was obliged in 1815 to take refuge in England. Coming to the United States ten years later, he was in 1826 called to Harvard as teacher of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, remaining as such until 1846. He prepared several grammars and phrase books and a book of fables for learning Italian; and was also the author of *A Comparative View of the Spanish and Portuguese Languages*. Mr. Bachi received his degree of Master of Arts from Harvard, and that of Doctor of Universal Jurisprudence from the University of Palermo. He died in Boston August 22, 1853.

BAKER, George Pierce, 1866-

Born in Providence, R. I., 1866; graduated at Harvard; Instructor at Harvard; Assistant Professor of English at Harvard; Instructor in English at Wellesley; author of *the Principles of Argumentation*; *Specimens of Argumentation* and other works.

GEORGE PIERCE BAKER, Assistant Professor of English at Harvard, is the son of George Pierce and Lucy Daily (Cady) Baker, and was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 4, 1866. After receiving an education at the Mowry and Goff School and at the High School in Providence, he entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1887. The next year he was appointed Instructor

at the College and in 1895 was made Assistant Professor. While holding the Harvard appointment, he has served from 1892 to 1895 as Instructor in English at Wellesley. A number of literary works have come from his pen: *Specimens of Argumentation*; *Principles of Argumentation*; an edition of

United States, was the first to occupy the Chair. Mr. Boylston's nephew, Ward Nicholas Boylston, also a benefactor of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 22, 1749. In 1773 he went to Europe and while in London joined the Loyalist Association organized there in 1779. He returned to Boston in 1800. His valuable collection of medical and anatomical works, engravings, etc., were presented by him to Harvard in 1810, the whole forming what is known as the Boylston Library. He died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 7, 1828.



GEO. P. BAKER

John Lyly's *Endymion* and an edition of *Midsummer Night's Dream*. He married, August 16, 1893, Christina Hopkinson. He has had two children: John Hopkinson, born June 30, 1894, and Edwin Osborne Baker, born February 21, 1896.

BENNETT, Edmund Hatch, 1824-1898.

Born in Manchester, Vt., 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont, 1843; admitted to the Bar, 1847; settled in Taunton, Mass., 1848; Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Bristol county for twenty-five years; Mayor of Taunton for three years; Lecturer at the Harvard Law School, 1870-1871; Lecturer at the Boston University Law School for twenty-five years; and its Dean from 1876 to 1897; died in Boston, Mass., 1898.

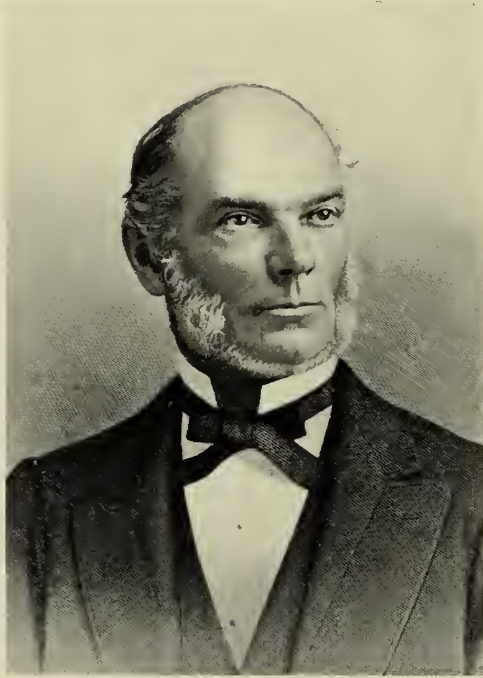
EDMUND HATCH BENNETT, LL.D., Lecturer at the Harvard Law School, was born in Manchester, Vermont, April 6, 1824. His parents were Milo Lyman and Adeline (Hatch) Bennett, the former of whom was a graduate of Yale and for twenty-one years an Associate Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court. Having fitted for College at the Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, and the Burlington Academy, he entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1843. His law studies were pursued in his father's office and after his admission to the Chittenden County Bar in 1847, he began the practice of his profession in Boston, subsequently removing to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he resided for thirty-six years. He was Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Bristol county from 1858 to 1883 in which year he resigned, and was the first Mayor of Taunton, to which office he was twice re-elected. From 1870 to 1872 he was a Lecturer at the Harvard Law School, and in the latter year became a member of the first lecture force at the Boston University. He declined to serve as Dean when the department was organized but accepted the position in 1876 and at the termination of his services (1897) his portrait was placed in the Law School Building. Judge Bennett was the editor of numerous legal reports and writings amounting in all to over one hundred volumes, notable among which are: *English Law and Equity* and *Cushing's Massachusetts Reports*; *Massachusetts*

BOYLSTON, Nicholas, 1716-1771.

Born in Boston, Mass., in 1716; founded the Boylston Professorship at Harvard; died, 1771.

NICHOLAS BOYLSTON, one of the early Benefactors of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1716. He was a prosperous merchant and that he took more than a usual interest in the development of education, is amply attested by the fact that at his death, which occurred August 18, 1771, he left a legacy of £1500 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard. The Boylston Professorship was put in operation June 12, 1806, and John Quincy Adams, afterward President of the

Digest; Brigham on Infancy; Blackwell on Tax Titles; Goddard on Easement; Benjamin on Sales; Pomeroy's Constitutional Law; Indermaur's Principles of Common Law; Fire Insurance Cases; and the entire legal writings of Judge Story. His death occurred in Boston, January 2, 1898. He received from the University of Vermont the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1873. At Taunton, June 29,



EDMUND H. BENNETT

1853, he married Miss Sally, daughter of the late Samuel L. Crocker of that city. Two of his children are living: Samuel C., Dean of the Boston University Law School and Mary B., who is the wife of Dr. William M. Conant.

BECK, Charles, 1798-1866.

Born in Heidelberg, Germany, 1798; studied Theology in Berlin and Zübingen; came to America in 1824; taught at the Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., and was associated with others in establishing a school at Phillipstown, on the Hudson; called to the Chair of Latin Language and Literature at Harvard, 1832, and after his retirement in 1850, devoted his time to literature; was a representative to the Legislature two years; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1866.

CHARLES BECK, LL.D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature at Harvard, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, August 19, 1798.

His studies were completed with a theological course at Berlin and Zübingen after which he was for a time Tutor at the University of Basle, Switzerland. His republican sympathies compromised his liberty to such an extent as to necessitate his taking refuge in the United States in 1824, and he subsequently engaged in educational work. He was connected with the Round Hill School, Northampton, Massachusetts until 1830, when with two other teachers he established a school at Phillipstown on the Hudson, opposite West Point. He occupied the Chair of Latin Language and Literature at Harvard from 1832 to 1850, at the expiration of which time he retired and the rest of his life was devoted to literature and the study of the classics. His degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy were conferred upon him at Zübingen in 1823, and that of Doctor of Laws by Harvard in 1865. He was Vice-President of the American Academy. His Manuscripts of the Satyricon of Petronius Arbiter, Described and Collated, were issued by him in 1863. Professor Beck represented Cambridge in the Massachusetts Legislature two years. He took an active interest in the education of the Freedmen, the Soldiers' Fund, and the Sanitary Commission. He died in Cambridge, March 19, 1866.

BIXBY, Harry Oliver, 1869-

Born in Milford, N. H., 1869; graduated at the Nashua High School, 1886, and at the Harvard Dental School, 1890; has been railroad station agent, telegrapher, private correspondence clerk; practised Dentistry in Bath, Maine, and North Cambridge, Mass.; Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry at the Harvard Dental School.

HARRY OLIVER BIXBY, D.M.D., Instructor in Dentistry at Harvard, the son of Oliver H. and Sarah Elizabeth Bixby, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, February 12, 1869, moving from there to Nashua, New Hampshire, 1870, and from Nashua to Boston in 1889. He comes of a patriotic family, his great-great-grandfather having fought in the Revolutionary War as a Minuteman at Concord, and also in the War of 1812. He had also a grandfather at Ticonderoga, and his father was in the Civil War, a Lieutenant in artillery. After receiving an education at the Nashua High School, he entered the Harvard Dental School, where he graduated in 1890. He tried various occupations, including that of railroad station agent, telegrapher and private correspondence clerk, before entering upon his

chosen profession. Immediately after obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medical Dentistry he began practice in Bath, Maine. Since 1891 he has practised in North Cambridge. Dr. Bixby is a Director of



H. OLIVER BIXBY

the Arlington Boat Club, President of the Inter Se Social Club, and one of the Managers of the Newtowne Club of North Cambridge. He is an ardent lover of all athletic sports, having competed with some considerable success in rowing, swimming over and under water, holding a record of one hundred and thirty-five feet under water, skating, figure skating especially, bicycle riding, bowling, also fencing and boxing. Since 1892 he has been connected with the Harvard Dental School as Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.

BRATTLE, Thomas, 1657-1713.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1657; educated at Harvard, graduating in 1676; was a prosperous merchant; an interesting writer; Fellow and Treasurer of Harvard; died in Boston, Mass., 1713.

THOMAS BRATTLE, A.M., Fellow and Treasurer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 5, 1657. Completing his studies and taking his Master's degree at Harvard in 1676, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and became one of the most prominent

Boston business men of his day. He was a Fellow of Harvard from 1703 to 1707, and its Treasurer from 1693 to 1713. He was the author of: *Eclipse of the Sun and Moon Observed in New England*, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1704; *Lunar Eclipse in New England*, 1707; and a private letter in which he gives a vivid account of the witchcraft delusion of 1692, is preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Collection. His death occurred in Boston, May 18, 1713.

BAXTER, Gregory Paul, 1876-

Born in Somerville, Mass., 1876; graduated at Harvard; Instructor in Chemistry at Harvard.

GREGORY PAUL BAXTER, A.M., Instructor of Chemistry at Harvard, is the son of George Lewis and Ida Florence (Paul) Baxter, and was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, March 3, 1876. He is a direct descendant of Gregory Baxter who came from England with Winthrop. After fitting for College in the Somerville High School, Mr. Baxter entered Harvard, where he graduated in



GREGORY PAUL BAXTER

1896. The next year he received the degree of Master of Arts. Meanwhile from 1895 to 1897 he had been Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard, and in the latter year was appointed Instructor.

BEALE, Joseph Henry, Jr., 1861-

Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1861; graduated at the Harvard Law School; taught at the St. Paul School, Concord, N. H.; practised Law in Boston; Lecturer at the Harvard Law School; Assistant Professor and Professor.

JOSEPH HENRY BEALE, Jr., A.M., Professor of Law at Harvard, belongs to a family that has long been settled in America. His parents were Joseph Henry and Frances E. (Messenger) Beale. Born in Dorchester, (Boston) Massachusetts, October 12, 1861, Mr. Beale was educated at



JOSEPH H. BEALE, JR

the Chauncey Hall School, Boston, and at Harvard, graduating at the latter College in 1882, studying at the Harvard Graduate School in 1883-1884 and then at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Arts at Harvard in 1887. For a year after graduating at Harvard he was a teacher at St. Paul School, Concord, New Hampshire. From 1887 to 1892 he practised law in Boston, serving also during the last two years mentioned as Lecturer at the Harvard Law School. In 1892 he was made Assistant Professor at the Law School, and in 1897 Professor. Professor Beale married, December 23, 1891, Elizabeth Chadwick Day, and has one child: Elizabeth Chadwick Beale.

BRATTLE, William, 1663-1717.

Born in Boston, Mass., about 1663; graduated at Harvard 1680; was Tutor at that College, and subsequently Pastor of the Church in Cambridge; Fellow and Treasurer of Harvard; author of a treatise on logic; died, 1717.

WILLIAM BRATTLE, D.D., Fellow and Treasurer of Harvard, was born in Boston about the year 1663. His name appears among the recipients of the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1680, and he was employed as a Tutor in the College, but afterwards entered the Ministry and was installed as Pastor of the Church in Cambridge. He was a Fellow of Harvard for nearly thirty years, first from 1685-1700; again from 1703 to 1717, and was Treasurer from 1713 to 1715, succeeding his brother Thomas. Dr. Brattle died February 15, 1717, at the age of fifty-four years. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1692, and he was honored by a fellowship of the Royal Society of London. His treatise on Logic; *Compendium Logica Secundum Principia D. Renati Cartessi* was for many years a standard College text-book. The Brattles occupied a position of prominence in Boston and Cambridge, both of which cities have streets named in their honor.

BÔCHER, Ferdinand, 1832-

Born in New York, 1832; taught French at St. Louis, Mo.; Instructor in French at Washington University; Instructor in French at Harvard; Professor of Modern Languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard; translator and editor of numerous books.

FERDINAND BÔCHER, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, was born in New York, August 29, 1832, but he comes of a French family, and passed all his childhood in France, his parents having returned to their native country the year after their son's birth. He has been connected with Harvard since 1861. Before that time he taught French for three years in St. Louis, and then in 1857-59 was Instructor in French at Washington University. The latter year he went to Europe, where he remained for two years. Returning he became Instructor in French at Harvard. In 1869-1871 he was Professor of Modern Languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving in the latter year his appointment of Professor of Modern Languages at

Harvard. Among his more important publications are the translation and revision, with additions, of several editions of Otto's French Grammar, the publication in 1871 of *A Progressive French Reader*,



FERDINAND BÔCHER

the editing of a College series of French plays published during the last ten years, besides frequent contributions to various literary publications.

CLIFFORD, John Henry, 1809-1876.

Born in Providence, R. I., 1809; graduated, Brown, 1827; Representative in Massachusetts Legislature, 1835; Governor of Massachusetts, 1853; Attorney-General of the State, 1849-58; President of State Senate, 1862; President of the Boston & Providence R. R. Company, 1867; degree of LL.D., Brown 1849, Harvard and Amherst, 1853; President of the Board of Overseers, Harvard, 1868-74; died 1876.

JOHNS HENRY CLIFFORD, LL.D., member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, and for a number of years President of that Board, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 16, 1809. He entered Brown University at the early age of fourteen, graduating in the Class of 1827. Soon after graduation he removed to the City of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and upon his admission to the Bar in 1830, established himself there in the

practice of his profession. In this he was eminently successful, and turning his attention to politics, he gained immediate recognition by his party. This rising young lawyer early displayed qualities valuable in public life, and in his twenty-sixth year he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from New Bedford, and in 1845 he was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts. In 1839 Governor Everett appointed him District Attorney for the Southern District, and in 1849 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, an office which he filled by appointment and election until 1858, except during the year in which he occupied the Chair of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. During his service as Attorney-General he was called upon as prosecuting officer of the State to conduct some especially notable cases. The most historic perhaps, was the trial of Professor John W. Webster of Harvard for the murder of Dr. George Parkman in 1850. In 1853, Mr. Clifford was elected Governor of the State, being appointed Attorney-General again on the expiration of his



JOHN H. CLIFFORD

term as Executive. It was, therefore, with a ripe and unusually varied experience of public affairs that Mr. Clifford resumed Legislative duties, accepting election to the State Senate, of which body

he was chosen Presiding officer in 1862. At the age of fifty-eight, Mr. Clifford ceased the practice of law, the profession in which he had achieved a conspicuous success, to assume the Presidency of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company. In the direction of the affairs of this road, his great executive talent found profitable application. He did not return to political life but devoted his energies to large affairs of business and education. For many years he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, his first service being in 1853, when he was an *ex-officio* member as Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1854 and again 1865 he was elected by the Legislature, and in 1868 and 1875 by the Alumni. From 1868 to 1874 he was President of the Board. He died at New Bedford, January 2, 1876. Governor Clifford married in 1832, Sarah Parker, daughter of William Howland Allen, of New Bedford. Governor Clifford received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1849. Harvard and Amherst conferred the same degree upon him in 1853 when he held the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.

BOWEN, Francis, 1811-1890.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., 1811; graduate of Harvard, 1833; Instructor in Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy at the same Institution, 1835-1839; Editor and Proprietor of the North American Review; delivered Lowell Institute Lectures in Boston; succeeded Dr. Walker in the Alford Professorship at Harvard; and "Emeritus" Professor at the time of his death, (1890).

FRANCIS BOWEN, LL.D., Alford Professor at Harvard, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 8, 1811. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, two years later becoming Instructor in Natural Philosophy and Political Economy. While studying in Europe (1839-1841) he formed the acquaintance of such noted scholars as Sismondi and De Gerando. Returning to Cambridge, he, in 1843, took charge of the North American Review, as Editor and proprietor, and conducted that magazine for nearly eleven years. During the years 1848-1849 he lectured before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on the application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion. On account of his having taken the unpopular side in the Review on the "Hungarian Question," the Board of Overseers of Harvard would not concur

with the Corporation in appointing him to the McLean Professorship of History in 1850. In the winter of that year he again lectured before the Lowell Institute on Political Economy, and in 1852 his subjects were the Origin and Development of the English and American Constitutions. Upon the election of Dr. Walker to the Presidency of Harvard (1853), Mr. Bowen received almost unanimous confirmation by the Overseers as Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity, holding that Chair continuously until 1888, when he became Professor "Emeritus." He was



FRANCIS BOWEN

also for some time the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Phillips-Exeter Academy. His subsequent Lowell Institute lectures were devoted to the English metaphysicians and philosophers from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton. Professor Bowen died in 1890. He was a fellow of the American Academy and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His published works consist of: Virgil, with English notes; Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy; Lowell Lectures; an abridged edition of Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789; the lives of Steuben,

Otis, and Benjamin Lincoln, in Sparks' American Biography; Principles of Political Economy Applied to the Condition, Resources and Institutions of the American People; a revised edition of Reeve's translation of De Tocqueville's Democracy in America; a Treatise on Logic; American Political Economy, with remarks on the finances since the beginning of the Civil War; Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann; Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838-1880; and A Layman's Study of the English Bible, considered in its Literary and Secular Aspect.

BARTLETT, George Alonzo, 1844-

Born in Vassalboro, Me., 1844; entered Bowdoin; served in the War of the Rebellion; studied in Berlin and Bonn; Instructor in German at Harvard; Tutor in German; Assistant Professor; Associate Professor; Regent of the College.

GEORGE ALONZO BARTLETT, A.M., Regent of Harvard, the son of Alonzo and Sally (Lincoln) Bartlett, was born in Vassalboro,



GEORGE A. BARTLETT

Maine, March 2, 1844. He fitted at the Bangor (Maine) High School for the Sophomore Class of Bowdoin, but his collegiate training was immediately interrupted by an enlistment in the Army for the War of the Rebellion, in which service he remained

three years and three months. He completed his studies in the German Universities of Berlin and Bonn, and from Harvard in 1893 received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1872 he was appointed Instructor in German at Harvard, was afterwards made Tutor, and in 1876 was appointed Assistant Professor and in 1891 Associate Professor of German. In the latter year he was also made Regent of the College.

BRIGGS, Edward Cornelius, 1856-

Born in Lawrence, Mass., 1856; graduated from Harvard Dental School and Harvard Medical School; Instructor in Operative Dentistry at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; President of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association; President of the Harvard Odontological Society; member of the American Medical Association; American Academy of Science and other organizations.

EDWARD CORNELIUS BRIGGS, D.M.D., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Harvard, comes of a distinguished ancestry. He is the son of Caleb Tucker and Emily Gray (Poor) Briggs, and was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 6, 1856. Paternally and maternally he inherits the blood of the two ancient colonies of Massachusetts, Boston and Plymouth. On his father's side he is descended from Walter Briggs, who settled in Scituate on or before 1651 and who was in 1676 a soldier of the Plymouth Colony in the King Philip War. On his mother's side he is descended from Daniel Poor and George Abbott, who were in 1644 among the first to settle in Andover, Massachusetts. Among the families of early Massachusetts he also traces lineal descent from Chandler, Abbott, Farnham, Ames, Philips, Adams, Appleton, Sprague, Sewell, Symonds, Longfellow, Osgood and Prescott. The emigrants of the above-named families were in Massachusetts before 1640, many of them holding offices of honor and trust in the civil or military government of the colonies. Dr. Briggs' great-grandfather, Caleb Abbott, was for seven years a soldier of the Revolution, marching at the Lexington alarm, fighting at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton and Saratoga. Edward C. Briggs received his early education at the High School, Lawrence, Massachusetts, graduated from the Harvard Dental School in 1878, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1880. From the latter year until 1884 he was Instructor in Operative Dentistry at Harvard, and for the next twelve years

was Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, receiving in 1896 his present appointment. He has served also as President of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association and of the Harvard



EDWARD CORNELIUS BRIGGS

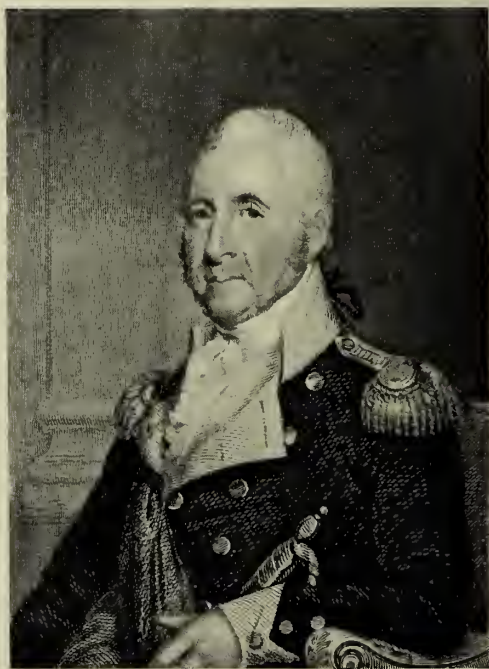
Odontological Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Academy of Dental Science, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as the University and Puritan Clubs of Boston. He married on November 17, 1885, Lou Lord, and has two children: Templeton and Dorothy Briggs.

BROOKS, John, 1752-1825.

Born in Medford, Mass., 1752; studied medicine and located for practice in Reading, Mass.; drilled a company of Minutemen with which he marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775; commissioned Major, and assisted in fortifying Breed's Hill, June 16, 1775; appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Eighth Mass. Regiment, 1777, and went to the relief of Fort Stanwix; captured the Hessian intrenchments at the Battle of Saratoga; promoted Colonel, 1778; assisted Baron Steuben in establishing a system of military tactics; acted as Adj.-Gen. at the Battle of Monmouth; was Maj.-Gen. of militia under the state government; member of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution 1788;

U. S. Marshal and Inspector of Revenues 1795; Adj.-Gen., 1812-15; Governor for eight years in succession; Overseer of Harvard 1815-17; published orations, discourses, etc., died, 1825.

JOHAN BROOKS, M.D., LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, May 31, 1752. When fourteen years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. Simon Tufts, and was a fellow student of Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in practice at Reading, but the turbulent condition of colonial affairs just prior to the Revolution absorbed much of his time, and responding to the general alarm, April 19, 1775, he marched to Lexington at the head of a company drilled by himself. Having received a Major's commission his next important military duty was to assist in erecting the fortifications on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, on the night of June sixteenth, and on the morning of the seventeenth was sent on foot by Colonel Prescott with an urgent despatch to General Ward, which prevented him from participating in the famous battle of that day. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts, which



JOHN BROOKS

he was mainly instrumental in recruiting, he went to the relief of Fort Stanwix in August 1777, and an ingenious stratagem suggested by him for dispersing the Indians proved successful. He com-

manded his regiment at the Battle of Saratoga and distinguished himself by capturing the Hessian intrenchments. In 1778 he was promoted Colonel and in association with Baron Steuben formulated a system of military tactics. The duties of Adjutant-General were ably performed by him at the Battle of Monmouth, and he was loyal to General Washington at the time of the Newburg conspiracy (1783). Dr. Brooks resumed the practice of medicine in Medford after the War, but did not entirely withdraw from military affairs as he served as Major-General of Militia for many years, and was Adjutant-General of the State from 1812 to 1815. His public services in a civil capacity correspond with his military record for ability and faithfulness. He was chosen a delegate to the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution; was elected Governor in 1816 and served continuously for eight years. For the years 1815-18 Governor Brooks was an Overseer of Harvard which gave him the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He published an oration delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati; a discourse before the Humane Society; a eulogy on Washington; and a discourse on Pneumonia. He died March 1, 1825, and by his will his library was given to the State Medical Society, of which he was President from 1817 to the time of his death.

ciates. He was subsequently called to St. John, New Brunswick, and was the first Rector of Trinity Church, completed in 1791. He died there March 12, 1814. Dr. Byles was from 1755 to 1757 Librarian of Harvard, which gave him the degree of Master of Arts at graduation. The honorary degree of the same rank was conferred upon him by Yale in 1757, and that of Doctor of Divinity by Oxford in 1770.

BÔCHER, Maxime, 1867-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1867; graduated at Harvard; studied mathematics at Göttingen; Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard; Assistant Professor.

MAXIME BÔCHER, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 28, 1867. After receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts at



MAXIME BÔCHER

BYLES, Mather, 1735-1814.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1735; educated at Harvard, graduating in 1751; Librarian there, 1755-57; ordained a Congregational minister, but later became an Episcopalian; Rector of Christ Church, Boston, prior to the American Revolution, and of Trinity Church, St. John, New Brunswick, from 1791 until his death, 1814.

MATHER BYLES, D.D., Librarian of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1735. His father was a distinguished Congregational clergyman of the same name, who was dismissed from the Pastorate of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, on account of his loyalty to the Crown. The younger Byles was graduated from Harvard in 1751, and after completing his theological studies became Pastor of a Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut, but in 1768 he espoused the Episcopal faith and accepting the charge of Christ Church, Boston, continued its Rector until expelled from town with his Tory asso-

ciates. In 1888, he studied mathematics for three years at Göttingen, principally with Klein, holding travelling fellowships from Harvard during this time. At Göttingen he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and immediately after was appointed Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the same branch.

BROOKS, Neil Conwell, 1869-

Born in Kansas City, Mo., 1869; educated at the University of Kansas; studied the modern languages at the Universities of Berlin and Paris; Principal of the High School of Paola, Kan.; student at the Graduate School, Harvard; Instructor in German at Harvard.

NEIL CONWELL BROOKS, Ph.D., instructor in German at Harvard, is descended paternally from the New England family of Brooks, which has lived for many generations at Concord, Massachusetts. Maternally he traces his descent from a Pennsylvania family of Quaker blood. He himself was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 11,



N. C. BROOKS

1869, his parents being Charles N. and Annie (Updegraff) Brooks. After passing through the grammar and high schools of his native city, Mr. Brooks attended the University of Kansas, pursuing the old-fashioned classical course and not specializing in his studies. In 1890 he graduated and then spent a little over two years in travel and study abroad, taking work in the modern languages at the Universities of Berlin and Paris. In 1893-1895 he was Principal of the High School of Paola, Kansas. In the last named year he took up the study of Germanic Literature and Philology in the Graduate School of Harvard, where he subsequently received his appointment as Instructor in German. Mr. Brooks is now connected with the Department of

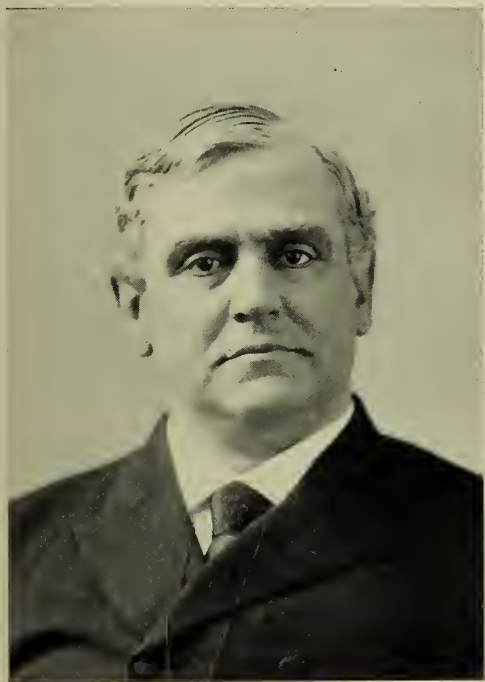
German at the University of Illinois. He received in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard.

BROOKS, Phillips, 1835-1893.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1835; graduated at Harvard 1855, and from the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va., 1859; Rector of the Church of the Advent, Phila., three years and of the Church of the Holy Trinity, same city, for seven years; called to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, 1869; preached in many of the prominent churches in England, acquiring fame as a pulpit orator abroad as well as at home; Lecturer on Preaching at the Yale Divinity School, 1877; Overseer of Harvard, 1883-1889; Lecturer there 1886-1891; elected Bishop of Massachusetts, 1891; published numerous sermons, lectures, etc.; died in Boston, Mass., 1893.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, S.T.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, Lecturer at Harvard and Yale, and Overseer of the former for six years, was born in Boston, December 13, 1835. His parents were William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, the former of whom was a Boston merchant and an active member of St. Paul's Church. Among his paternal ancestors was the Rev. John Cotton, a prominent New England Divine of the Colonial period, and his mother's family, the Phillipses, sprung from the Rev. Samuel Phillips, who came from England in 1630, and whose descendants were the founders of Phillips-Andover Academy and the Andover Theological Seminary. Three other sons of William Gray Brooks became Episcopal Rectors besides Phillips, and it can therefore be truly said that the famous Boston preacher belonged to a race of clergymen. Leaving the Boston Latin School at the age of sixteen to enter Harvard he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1855, and for the succeeding year acted as Usher at the Latin School. His Divinity studies were pursued at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, at the conclusion of which he was installed Rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, and officiated there from 1859 to 1862. In the latter year he went to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city, remaining there until 1869 when he responded to a call to the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, which he retained until elected to succeed Bishop Paddock in 1891. As a preacher Phillips Brooks was eloquent, forcible and sincere, his sermons glowing with the highest sentiments of morality and religion, and as Bishop of the large Diocese

of Massachusetts, he displayed the energy and executive ability which results from a thorough knowledge of men and a broad conception of church government. His widespread renown as Pastor, preacher and theologian brought him frequent invitations to other fields of labor, all of which he declined as he did also the Plummer Professorship of Christian Morals at Harvard, and the position of Preacher to the same institution. He did, however, consent to lecture at Yale in 1877, and at Harvard from 1886 to 1891, and he was an Overseer of the latter University from 1883 to 1889. Bishop



PHILLIPS BROOKS

Brooks' liberality of thought and Low Church doctrines enabled him to affiliate congenially with clergymen of all denominations. His sermons in England, where his preaching was as highly appreciated as in the United States, were delivered in many of the famous old churches, and at the special invitation of Dean Stanley, he delivered a sermon before Queen Victoria at the Royal Chapel, and also preached at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Of all the honors extended to him while abroad, perhaps the most pleasurable to him was the privilege of officiating at old St. Botolph Church, Boston, in Lincolnshire, where his ancestor the Rev. John Cotton had preached two and a half centuries previous. His diocesan duties were ex-

tremely arduous, and although he possessed a splendid physique, he was unable to rally from an attack of diphtheria which caused his sudden and entirely unlooked-for death the twenty-third of January, 1893, and his public funeral on the 26th is an event long to be remembered by the citizens of Boston. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Phillips Brooks by Harvard in 1879, by Columbia in 1887, by Union in 1870, and by Oxford in 1885. He was a fellow of the American Academy, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His most notable publications are: *The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln*; *Our Mercies of Reoccupation*; *The Living Church*; *Sermon Preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston*; *Address Delivered May 30, 1873, at the Dedication of Andover Memorial Hall*; *Lectures on Preaching at Yale College*; *Sermons*; *The Influence of Jesus*; the *Bohlen Lecture Delivered in Philadelphia in 1879*; *Pulpit and Popular Scepticism*; the *Candle of the Lord*, and other Sermons; *Sermons Preached in English Churches*; *Twenty Sermons*; and *Tolerance*, two lectures to Divinity Students.

CASTLE, William Ernest, 1867-

Born in Alexandria, O., 1867; graduated at Denison University, O.; taught school; graduated at Harvard; Professor of Latin at Ottawa University; Instructor in Vertebrate Anatomy in the University of Wisconsin; Instructor in Biology at Knox College, Ill.; Instructor in Anatomy and Embryology at Harvard; member of the American Society of Naturalists; member of the American Morphological Society.

WILLIAM ERNEST CASTLE, Ph.D., Instructor in Anatomy and Embryology at Harvard, is the son of William Augustus and Sarah (Fassett) Castle, and was born in Alexandria, Ohio, October 25, 1867. The Castles came to New England from England. The grandfather of W. E. Castle was Augustus Castle, a soldier in the War of 1812, who afterwards, in 1828, emigrated from Underhill, Vermont, to central Ohio. The Fassetts are said to be of Scotch origin. Dr. Harry Fassett the maternal grandfather of Mr. Castle was for many years a physician of Johnstown, Ohio, to which place he had emigrated from Vermont. Dr. Fassett was a descendant of Colonel John Fassett, an officer of the Revolutionary Army and prominent among the founders of the state of Vermont. After William E. Castle had attended the Granville (Ohio) Academy, he entered Denison University,

Ohio, in 1889 receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the next three years he taught school, but gave up that occupation to study at Harvard, with the purpose of teaching the natural sciences.



WM. E. CASTLE

At Harvard he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1893, Master of Arts in 1894 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1895. In the years 1889-1892 he was Professor of Latin in Ottawa University, in 1895-1896 was Instructor in Vertebrate Anatomy in the University of Wisconsin, in 1896-1897 was Instructor in Biology at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and in 1897 received his present appointment at Harvard. Two brothers and a sister are also teachers, one being Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, another Professor of History in the Teachers' College, Columbia, while the sister is an Instructor in Latin in the Shepardson College for Women. Mr. Castle is a member of the American Society of Naturalists and a member of the American Morphological Society. He married August 19, 1896, Clara Sears Bosworth and has one son: William Bosworth Castle.

BYERLY, William Elwood, 1849-

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1849; graduated at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Mathematics at

Cornell; Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Harvard; Professor of Mathematics at Harvard.

WILLIAM ELWOOD BYERLY, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, has for many years been prominent as a teacher in his chosen branch. He is the son of Elwood and Rebecca Potts (Wayne) Byerly, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1849. At Harvard he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1873. Immediately after the latter date he became Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Cornell, but returned to Harvard in 1876 to accept the Assistant Professorship of Mathematics at that University. In 1881 he was made a full Professor. He has published text-books on Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus, and a treatise on Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics. He married,



W. E. BYERLY

May 28, 1885, Alice Worcester Parsons, and has two children: Robert Wayne and Francis Parkman Byerly.

CHANNING, Edward, 1856-

Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1856; graduated at Harvard; studied in Europe; Instructor in History at Harvard; Assistant Professor; Professor; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; member of the

American Antiquarian Society; member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts; author of numerous books.

EDWARD CHANNING, Ph.D., Professor of History at Harvard, is the son of William Ellery and Ellen Kilshaw (Fuller) Channing, and was born in Dorchester, (Boston) Massachusetts, June 15, 1856. His father was the son of Dr. Walter Channing and Barbara Perkins Channing and the grandson of William Channing and Lucy Ellery Channing, the latter being the daughter of William Ellery and Martha Remington Ellery. Professor Channing's mother was the daughter of

cans; The United States of America 1765-1865 in the Cambridge Historical Series; [with A. B. Hart] Guide to the Study of American History; A Student's History of the United States. Professor Channing married in 1886 Alice Thacher, and has two children: Alice and Elizabeth Torrey Channing.

CLARKE, James Freeman, 1810-1888.

Born in Hanover, N. H., 1810; graduated from Harvard, 1829, and from the Cambridge Divinity School, 1833; Pastor of the Unitarian Church in Louisville, Ky., till 1840 and Editor of the *Western Messenger* of that city, 1836-1839; founded the Church of the Disciples, Boston, and was its Pastor, 1841-1886; prominent in religious, educational and reform movements; Professor at Harvard, 1867-1871 and Lecturer, 1876-1877; Overseer, 1863-1866, and again, 1873-1888. Died in 1888.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, S.T.D., Professor and Overseer of Harvard, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, April 4, 1810. He was closely related to prominent patriots of both wars with Great Britain, being a grandson of General William Hull, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and Commodore Isaac Hull, the naval hero of the War of 1812, was his cousin. He was fitted at the Boston Latin School for Harvard, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1829, and after completing his theological studies at the Cambridge Divinity School (1833), he almost immediately accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1840, and from 1836 to 1839 he edited the *Western Messenger*. Returning to Boston, he founded the Church of the Disciples, in which he introduced an original form of worship, and of which all seats were free. For forty-five years Dr. Clarke occupied the pulpit of that Church, preaching almost continuously from 1841 to 1886, and invariably to large and intelligent congregations. He held the Chair of Natural Religion and Christian Doctrine at Harvard, from 1867 to 1871, and in 1876 and 1877 was Lecturer on Ethnical Religion. From 1863 to 1866 he was an Overseer of Harvard and again from 1873 until his death, which occurred in 1888. During his long period of activity as a Christian worker he was identified with all movements for reform, was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and a Trustee of the Boston Public Library. Dr. Clarke received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1863. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society,



EDWARD CHANNING

Timothy Fuller and sister of Margaret Fuller. After receiving an education in the private schools of Boston, the young man entered Harvard and there graduated in 1878. Two years later he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same University, and then spent some time in travel and study in Europe. In the year 1884 he was appointed Instructor in History at his Alma Mater, three years later was made Assistant Professor in History and in 1897 was promoted to the Professorship. He is prominent as a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society of Massachusetts. Among the books that have come from his pen are: *Town and County Government in Johns Hopkins studies*; [with T. W. Higginson]; *English History for Ameri-*

the Massachusetts Historical Society and a fellow of the American Academy. His published works, which are numerous, are as follows: Theodore, or the Sceptic's Conversion, translated from the German of DeWette; History of the Campaign of 1812, and Defence of General William Hull for the Surrender of Detroit; Eleven Weeks in Europe; Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness of Sin; Christian Doctrine of Prayer; Karl Hase, Life of Jesus, translated from the German; Service Book; Disciples' Hymn Book; Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors; The Hour which Cometh, sermons; Steps of Belief,



JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE

or Rational Christianity Maintained against Atheism, Free Religion, and Romanism; Ten Great Religions, an essay in Comparative Theology; Go up Higher, or Religion in Common Life; Sermons; Common Sense in Religion, essays; Exotics, Attempts to Domesticate Them; Translations in verse; Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion; How to find the Stars, an account of the astronomical lantern invented and patented by him, and its use; Memorial and Biographical Sketches; Events and Epochs in Religious History; Legend of Thomas Didymous, the Jewish Sceptic; Self-Culture; The Ideas of the Apostle Paul; Anti-Slavery Days; Manual of Unitarian Belief; Every-Day Religion; and Vexed Questions.

COLMAN, Benjamin, 1673-1747.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1673; graduated at Harvard, 1692; became a non-conformist preacher and was Pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, for forty-eight years; was interested in missionary work among the Indians; a benefactor of Harvard and Yale and a Fellow of the former; died, 1747.

BENJAMIN COLMAN, S.T.D., Fellow and Benefactor of Harvard and also an early contributor to Yale, was born in Boston, October 19, 1673. He became a preacher soon after his graduation from Harvard (1692), and sailing for England in July 1695, his arrival there was delayed by a French privateer, who held him a captive for some time. In England he met some of the eminent nonconformist clergymen of that period, preached in a number of churches, and was ordained in London as Pastor of the newly established Brattle Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts. Commencing his pastoral duties on his return in 1699, he continued to labor with that society until his death, which occurred August 29, 1747, and although some of his acts relative to public affairs were censured, he ranked foremost among the New England clergymen of his day. Dr. Colman took an active interest in missionary work among the Hoosatic Indians, and in other benevolent matters, was particularly concerned in the advancement of education, and his efforts in procuring pecuniary support for Harvard and Yale proved extremely beneficial to both. From 1717 to 1728 he was a Fellow of Harvard and in 1724 was solicited to become its President, but declined. In 1731 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow. His published writings consist of sermons, poems and a tract favoring vaccination for small-pox, and a volume entitled Life and Character of Colman, written by his son-in-law, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, was published in Boston in 1749.

CESTRE, Charles, 1871-

Born in Tonnere, France, 1871; studied at the Collège d'Auxerre and at the University of Paris; Fellow of the University of Paris; studied at the Harvard Graduate School; English Tutor at the Collège Sainte-Barbe; Instructor in French at Harvard.

CHARLES CESTRE, A.M., Instructor in French at Harvard, is the son of Louis and Ambroisine (Gallois) Cestre, and was born in Tonnere, France, May 9, 1871. After receiving his early education at the Collège d'Auxerre, France,

he studied in 1890-95 at the University of Paris. Mr. Cestre became a Fellow of the University of Paris, and a student at the Harvard Graduate School



CHARLES CESTRE

in 1896. The next year at Harvard he received the degree of Master of Arts. He was formerly teacher of English at the Collège Sainte-barbe, Paris.

COTTON, John, 1640-1699.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1640; graduated at Harvard, 1657; settled minister at Plymouth, Mass., for thirty years; became familiar with the Indian tongue and corrected Eliot's Indian Bible; Fellow of Harvard, 1681-1690; called to preach in Charleston, S. C., and died there, 1699.

JOHAN COTTON, A.M., an early graduate of Harvard and a member of the Corporation, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 13, 1640. His father was a prominent New England clergyman and teacher of the same name who prior to his arrival in America was Rector of the Established Church at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and was an ancestor of the late Bishop Brooks. The first John Cotton, who was distinguished for his learning and strict piety, was obliged to take refuge in Boston, in New England, for refusing to conform to some of the ceremonies of the Established Church, and he

died there December 23, 1652. His son, John, who was graduated at Harvard in 1657, was called to the Pastorate of the church in Plymouth, where he officiated for a period of thirty years, and having become thoroughly conversant with the aboriginal tongue, in which he sometimes preached to the Indians, he revised John Eliot's Indian Bible. In his later years he responded to a call to preach in Charleston, South Carolina, and died there September 18, 1699. He was a Fellow of Harvard from 1681 to 1690, and actively interested in the welfare of the College. His son, Josiah, who was graduated from Harvard in 1698, and became a missionary among the Indians, was Clerk of the Plymouth County Court, and the author of a vocabulary of the Indian tongue.

CHILD, Francis James, 1825-1896.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1825; graduated at Harvard, 1846; became Tutor there in Mathematics, and later in Rhetoric and History; studied abroad two years; appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, 1851; became Professor of English Literature, 1876; is especially noted as a close student of early English literature, and has published collections of poems and ballads. Died at Cambridge, 1896.

FRANCIS JAMES CHILD, LL.D., L.H.D., Professor of English Literature at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 1, 1825. He was graduated from Harvard with the Class of 1846, subsequently becoming Tutor of Mathematics and still later in Rhetoric and History. The years 1849-1850 were devoted to study in Europe, and returning to Harvard he was in 1851, chosen to succeed Professor E. T. Channing in the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory. In 1876, he relinquished this chair for that of English Literature, in which he ranks among the foremost instructors in this country, and both the student and the reading public have profited much by his careful study of the early English writers. An American edition of the British poets was issued under his supervision in Boston (1857-1858) and he personally edited for it the works of Spenser, and the collection of English and Scotch ballads, besides furnishing notes and biographical sketches for other volumes of the series. The text of Chaucer was made a special study by him with a view of issuing a new edition. He has also published *Four Old Plays*; *Poems of Sorrow and Comfort*; and *Observations on the Language of Chaucer and Gower* prepared for the first part of Ellis' *Early English Pronunciation*.

Professor Child received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Göttingen in 1854, that of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1884, and that of Doctor of Historical Literature was conferred by Columbia in 1887. He was a fellow of



FRANCIS J. CHILD

the American Academy, and was a welcome visitor at many of the foremost literary gatherings of his day. Professor Child died at Cambridge, September 11, 1896.

CUSHING, Thomas, 1725-1788.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1725; graduated at Harvard, 1744; Speaker of Massachusetts Assembly, 1766-1774; member of Continental Congress, 1774-1775; member of the Council, 1775; Lieutenant-Governor of Mass., 1783-; member of the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, 1788; Fellow of Harvard, 1786-1788; fellow of the American Academy; died in Boston, 1788.

THOMAS CUSHING, LL.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1725, and was graduated at Harvard in 1744. He early became prominent among the leaders who were preparing the way for the Revolution, and in 1766 was elected to the Assembly of Massachusetts, of which body he was chosen Speaker and presided in that capacity until 1774. In the latter year he

was elected a delegate to the first Continental Congress and in 1775 he was returned to the second. When Massachusetts formed a new government in July 1775, he was chosen a member of the Council. In consequence of his opposing a Declaration of Independence in the Continental Congress, he was defeated by Elbridge Gerry for re-election in 1776, receiving not a single vote. In 1783 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, in which office he served for several years. He was also a member of the Convention that in 1788 ratified the Federal Constitution. Mr. Cushing was a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation in 1786-1788, and was also a fellow of the American Academy. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1750, and that of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1785. He died in Boston in 1788.

COOKE, Josiah Parsons, 1827-1894.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1827; graduated at Harvard, 1848; Tutor in Mathematics the succeeding year and later Instructor in Chemistry; Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy and Director of the Chemical Laboratory at Harvard; spent much time in the pursuit of scientific research; and was closely identified with Harvard from graduation until his death (1894).

JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry at Harvard, son of Josiah Parsons and Mary (Pratt) Cooke, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1827. Preparing for Harvard at the Boston Latin School he was, immediately after graduation from the former institution (1848), appointed Tutor in Mathematics, and still later became Instructor in Chemistry. He was advanced to the Erving Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy in 1850 and subsequently instituted measures for the development of the hitherto limited course in that department which he ultimately brought to a high standard of perfection, and through his untiring efforts the course itself and the facilities for practical investigation were made to compare favorably with if not to excel in completeness any similar department in America. Professor Cooke originated the idea of bringing laboratory instruction within the reach of undergraduates, and was mainly instrumental in creating a popular interest in experimental science both in the Colleges and preparatory schools. He was not only a close student of scientific research, but was an able, lucid and extremely conscientious instructor, and his lectures

and practical demonstrations never failed to absorb the interest of his classes. Besides his five courses before the Lowell Institute, Boston, his popular lectures upon scientific subjects were delivered in Baltimore, Brooklyn, Washington and other cities, invariably to large and interested audiences. As an investigator his work in defining the atomic weight of antimony, the results of which were given to the world in 1880, caused him to be recognized both in America and Europe as one of the foremost scientists of his day. His position as Director of the Harvard Chemical Laboratory

Problems and Reactions; Elements of Chemical Physics; First Principles of Chemical Philosophy; Fundamental Principles of Chemistry; Religion and Chemistry and Scientific Culture and other Essays. Professor Cooke married Mary Hinckley, daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Hinckley) Huntington, of Lowell, Massachusetts, February 6, 1860.

CUMMINGS, Edward, 1861-

Born in Colebrook, N. H., 1861; graduated at Harvard; Instructor in English at Harvard; appointed to the Robert Treat Paine Fellowship in Social Science; studied Sociological questions in Europe; Instructor in Sociology at Harvard; Assistant Professor; Associate Editor of *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*; member of the Council of American Economic Association; Director of the Massachusetts Prison Association; Director of the Boston Associated Charities; member of the American Statistical Association and other organizations.

EDWARD CUMMINGS, A.M., Assistant Professor of Sociology at Harvard, is the son of Edward Norris and Lucretia Frances (Merrill) Cummings, and was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, April 20, 1861. The Cummings family, originally of Scottish origin, settled in Massachusetts about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Merrill family, of English origin, came to this country about the same time. Up to the age of twelve Mr. Cummings was educated in the private and public schools of New Hampshire. After that he attended the public schools of Woburn, Massachusetts, and fitted for College in the High School of that city. He graduated at Harvard in 1883, but continued with graduate work at the University until the spring of 1888, serving as Instructor in English during the latter part of this period, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. In the spring of 1888 he resigned his position as Instructor to accept an appointment to the Robert Treat Paine Fellowship in Social Science. This was the first Fellowship in Social Science at Harvard, and his appointment was the first to that Fellowship. During the following winter he was a resident of the University Settlement at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, London. For three years he continued sociological study in Europe as incumbent of the Paine Fellowship, spending a year in England and Scotland and two years in France, Italy and Germany. In 1891 he returned to America and was appointed Instructor in Sociology at Harvard. Two



JOSIAH P. COOKE

necessarily demanded of him much literary work, a great deal of which was contributed to the *American Journal of Science* and in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and at one time he was connected editorially with both of these journals. From Cambridge (England) University he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1882 and the same from Harvard in 1889. He was President of the American Academy, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and was one of two American scientists to be elected an honorary fellow of the London Chemical Society. Professor Cooke died in 1894. Besides his new Chemistry which has been translated into several European languages, he was the author of Chemical

years later he became Assistant Professor. Professor Cummings is Associate Editor of The Quarterly Journal of Economics and a contributor to the literature of social and economic discussion. He is a



EDWARD CUMMINGS

member of the Council of the American Economic Association, a Director of the Massachusetts Prison Association, a Director of the Boston Associated Charities, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, Secretary of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Mayor of Boston in 1899 to inquire into the penal aspects of drunkenness, besides holding membership in the American Statistical Association, the Twentieth Century Club, and the Round Table Club. He married June 25, 1891, Rebecca Haswell Clarke, and has one son: Edward Estlin Cummings.

COOKE, William Parker, 1859—

Born in Milford, Mass., 1859; graduated from the Harvard Dental School; practised dentistry in Boston; Instructor in the Harvard Dental School; member of the Harvard Odontological Society; member of the American Academy of Dental Science.

WILLIAM PARKER COOKE, D.M.D., Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work and in Metallurgy in the Harvard Dental School, the son of

George Lamb and Emma Augusta (Clarke) Cooke, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, March 15, 1859. He traces his descent back to Major Aaron Cooke, 1610-1690, Captain Aaron Cooke, 1640-1716, Lieutenant Westwood Cooke, 1670-1774, Ensign Noah Cooke, 1694-1760, Lieutenant Noah Cooke, 2d, 1730-1796, Ensign Timothy Cooke, 1756-1821, Ruben Cooke, 1795-1846 and George L. Cooke, 1823. William Parker Cooke's early education was obtained in the common and high schools in Milford. In 1881 he graduated at the Harvard Dental School, having previously studied in his profession (while attending the high school) at the office of his father, George L. Cooke, D.D.S., which experience was a valuable one for him. Since his graduation he has been in continuous practice in Boston. He was Instructor in Operative Dentistry, 1887-1890, Clinical Lecturer in Operative Dentistry, 1890-1892, Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work, 1892-1895, and Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work and in Metallurgy, 1895 in the Harvard Dental School. Dr. Cooke is a member of the Harvard Odontological Society and of the



WILLIAM P. COOKE

American Academy of Dental Science. He married November 10, 1892, Caroline Lucia Wicks, and has two children: John Wicks and Richard Clarke Cooke.

COOLIDGE, Archibald Cary, 1866-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1866; graduated at Harvard; studied in Berlin, Paris, Baden; diplomatic service at St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna; Instructor in History at Harvard; member of the American Historical Society, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, Ph.D., Instructor in History at Harvard, is the son of Joseph Randolph (great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson) and Julia (Gardner) Coolidge, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 6, 1866. He graduated at Harvard in 1887, and then studied at



ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE

Berlin University, and at the *École des Sciences Politiques* in Paris, and at Freiburg in Baden, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the latter Institution in 1892. He spent several years abroad travelling extensively and obtaining a glimpse of diplomatic service at St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna. At St. Petersburg he served as Secretary of Legation without appointment in 1890-91, and at Vienna was Secretary of Legation by appointment in 1893. At Harvard he has devoted himself particularly to the history of northern and eastern Europe. Mr. Coolidge has written the history of the last ten years given in the 1897 report of the Class of '87, and articles and reviews for magazines and papers, especially the *Nation* of New York and

is a member of the American Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Somerset Club.

DAWES, Thomas, 1757-1825.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1757; graduated at Harvard, 1777; member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1780, 1789 and 1820; Judge of the Supreme Court of Mass., 1792-1803; Judge of the Municipal Court, Boston, 1803-1823; Judge of Probate, 1823-1825; fellow of American Academy; died in Boston, 1825.

THOMAS DAWES, A.M., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 8, 1757, son of Thomas Dawes (1731-1809), a leading patriot of Boston during the Revolution. He was graduated at Harvard in 1777, and under the inspiration of his father and of the times, at once became active in public affairs. In 1780 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in the Convention of 1789, which adopted the Federal Constitution, he was also a delegate. In 1792 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and for ten years served in that office. From 1803 to 1823 he was Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston and from the latter year until his death he officiated as Judge of Probate. It is said of Judge Dawes that "his literary productions were popular, and his witticisms proverbial." He was a fellow of the American Academy and was an Overseer of Harvard from 1810 to 1823. He died in Boston, July 22, 1825.

DAVIS, William Morris, 1850-

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1850; educated at public and private grammar schools and at Lawrence Scientific School and at the Hooper Mining School of Harvard; was Assistant in the Argentine National Observatory; Assistant and Instructor in Geology at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Physical Geography at Harvard and since 1890 Professor of Physical Geography at this College; is member of the National Geographic Society, the Geological Society of America, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and corresponding member of other societies.

WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, S.B., M.E., Professor of Geology at Harvard, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1850. His father and mother were both of Quaker descent, the former, Edward Morris, being a member of the families of Davis and Evans in Eastern Pennsylvania,

while his mother, Maria Mott Davis, was the daughter of James and Lucretia Mott, the former being descended from Long Island Quakers and the latter from Nantucket Quakers. Mr. Davis received his early education at the grammar school at West Medford, Massachusetts, and at a private school in Philadelphia. In 1869 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and one year later was given the degree of Mining Engineer, at the Hooper Mining School of the same University. Three years were then spent in the Argentine National Observatory



WILLIAM M. DAVIS

at Cordova under Dr. B. A. Gould. Since 1876 Professor Davis has been connected with the Harvard Faculty, for the first nine years as Assistant and Instructor in Geology, for the next five years as Assistant Professor of Physical Geography, from 1890 to 1899 as Professor in the last-named branch and in 1899 was elected to the Sturgis-Hooper Professorship of Geology. He is the author of textbooks on Meteorology and Physical Geography, and is a member of numerous societies, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, the Boston Natural History Society, the Geological Society of America, the National Geographic Society, besides being a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, honorary member of the

Geographical Society of Berlin, and corresponding member of the Geographical Societies of London, Paris, Munich and Philadelphia, of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, and of the German Meteorological Society. He married, November 25, 1879, Ellen Bliss Warner, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and has three children: Richard Mott, Nathaniel Burt and Edward Mott Davis.

DENNETT, John Richard, 1837-1874.

Born in Chatham, N. B., 1837; graduated at Harvard, 1862; Editor Harvard Magazine while in College; Superintendent of a plantation in the South during the Civil War; contributor and afterwards one of the Editors of the New York Nation; Assistant Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard, 1869-1872; died in Westboro, Mass., 1874.

JOHAN RICHARD DENNETT, Assistant Professor of Rhetoric at Harvard, was born in Chatham, New Brunswick, in 1837 and was fitted for College in the High School of Woburn, Massachusetts, to which place his parents removed during his childhood. He was graduated at Harvard in 1862, and soon after went to Beaufort, South Carolina, to take charge of a plantation. Shortly after the close of the Civil War he made a comprehensive tour of the Southern States in the interest of the New York Nation, and contributed to that paper a series of interesting letters upon the political conditions and prospects of the South. On his return North he became connected with the editorial staff of the New York Nation, and in 1869 accepted the Assistant Professorship of Rhetoric at Harvard, in which he officiated until compelled to resign by reason of failing health in 1872. Mr. Dennett's journalistic talents and rhetorical abilities were strikingly manifested while he was yet an undergraduate at Harvard. During his College course he edited the Harvard Magazine, and his Class Day poem was a production of such unusual merit as to bring forth the especial commendation of James Russell Lowell for its rare poetic qualities. He died at the early age of thirty-seven years, in Westboro, Massachusetts, November 26, 1874.

DUNBAR, Charles Franklin, 1830-

Born in Abington, Mass., 1830; educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy and Harvard; received the degree of A.B. in 1851; studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Hoar, Gray & Bangs;

editorial writer and joint proprietor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*; sole Editor of the *Advertiser* from 1862 until 1869; has been Trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy and President of the Board; was also President of the American Economic Association; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

CHARLES FRANKLIN DUNBAR, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, was noted as an editorial writer of ability and strength as well as a profound economist and skilful instructor. He was born in Abington, Massachusetts, July 28, 1830, son of Asaph and Nancy



CHAS. F. DUNBAR

(Ford) Dunbar. On the paternal side he is descended from Robert Dunbar of Hingham, Massachusetts, who is believed to have been one of the Scotch prisoners of war sent to Massachusetts in 1650. The years 1844-1847 were spent at Phillips-Exeter Academy and the next four years were spent at Harvard, where he graduated in 1851. After working several years in a counting-room and in mercantile business, Mr. Dunbar took up the study of law for a few months at the Harvard Law School and afterwards in the office of Hoar, Gray and Bangs, Boston. In 1858 he became editorial writer and joint proprietor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and in 1862 took up the position of sole Editor, continuing in these duties until his retirement from impaired health in 1869. The next two years were spent in residence and travel abroad. In 1871, he

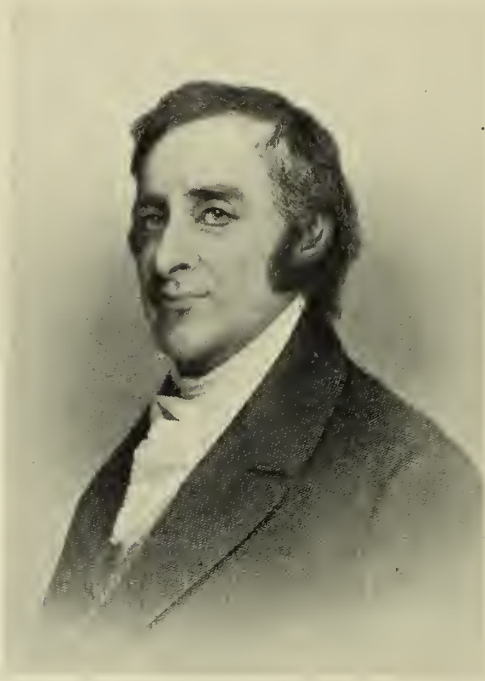
was appointed Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, which position he still holds, and from 1886 to 1896 was Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, established by the University in the former year. From 1876 to 1882 he was also Dean of Harvard College, and from 1890 to 1895 was Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Professor Dunbar is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; was Trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy from 1885 to 1898, serving as President of the Board during the last five years of membership, and in 1892-93 was President of the American Economic Association. Previous to the war he was a Whig, but from 1860 to 1884 connected himself with the Republican party, joining the Independents however in the latter year. He married November 30, 1853, Julia R. Copeland, daughter of Hon. B. F. Copeland of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and had five children: namely—Julia C., who died in infancy; Franklin Asaph, who graduated at Harvard in 1878, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883; George Bradford, who graduated at Harvard in 1882; Anna Lowell who married L. M. Greeley, also a Harvard graduate, of the Class of 1880; and William Harrison who graduated at Harvard in 1882 and at the Law School in 1886. It is interesting to note that the three sons have followed the footsteps of their father in claiming Harvard as their *Alma Mater*.

DEXTER, Samuel, 1726-1810.

Born in Dedham, Mass., 1726; was trained for mercantile life and acquired a fortune as a merchant in Boston; served on the Colonial Governor's Council, and later as one of the Supreme Executive Council of the State; bequeathed \$5000 to Harvard; died in Mendon, Mass., 1810.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1726, son of Rev. Samuel Dexter, a Harvard graduate in the Class of 1720. His early training was for a mercantile career, which he pursued in Boston with such success that before reaching the age of fifty he had accumulated a handsome fortune. He was active in public life before, during and after the Revolution, and served as one of the Council of the Colonial Governor, also during several years between 1765-1775 on important committees of both the House and the Council. After the Revolution he served several terms as a member of the Supreme

Executive Council of the State. Mr. Dexter devoted much of his time to historical studies, and in his later years, after retirement from public life, to religious investigations. At his death which took



SAMUEL DEXTER

place in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1810, he bequeathed \$5000 to Harvard for the encouragement of Biblical criticism. Among his other legacies was one of \$40 to a clergyman, on condition that the said minister should preach a funeral sermon in his memory without making mention of his name.

EMERTON, EPHRAIM, 1851-

Born in Salem, Mass., 1851; educated at public schools before entering Harvard; received degree of A.B. at Harvard in 1871; studied at the Boston University Law School and in Germany, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at Leipsic in 1877; Instructor in History and German at Harvard, 1876-1878; Instructor in History, 1878-1882; Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Harvard Divinity School from 1882 to date; has served on School Committee of Cambridge; is a member of the American Historical Association, American Society of Church History, Massachusetts Reform Club, American Dialect Society.

EPHRAIM EMERTON, Ph.D., who has been Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History, at the Harvard Divinity School since 1882, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 18, 1851. His par-

ents were James and Martha Moseley (West) Emerton. The father, who was born October 14, 1817 and lived until 1892, was descended from James, born in 1789, the son of Jeremiah, born in 1753, the son of John, born in 1714. Martha Emerton was born in 1821 and is still living. She was the daughter of Thomas, born in 1777, the son of Benjamin, born in 1739, the son of John, born in 1705-6. Ephraim Emerton attended the dame school, conducted by the Misses Pierce, from 1856 to 1860, the Phillips Grammar School from 1860 to 1863 and the Salem High School from the latter date until 1867. Then entering College he graduated in 1871. The year following he served his apprenticeship as a reporter for the Boston Daily Advertiser. The months between October 1872 and January 1873 were spent at the Boston University Law School. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Emerton started on a tour abroad and spent one year of travel and two years in study in Germany. After he had returned to America to become Instructor in History and German at Harvard, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipsic



EPHRAIM EMERTON

(1877). Promoted to the position of Instructor in History in 1878 Mr. Emerton conducted those duties until 1882 when he assumed his present position. He has served for two years as a member

of the School Committee of Cambridge, besides being a member of the American Historical Association and the American Dialect Society. He has illustrated his interest in other public matters by becoming a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club and the American Society of Church History. His College position has also led him to membership in the New England History Teachers' Association, and the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. He has published: *An Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages; Mediæval Europe; Life of Erasmus*, in the "Heroes of the Reformation" series (soon to appear). He married April 18, 1877, Sibyl Marean Clark, and has one child: Clara Browning Emerton, born September 25, 1881.

EVERETT, Charles Carroll, 1829-

Born in Brunswick, Me., 1829; graduated at Bowdoin, 1850; studied abroad and at the Harvard Divinity School, where he graduated in 1859; was Instructor and later Professor of Modern Languages and Librarian at Bowdoin; Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church, Bangor, Maine; Professor of Theology and Dean of the Theological School at Harvard; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Oriental Society and Massachusetts Colonial Society; author of *Science of Thought; Science of Knowledge; Poetry, Comedy and Duty; The Gospel of Paul; Ethics for Young People; Religions before Christianity*; received degree of D.D. from Bowdoin and Harvard and the degree of LL.D. at Bowdoin.

CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT, S.T.D., LL.D., who has been Professor of Theology at Harvard since 1869 and Dean of the Harvard Divinity School since 1878, was born in Brunswick, Maine, 1829. His mother, Joanna Batchelder Prince, was one of the two women who assembled the first Sunday School in New England. His father, Ebenezer Everett, a prominent lawyer, was the son of the clergyman who was settled over the first religious society of Dorchester, Massachusetts. It may also be added as a matter of interest that the grandfather of Professor Everett's mother was famous in his day as the "blind preacher." Charles Carroll Everett received his boyhood education at the private schools at Brunswick and then entered Bowdoin where he graduated in 1850. He studied a year in Germany and afterwards studied medicine for a year with a physician and in the "Medical School of Maine." From 1853 to 1857 he was Instructor and later Professor of Modern Languages

as well as Librarian at Bowdoin. Then deciding to enter the ministry he took up his studies at the Harvard Divinity School where he graduated in 1859. Immediately afterwards he became the Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church at Bangor, Maine, and there served for ten years, leaving that position to become Professor of Theology at Harvard. Professor Everett is a member of the Massachusetts Colonial Society, The American Oriental Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has written numerous works of value and interest, including: *Science of Thought; Fichte's*



C. C. EVERETT

Science of Knowledge; Poetry, Comedy and Duty; The Gospel of Paul; Ethics for Young People and Religions Before Christianity, the latter being a manual for Sunday Schools. He is the chairman of the Editorial Board of *The New World*. Bowdoin has honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws and Harvard has also given him a Doctor of Divinity. In 1859 he married Sarah Octavia Dwinel, and has one child: Mildred Everett.

FILLEBROWN, Thomas, 1836-

Born in Winthrop, Maine, 1836; educated at Towle Academy, Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Harvard Dental School and the Medical School of Maine; has been

Alderman of the City of Lewiston, Teacher of Higher Mathematics at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; Lecturer at the Portland School of Medical Instruction; Professor of Operative Dentistry at Harvard; Professor of Operative and Oral Surgery at Harvard; member of the Maine Medical and Dental Societies, Massachusetts Dental and Medical Societies, American Dental Association and the American Academy of Dental Science, etc.

THOMAS FILLEBROWN, M.D., D.M.D., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral Surgery at Harvard, is the son of James Bowdoin and Almira (Butler) Fillebrown, and was born in



THOMAS FILLEBROWN

Winthrop, Maine, January 13, 1836. His father, who was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cheever) Fillebrown, traces his descent through John of the third generation and John of the second generation and Thomas of the first generation back to British ancestry, Thomas Fillebrown of the first generation, who died in Cambridge March 31, 1714, having been born in England. The present Thomas Fillebrown was educated at the public schools and at Towle Academy, at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, where he graduated in 1859, at the Harvard Dental School and at the Medical School of Maine. He has been practising dentistry and oral surgery from 1861 to date. In 1858 and 1859 he was a teacher of higher mathematics at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and from 1879 to 1883 was Lecturer on dental

subjects at the Portland School of Medical Instruction. In 1883 he was appointed Professor of Operative Dentistry at Harvard and fourteen years later was made Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral Surgery. Dr. Fillebrown holds membership in the state dental and medical societies of Maine and Massachusetts, in the American Academy of Dental Science and in the American Dental Association. In 1874-75 he was an Alderman of the city of Lewiston, Maine. He married, September 1861, Helen O. Dalton of Kents Hill, Maine, and had five children: Harrietté Anna, Charles Dalton, Edith Little, Winthrop and Helen Thomas Fillebrown.

FISHER, Theodore Willis, 1837-

Born in Westboro, Mass., 1837; educated at Williston Seminary, Phillips-Andover Academy and Harvard; has been Resident Physician at Deer Island, Examining Physician to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, Boston; Assistant, and afterwards Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital; Lecturer on Mental Diseases at Harvard; served in the Civil War as Surgeon of Volunteers; is a member of various medical societies and has been prominent as an expert in important insane cases.

THEODORE WILLIS FISHER, M.D., Lecturer on Mental Diseases at Harvard, the son of Milton and Eleanor (Metcalf) Fisher, was born in Westboro', Massachusetts, May 29, 1837. On his father's side he is descended from Thomas Fisher, who came to this country from Winston, England, to Dedham in 1634. On his mother's side he is descended from Rev. Leonard Metcalf, an English Rector of the sixteenth century. Theodore W. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Medway, Massachusetts, at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at the Phillips-Andover Academy. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Harvard in 1861 and before graduating had been a student at the Boston Lunatic Hospital. In this Hospital from 1863 to 1870 he served as Assistant, and from 1880 to 1895 as Superintendent. For some time after graduating he was Resident Physician at Deer Island. In 1867 and again in 1890 he visited Europe and made a study of the foreign hospitals for the insane, and this information combined with the further knowledge possessed by Dr. Fisher led to his being called upon to plan the New City Hospital at Winthrop, afterwards, Danvers Insane Hospital and the new Boston Insane Hospital at Austin and Pierce Farms. He is also often summoned

as an expert in important insane cases, and has written many papers besides one book on the question of insanity. He was Reporter on Medical Progress for Boston Medical Journal for ten years.



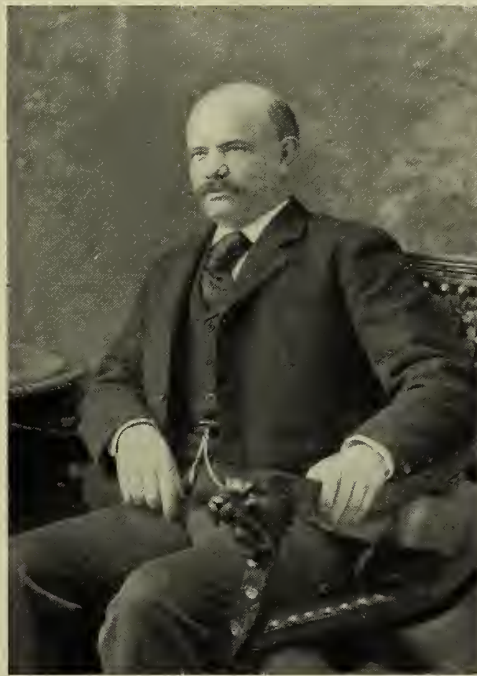
THEO. W. FISHER

In the years 1862 and 1863 he served as Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. From 1870 to 1880 he was Examining Physician to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, Boston, also having an office in the city for private practice. From 1884 to date has been Lecturer on Mental Diseases at Harvard. Dr. Fisher is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, Councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, has been President of the New England Psychological Society and the Boston Medical Psychological Society, and member of the Harvard Medical Association. He was also a member of the International Medical Congresses at Washington, 1887, and Berlin, 1890. He married in 1858, Caroline Brown of Medway, who died in 1860, and in 1873 married Ella Gertrude Richardson of Boston. He has five children: Willis Richardson, Edward Metcalf, Gertrude, Florence and Margery Fisher. Willis R. Fisher will graduate from Harvard in 1899. Edward M. Fisher is in business in Boston. Since 1895 Dr. Fisher and family have lived at 39 Newbury Street, Boston, where he has his office.

FITZ, Reginald Heber, 1843-

Born in Chelsea, 1843; educated at the Chauncey Hall School, at Harvard and the Harvard Medical School; studied abroad for two years; has been Instructor in the Harvard Medical School; Assistant Professor and Professor of Pathological Anatomy; has served as one of the physicians to the Boston Dispensary, and is one of the Visiting Physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

REGINALD HEBER FITZ, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice at Harvard, the son of Albert Fitz, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, May 5, 1843. During his youth he attended the Chauncey Hall School in Boston and then entered Harvard where he graduated in 1864. Four years later he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same University. The next two years were spent in study abroad, and on his return he was appointed Instructor in Pathological Anatomy in the Harvard Medical School. While serving in this position he continued his practice in Boston, and was one of the physicians of the Boston Dispensary. In 1873 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathological Anatomy, and in 1878 was



REGINALD H. FITZ

made Professor in this subject. In the following year his title was changed to that of Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy. In 1887 he was appointed one of the Visiting Physicians to the

Massachusetts General Hospital having been Pathologist to this institution during the previous sixteen years. In 1892 Dr. Fitz was appointed Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Fitz is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of several Medical Societies and has made numerous contributions to medical literature.

FRANCKE, Kuno, 1855-

Born in Kiel, Germany, 1855; educated at the Gymnasium of Kiel, the Universities of Kiel, Berlin, Jena and Munich; connected with Harvard since 1884, and at present Professor of German Literature; member of the American Historical Association and of the Modern Language Association of America.

KUNO FRANCKE, Ph.D., Professor of German Literature at Harvard, was born in Kiel, Germany, September 27, 1855, his father being Judge August Wilhelm Francke and his mother Marie



KUNO FRANCKE

Jensen. His early education was obtained at the Gymnasium of Kiel, and his collegiate education at the Universities of Kiel, Berlin, Jena and Munich. At the latter institution he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1878. From 1880 to 1882 he was *Gymnasiallehrer* at Kiel, from 1882 to 1884 *Mitarbeiter* at the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*,

Berlin. In 1884 he was appointed Instructor in German Literature at Harvard, and that position he held until 1887, when he was promoted to the Assistant Professorship. In 1896 he was made full Professor. He has published the following works: *Zur Geschichte der Schulpoesie des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts*; *De Hymni in Cererem Homerici Compositione, Dictione, Ætate*; *Libelli de Lite Imperatorum et Pontificum*; *Social Forces in German Literature*; *Glimpses of Modern German Culture*. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the Modern Language Association of America. On June 27, 1889, Professor Francke married Katherine Gilbert. They have three children: Marie, Gilbert and Hugo Francke.

GREEN, John Orne, 1841-

Born in Lowell, Mass., 1841; educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy and at Harvard; has been Surgical House Officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital; connected with the Harvard Medical School since 1869 and in practice in Boston since 1868. He is a member of various medical and social societies.

JOHN ORNE GREEN, M.D., Clinical Professor of Otology at Harvard, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 7, 1841, is the son of John Orne (A.B. Harvard, 1817, M.D. Harvard, 1822) and Jane (McBurney) Green. His grandfather was the Rev. Aaron Green of Malden and Andover, Massachusetts, who graduated at Harvard in 1789 and he is descended from James Green of Charlestown, Thomas Green of Malden, John Orne of Salem and John Pickering of Salem. His mother was from Newtownards, Ireland, being the daughter of William McBurney and Mary Patterson. After attending the Lowell public schools and Phillips-Exeter Academy, Mr. Green entered Harvard, and there received in 1863 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1866 the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. His training for active life was obtained as Surgical House Officer in the Massachusetts General Hospital and by two years' study in Berlin, Vienna, Wurzburg and Paris. Since 1868 he has been in active practice in Boston. Since 1869 he has been connected with the Harvard Medical School as University Lecturer on Otology, Special Instructor and Clinical Professor of Otology, which latter position he now holds. He is also Aural Surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Green was formerly President of the American Otological Society. He also holds membership in the Boston Society of Medical Science, Boston Society of Medical Improvement and in well-known



J. ORNE GREEN

social organizations, the Union Club and the Boston Athletic Association. He is the author of many monographs on subjects connected with his profession and of several translations from the German.

HALL, Edwin Herbert, 1855-

Born in Gorham, Me., 1855; educated at Gorham Seminary, at Bowdoin College and at Johns Hopkins; has been Principal of Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me., of the High School, Brunswick, Me., has been Instructor in Physics at Harvard, Assistant Professor and Professor.

EDWIN HERBERT HALL, LL.D., Professor of Physics at Harvard, was born in Gorham, Maine, November 7, 1855. His father was Joshua Emery Hall, his mother Lucy Ann Hilborn. On the father's side he is descended from John Hall who came to this country from England early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Dover, New Hampshire, from Anthony Emery, who came from England, landing in Boston, June 3, 1635, and

Kenelm Winslow, who emigrated to this country probably in 1629. On the mother's side he is descended from Robert Hilborn, who came to Maine from one of the Middle Atlantic Colonies about 1775, and probably from Nicholas Noyes, who came to Newburyport about 1635. After Edwin H. Hall had received the usual district school training and had passed through the Gorham Seminary he entered Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1875. From 1877 to 1881 he was a student at the Johns Hopkins University and there in 1880 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Before this last course of study he had acted as Principal of Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine, 1875-76, and at the High School, Brunswick, Maine, 1876-77. After leaving Johns Hopkins he came to Harvard immediately as Instructor in Physics; in 1888 he was made Assistant Professor and in 1895, Professor. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, and a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of *Elementary Lessons in Physics* and one of the authors of Hall and



EDWIN H. HALL

Bergen's Text-book of Physics. He married August 31, 1882, Caroline Eliza Bottum of New Haven, Vermont, and has two children: Constance Huntington and Frederic Hilborn Hall.

GARRETT, Alfred Cope, 1867-

Born in Germantown, Pa., 1867; educated at private schools in Pennsylvania and in London, Eng., and in Switzerland, at Haverford College, at Harvard and at the Harvard Graduate School; was in the lumber business for a year; afterwards Instructor in Anglo-Saxon at Harvard; Instructor in English at Harvard; member of the Modern Language Association of America.

ALFRED COPE GARRETT, Ph.D., Instructor in English at Harvard, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1867. He is of American Quaker ancestry for five or



ALFRED C. GARRETT

six generations back on both sides of the family; his father's name is Philip Cresson Garrett; his mother's was Elizabeth Waln Cope. After receiving his early education at a private (sectarian) school in Germantown, at a private school in London, England, (1878-79) and for a few months at a school in Switzerland, he entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1887. Two years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard, and in 1892 was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy after study in the Harvard Graduate School. The year 1887-88 he spent in the lumber business in Philadelphia. In 1892 he was appointed Instructor in Anglo-Saxon at the Harvard Summer School and in the fall of that year

assumed the duties of Assistant in Anglo-Saxon at the College. The next year he was made Instructor in English and has continued in that position to the present time, with the exception of one year, 1894-95, spent in Philadelphia, studying and delivering University Extension lectures. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Cambridge Folk Lore Club, of the Modern Language Association of America, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Haverford College Chapter. He married June 18, 1896, Miss Eleanor Evans of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

HANCOCK, John, 1703-1744.

Born in Lexington, Mass., 1703; graduated at Harvard, 1719; entered the ministry and was ordained at Braintree, Mass., 1726, retaining the Pastorate there for the rest of his life; was Librarian at Harvard, 1723-1726; died in Braintree, 1744.

JOHAN HANCOCK, A.M., Librarian of Harvard, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1703. He was the son of a clergyman of the same name who graduated at Harvard in 1689, and was Pastor of a Congregational Church in Lexington for fifty-five years. The son was also educated at Harvard, graduating in 1719, and studied theology. In 1723 he was appointed College Librarian, holding that office until 1726, in which year he was installed Pastor of the church in that part of Braintree now included with the City of Quincy, Massachusetts, and labored there for the rest of his life. His death occurred May 7, 1744. Rev. John Hancock is known to posterity as an able preacher and a useful citizen, but is more especially distinguished as the father of the Revolutionary Patriot who bore his name, and the first Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution.

HAGEN, Hermann August, 1817-1893.

Born in Königsberg, Prussia, 1817; educated at the Gymnasium and University of his native city; received Medical degree from the latter in 1840; was a student at other educational centres, making a special study of entomology; practised medicine in Königsberg, where he became first assistant at the Surgical Hospital, and was Vice-President of the City Council; came to the United States as Assistant in Entomology at Harvard; was chosen Professor there in 1870, occupying this chair for the rest of his life; was a member of various learned bodies, and the author of about four hundred scientific articles; died, 1893.

HERMANN AUGUST HAGEN, M.D., Ph.D., S.D., Professor of Entomology at Harvard, was born in Königsberg, Prussia, May 30, 1817.

After graduating from the Gymnasium of his native city he was a student and received in 1840 his Medical degree at the Königsberg University, with which his ancestors were connected for two



HERMANN A. HAGEN

hundred and fifty years. He subsequently spent some time in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and other educational centres of Europe, making a special study of entomology, and in 1843 he engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of his birth, later becoming First Assistant at the Surgical Hospital, and from 1863 to 1867 was Vice-President of the City Council, and a member of the School Board. At the invitation of Professor Louis Agassiz he became Assistant Professor of Entomology at Harvard, and succeeding to the full Professorship of that science in 1870, continued as such for the rest of his life, which terminated in 1893. Professor Hagen was made an honorary Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Königsberg in 1863, and received from Harvard the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1887. He was a fellow of the American Academy, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of a number of other learned bodies. His *Bibliotheca Entomologica* was published at Leipsic in 1862, and his other contributions to scientific literature comprise about four hundred articles.

GROSS, Charles, 1857-

Born in Troy, N. Y., 1857; graduated at Williams College, at the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin, Leipsic, Munich and Paris; has been Teacher in Troy Academy; Instructor in History at Harvard and Assistant Professor of History at Harvard; corresponding member of Royal Historical Society of England, the Göttingen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, and honorary member of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society and of the Hansischer Geschichtsverein.

CHARLES GROSS, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in History at Harvard, the son of Louis and Lottie (Woolf) Gross, was born in Troy, New York, February 10, 1857. His parents were born in Germany. After receiving an education at the public schools of Troy Mr. Gross entered Williams, where he graduated in 1878. After a year as Teacher at the Troy Academy, four years were spent abroad at the Universities of Göttingen, Berlin, Leipsic, Munich and Paris. At Göttingen in 1883 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1884 to 1888 Dr. Gross was engaged in private historical investigations in England, but in the last-named year he was appointed Instructor



CHAS. GROSS

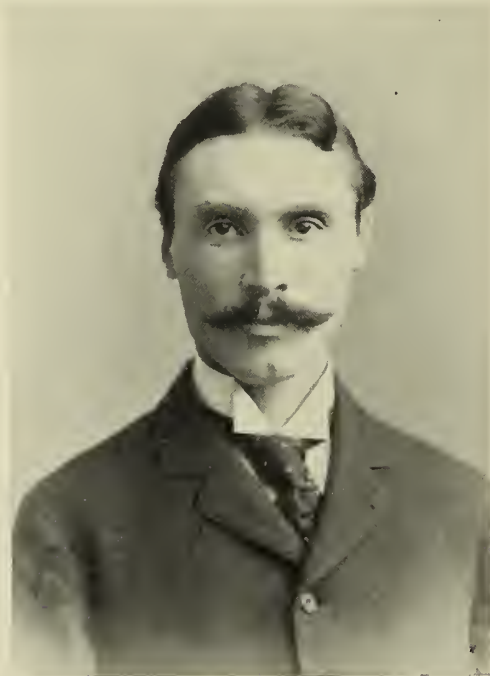
in History at Harvard. In 1892 he was made Assistant Professor of the same study in the College. Besides being an honorary member of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society and the Hansischer

Geschichtsverein, he is also corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of England and the Göttingen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Among the principal works written by Professor Gross are: *Gilda Mercatoria*; *The Exchequer of the Jews of England in the Middle Ages*; *The Gild Merchant*, 2 volumes; *Select Cases from the Coroner's Rolls*; *A Bibliography of British Municipal History*. He married July 15, 1889, Annie Smith.

GULICK, Charles Burton, 1868-

Born in Jersey City, N. J., 1868; educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and at Harvard; Instructor in Greek at Harvard.

CHARLES BURTON GULICK, Ph.D., Instructor in Greek at Harvard, who was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, September 30, 1868, is the



CHARLES BURTON GULICK

son of Horace and Anna Louise (Sillcocks) Gulick. He is descended from Jochem Gulick who came from Holland in 1653, obtaining land in Long Island, New York. The family removed to New Jersey early in the last century and there are numerous branches there. Mr. Gulick's mother belonged to a family of English origin, her mother was also related to the Connecticut Hulls and connected with Commodore Hull. As a boy Mr.

Gulick attended the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and Adelphi Academy (now Adelphi College) in that city. He entered Harvard in 1887 and at first took up a general course of study, but afterwards specialized in the classics. In 1890 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1891 the degree of Master of Arts, with highest honors in classics, and in 1894 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The year 1894-95 was spent in travel and study in Germany, Italy and Greece. Previous to this he had served a year as Instructor in Greek at Harvard and again in 1895 he returned to the same position. He is a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and of the Administrative Board of the College. He married, September 9, 1896, Anne Hathaway Swift of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has one daughter. He has published various reviews and articles in the *Classical Review* and in the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, and is a member of the American Philological Association.

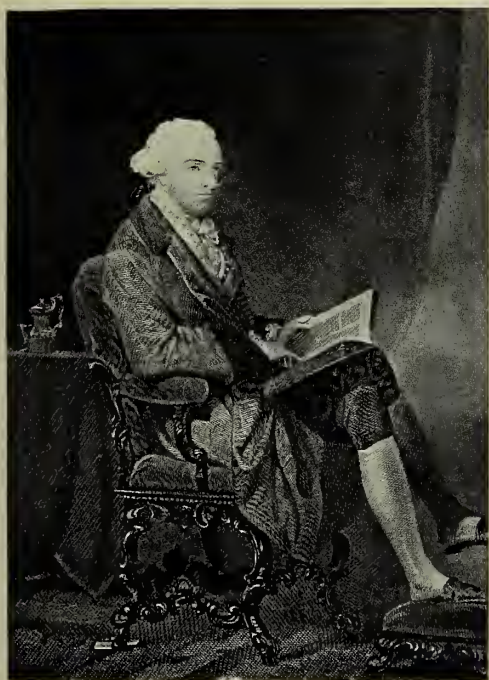
HANCOCK, John, 1737-1793.

Born in Quincy, Mass., 1737; graduated at Harvard, 1754; succeeded to a large mercantile business and became a prosperous merchant; began his public services as member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1766; was President of the Provincial and Continental Congresses; served as a Major-General during the Revolutionary War; member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, 1780; first Governor of that state under the Constitution; was a benefactor of Harvard and its Treasurer, 1773-1777; died, 1793.

JOHAN HANCOCK, LL.D., first Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Treasurer of Harvard, was born in Quincy, January 12, 1737. His father, the Rev. John Hancock, a settled minister in Quincy and at one time Librarian of Harvard, died in 1744, leaving the son to the care of an uncle, Thomas Hancock a Boston merchant, who adopted him and made him his heir. John Hancock was graduated a Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1754, receiving his Master's degree in course. He subsequently succeeded to his uncle's business together with a large fortune and became a successful merchant. Among the many acts of oppression imposed upon the citizens of Boston by the Crown officers was the confiscation of one of Hancock's vessels for an alleged violation of the trade regulations, and he stubbornly resisted this as well as all other injustices heaped upon the Colonists. His public services prior to and during the

struggle for independence, together with his political career under the constitution which he helped to frame, are too prominently emphasized in history to need repetition beyond the following simple statements in chronological order of the different offices to which he was elected. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1766, member of a committee to demand of Governor Hutchinson the withdrawal of British troops from Boston in 1770 after the Boston Massacre; member of the Provincial Congress in 1774 afterward becoming its President; delegate to the Con-

both honored him with the degree of Master of Arts in 1769. From Brown he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1788 and he was a fellow of the American Academy of Science. Governor Hancock's generosity was only exceeded by his patriotism; and his sincere devotion to his country's welfare was forcibly declared during a discussion as to the absolute necessity of compelling the British to evacuate Boston, in which he said: "Burn Boston, and make John Hancock a beggar, if the public good requires it."



JOHN HANCOCK

tinental Congress from 1775 to 1780 and President of that body from May 1775 till October 1777, in which capacity his signature alone was affixed to the first copy of the Declaration of Independence; Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia in 1776 and commanded in the expedition against Rhode Island in 1778; member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1780; Governor from 1780 to 1785; again a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1787, and being once more elected Governor, held office until his death, which occurred October 8, 1793. He was a liberal benefactor of Harvard, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1792, and he served as its Treasurer from 1773 to 1777. Princeton and Yale

HANCOCK, Thomas, 1702-1764.

Born in Lexington, Mass., 1702; rose from a small bookseller to a wealthy merchant; was a generous contributor to educational, religious and benevolent works; founded a Professorship at Harvard; died, 1764.

THOMAS HANCOCK, an uncle of the Revolutionary patriot, John Hancock, and Benefactor of Harvard, was a son of the first Rev. John Hancock, for over fifty years a settled minister in Lexington. His birth took place in that town in 1702, and beginning his business life as a retail book-dealer of limited means he advanced to a prominent position among the Boston merchants of his day. He died August 1, 1764, leaving no children of his own, and the greater part of his fortune was inherited by his nephew, whom he had adopted and educated. Besides a gift of £1000 to be used in religious work among the Indians, he donated the sum of £600 for the erection of an insane asylum in Boston, and founded a Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages at Harvard, bequeathing £1000 for that purpose.

HARRIS, Thaddeus Mason, 1768-1842.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., 1768; graduated from Harvard, 1787; was Librarian there 1791-1793 when he became Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Dorchester, Mass., remaining there for the rest of his life; favored Freemasonry; published a number of interesting works; died in Dorchester, 1842.

THADDEUS MASON HARRIS, S.T.D., Librarian of Harvard, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 7, 1768. He was of English origin and a descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Harris of Devonshire. Left without support at an early age, his father having died

while serving in the Revolutionary Army, he worked upon a farm and attended school when opportunity permitted. His College preparations were directed by Dr. Morse, an alleged Tory, and he took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1787. An attack of small-pox was responsible for his losing the position of Private Secretary to General Washington. While pursuing his theological studies he acted as Librarian at Harvard, and in 1793 he entered upon his first and only Pastorate, that of the First Unitarian Church, Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he labored diligently for nearly fifty years, or until within three years prior to his death, which occurred in that town, April 3, 1842. Dr. Harris received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in course, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1813. He was a fellow of the American Academy, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Society of Archæology at Athens. His published works are: Discourses in Favor of Freemasonry; Journal of a Tour of the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains; A Natural History of the Bible; Memorials of the First Church at Dorchester; and Biographical Memoirs of James Ogelthorpe.

HARRINGTON, Charles, 1856-

Born in Salem, Mass., 1856; educated at the Phillips Grammar School, Salem High School, Bowdoin College, Harvard College, Harvard Medical School, Universities of Leipzig, Strassburg and Munich; was Assistant in Chemistry at the Harvard Medical School, afterwards Instructor in Hygiene, later Instructor in Materia Medica and Hygiene and now is Assistant Professor of Hygiene; has served as Chemist to the State Board of Health and Inspector of Milk to the City of Boston; is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Society for the Medical Sciences, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society and other organizations.

CHARLES HARRINGTON, M.D., Assistant Professor of Hygiene at Harvard, the son of George Harrington and Delphine Rose Eugenie (Saudray) Harrington, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 29, 1856. His mother, who was born in Havre-de-Grâce, was the daughter of Jean Marie Saudray, an officer in Napoleon's army. His father was descended from Robert Harrington, who settled in Watertown in 1642. The son of this Robert Harrington was Edward, born in 1668, whose son was Nathaniel born in 1706 and graduated at Harvard in 1728. Nathaniel's son was Charles born in

1759, and his son, Jonas, born in 1792 was the grandfather of the present Charles Harrington. After passing through private schools, the Phillips Grammar School of Salem, the Salem High School, Mr. Harrington entered Bowdoin in the Class of 1877. One year later he entered Harvard and from the latter College received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. Three years later at the Harvard Medical School he was given the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having spent one year of the time as Interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital. A



CHARLES HARRINGTON

winter semester at the University of Leipzig, a summer semester at the University of Strassburg and a winter semester at the University of Munich completed his education. In 1883 he was appointed Assistant in Chemistry at the Harvard Medical School, the next year he was made Instructor in Hygiene, in 1887 was made Instructor of Materia Medica and Hygiene, and in June 1898 was appointed Assistant Professor of Hygiene. He served the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1883 to 1892 as Chemist to the State Board of Health. Since 1889 has been Inspector of Milk for the City of Boston. Dr. Harrington belongs to numerous societies, to the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for the Medical Sciences, and the Mas-

sachusetts Medico Legal Society. Besides this he is a member of the St. Botolph, Naturalists, and Papyrus Clubs of Boston. Of the latter club he served as Secretary in 1897 and President in 1898. A Republican in politics up to 1884, he then became a Democrat and in 1896 classed himself among the gold Democrats. Dr. Harrington married February 25, 1884, Martha Josephine Jones, and has had three children: Charles Pratt, Margarita Carrillo and Eugene Saudray Harrington.

HERSEY, Ezekiel, 1709-1770.

Born in Hingham, Mass., 1709; educated at Harvard; studied medicine in Boston, and practised in his native town; endowed an Academy there, and a Professorship at Harvard; died in Hingham, 1770.

EZEKIEL HERSEY, A.M., Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 21, 1709. He was educated at Harvard, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1728, and that of Master of Arts in course, and having pursued the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Dalhoude of Boston, he practised in Hingham for the rest of his life, which terminated December 9, 1770. Besides donating funds for the endowment of an Academy in his native town, he was a benefactor of Harvard to the extent of £2000, half of which was eligible at his death, and the remainder after the death of his widow, the whole to be used in founding a Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery. Abner Hersey, brother of the above, acquired some prominence as a physician in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1722 and died in 1787, but was especially distinguished for having executed a peculiar will, embodying a scheme to perpetuate his estate. He was a unique character, somewhat of a pessimist, showing his utter disregard for the fashion of the day by wearing a coat of tanned calfskin, but like his brother Ezekiel he believed in the promotion of higher education, and he contributed the sum of £500 to Harvard as an addition to the former's gift.

HART, Albert Bushnell, 1854-

Born in Clarksville, Pa., 1854; educated in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and at Harvard; four years in business in Cleveland; afterwards Instructor in History at Harvard, Assistant Professor and later Professor; an Editor of the *American Historical Review*, was member of the Cambridge School Committee, a member of

the Board of Commissioners of the Nautical Training School, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Professor of History at Harvard, the son of Albert Gailard and Mary Crosby (Hornell) Hart, was born in Clarksville, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1854. His father was a descendant of Stephen Hart of Newtowne (Cambridge), Massachusetts, and Farmington, Connecticut. His mother was of Swedish descent. After obtaining an early education at the Humiston's Cleveland Institute and at the West High School of Cleveland, Mr. Hart spent from 1871 to 1875 in



ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

Cleveland in business. He entered Harvard in 1876, where he graduated in 1880. Three years after graduating he was appointed Instructor in History and four years later was made Assistant Professor. In 1897 he was given a full Professorship. Not only has Professor Hart been prominent as a teacher, as one of the Editors of the *American Historical Review* (1895) and as a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but he has also manifested his interest in public matters as a member of the Cambridge School Committee for several years preceding 1895, and since that time has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Nautical Training School of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, the

Papyrus, Cambridge, Examiner, Reform and Schoolmasters' Clubs of Boston, and the Authors' Club of New York, also of the Massachusetts Historical Society and other historical and literary societies. On July 11, 1889, he married Mary Hurd Putnam of Manchester, New Hampshire.

HILL, Henry Barker, 1849-

Born in Waltham, Mass., 1849; educated at the preparatory school of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., at Harvard and in Berlin; has been Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard, Assistant Professor, Professor and Director of the Chemical Laboratory; is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the New York Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences.

HENRY BARKER HILL, A.M., Director of the Chemical Laboratory at Harvard, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, April 27, 1849.



H. B. HILL

His father, Thomas Hill, who graduated at Harvard in 1843, and President of Harvard University, 1862-1863, was the son of Judge Thomas Hill of the Court of Common Pleas, New Jersey, who as a follower of Priestly came to this country in 1793 to seek religious liberty. The mother of Henry B. Hill, who was Anne Foster Bellows, was the daughter of Josiah Bellows of Walpole, New Hampshire, and

the granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Bellows, the founder of that town. Henry entered the preparatory school of Antioch College from the primary school of Waltham and finished preparation for college at Cambridge High School. He graduated at Harvard in 1869, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. The year 1869-70 was spent in Berlin. Then he returned immediately to Harvard to become Assistant in Chemistry. In 1874 he was promoted to the Assistant Professorship, and in 1884 to the full Professorship in Chemistry, which he now holds. He has also been since 1894 director of the Chemical Laboratory. Professor Hill is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the National Academy of Sciences. He married September 2, 1871, Ellen Grace Shepard, and has one son, Edward Burlingame Hill (Harvard 1894).

HOOKER, Samuel, 1632-1697.

Born in England, 1632; educated at Harvard, graduating in 1653; Tutor and Fellow of the College, 1654-1656; installed Pastor at Farmington, Conn., 1661; in 1662 served upon a Committee formulated for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of New Haven and Connecticut.

SAMUEL HOOKER, A.M., Tutor, and Overseer of Harvard, was a son of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Connecticut, and was born in England in 1632. He was graduated at Harvard in 1653, receiving his Master's degree in course, and as he was shortly afterward appointed Tutor and Overseer, it may be inferred that he served in these capacities while pursuing his theological studies. Having been ordained to the ministry he was in 1661, installed Pastor of the Church in Farmington, Connecticut, with the early growth of which colony he must have been actively identified as the records show that in 1662 he was a member of a committee of four appointed to arrange for the annexation of the settlement of New Haven.

HILLS, William Barker, 1850-

Born at Plaistow, N. H., 1850; educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Harvard College and the Harvard Medical School; has been Instructor in Chemistry at Harvard, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Associate Professor of Chemistry, Chemist to the Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, R. I.; is a member of

the American Chemical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medico Legal Society.

WILLIAM BARKER HILLS, M.D., Associate Professor of Chemistry at Harvard, who was born at Plaistow, New Hampshire, May 18, 1850, is the son of William Henry and Caroline Piper (Barker) Hills. He is a descendant of Joseph Hills, who came from England to New England (Charlestown) in 1638, and who was a lawyer and a man of affairs exerting much influence in the early days of this country. William B. Hills passed



WILLIAM B. HILLS

through the public schools of his native town and Phillips-Exeter Academy and then entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1871. The next three years were spent at the Harvard Medical School, and immediately after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he was appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the Medical School of Harvard. Ten years he held this position and was then promoted to the Assistant Professorship. In 1889 he was made Associate Professor of Chemistry and still holds this title. He has been Chemist to the Sanitary Protection Association of Newport, Rhode Island, since its organization. Professor Hills is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Chemical Society and several other local societies

and clubs. He married, July 14, 1874, Carrie Morrill Sleeper and has two children: Edward Barker and Bertha Johnson Hills.

JACKSON, Charles, 1775-1855.

Born in Newburyport, Mass., 1775; graduated at Harvard, 1793; admitted to the Bar, 1796; moved to Boston in 1803; associated in practice with Judge Samuel Hubbard; Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1813-1824; member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1820; Chairman of the Commission to Codify the Laws, 1833, arranging the second part of the Revised Statutes; aided in procuring important legislative reforms; Overseer of Harvard, 1816-1825; a Fellow, 1825-1834; died in Boston, 1855.

CHARLES JACKSON, LL.D., Overseer and Fellow of Harvard, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 31, 1775. He was a son of Jonathan Jackson, the Revolutionary statesman, who was at one time Treasurer of Harvard. Charles was graduated with honors from the above named College in 1793, pursued his legal preparations in the office of Chief-Justice Theophilus Parsons, and in 1796 was admitted to the Essex County Bar in the town of his birth. Locating in Boston in 1803 and entering into partnership with Judge Samuel Hubbard, he rapidly advanced to the front rank in his profession and in 1813 was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, retaining his seat upon the Bench until 1824. As a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1820, he took a conspicuous part in the deliberations of that body, and in 1833 he was selected for the Chairmanship of a Commission established for the Codification of the State Laws, arranging while serving in that capacity the second part of the Revised Statutes. Seeing the need of changes in the debt and credit laws he exercised special care to include their revision among the other important legislative reforms which were effected through his instrumentality, and his labors in behalf of just and indiscriminate laws were extremely valuable to the Commonwealth. Besides his Bachelor's degree, Mr. Jackson received from Harvard that of Master of Arts, in course, and was made a Doctor of Laws in 1821. Becoming an Overseer of the College in 1816 he remained upon the Board until 1825 when he joined the Corporation and continued a Fellow for nine years. His death occurred in Boston, December 13, 1855. He was the author of a Treatise on Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions which acquired recognition as an authority on the law of property.

HOWELLS, William Dean, 1837-

Born in Ohio, 1837; reared a printer; educated largely through medium of his early calling; wrote poems when a boy and developed early a taste for literature; famous as editor, critic, author, and the originator of a new school of fiction; Lecturer at Harvard, 1869-1871.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, A.M., Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837. His paternal ancestors were industrious and well-to-do Quakers from Wales. His grandfather was an ardent Methodist,



WILLIAM D. HOWELLS

and his father who was a printer, espoused the doctrine of Swedenborg. Reared in an atmosphere of refinement and endowed with habits of industry, frugality and self-dependence, young Howells grew to manhood in a printing-office and wrote poetry to relieve the monotony of type-setting. Books and an inclination to read were not half so much needed as was time to peruse them, and yet his desire for the cultivation of his mind enabled him to devour much that was pure and helpful in literature, and the young printer, largely self-educated, developed into a brilliant newspaper writer. It was while Consul at Venice under appointment by President Lincoln that he achieved his first literary notice which resulted from the publication in England in

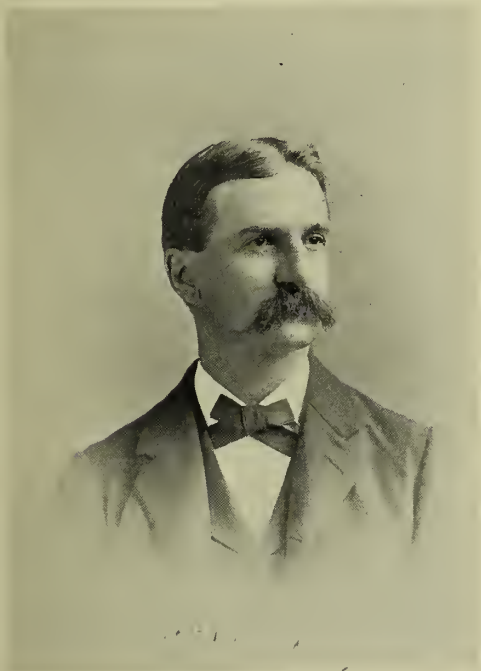
book form of a series of papers entitled *Venetian Life*. Upon his return to the United States he became an editorial writer on the *New York Times* and *New York Tribune*. In 1866 he accepted the Assistant Editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*, becoming its Editor in 1872, and retaining that post some nine years. While holding the last named position he was a conspicuous figure in the literary gatherings in Boston and Cambridge, frequently visiting Longfellow in his study, and with his clear knowledge of Italian aiding the poet with his translation of Dante. In 1886 he concluded an arrangement with the Harpers whereby he began the supervision in the monthly magazine of the Editor's Study, a new department. Mr. Howells was made a Master of Arts by Harvard in 1867 and by Yale in 1881. His lectures at Harvard were delivered from 1869 to 1871. Mr. Howells has accomplished a vast amount of work including poems, critical essays, biographies, novels, miscellaneous sketches, plays, etc. Among his best known works are: *A Chance Acquaintance*; *A Counterfeit Presentment*; *The Lady of the Aroostook*; *The Undiscovered Country*; *A Modern Instance*; *The Rise of Silas Lapham*; and *the Minister's Charge*. His works are popular as well as numerous, and he is the founder of a school of fiction known as the realistic.

JACKSON, Charles Loring, 1847-

Born in Boston, 1847; educated at Miss Morse's, Mr. T. R. Sullivan's and Mr. E. S. Dixwell's private schools in Boston, and Harvard, and at Heidelberg and Berlin; has been Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard, Assistant Professor and Professor; is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

CHARLES LORING JACKSON, A.M., Professor in Chemistry at Harvard, was born in Boston, April 4, 1847. His father, Patrick Tracy Jackson, was the son of that Patrick Tracy Jackson who founded the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. His mother, Susan Mary Loring, was the daughter of Charles Greely Loring, an eminent lawyer of New England. After passing through the private schools of Miss Morse, Mr. T. R. Sullivan and Mr. E. S. Dixwell in Boston, Mr. Jackson entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1867, receiving later on in due course his degree of Master of Arts. His education was rounded out by service as an Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory at Harvard, by one semester in Heidelberg in 1873 under

Bunsen, and one and one-half semesters in Berlin, 1874-75, under A. W. Hofmann. From 1867 to 1871 he served as Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard and from 1871 to 1881 he was Assistant Professor. In the last-named year he was made a full Professor and holds that position to date. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which organization for three years he was Corresponding Secretary, and of the German and American Chemical Soci-



CHARLES LORING JACKSON

eties and is also honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Most of his published researches have been in the field of organic chemistry.

JACKSON, Jonathan, 1743-1810.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1743; graduated at Harvard, 1761; a successful merchant in Newburyport, Mass.; member of the Provincial Congress 1775, of the General Court 1777, Federal Congress 1782, and State Senate 1789; U. S. Marshal, 1789-1791; State Treasurer, 1802-1806; Treasurer of Harvard, 1807-1810; died in Boston, 1810.

JONATHAN JACKSON, A.M., Treasurer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 4, 1743. He was a graduate of Harvard, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1761 and that of

Master of Arts in course, and turning his attention to mercantile pursuits settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he became a prosperous merchant. During the period of exciting political agitation anterior to the American Revolution, he championed the Colonial cause with so much zeal and efficacy as to become a recognized leader among the local patriots, by whom he was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1775. He subsequently took a prominent part in the affairs of government both provincial and federal, serving as a Representative to the State Legislative body in 1777, was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782, and a State Senator in 1789. Appointed United States Marshal in the latter year he held that office until 1791, and in the following year he was elected State Treasurer, continuing in that capacity until 1786. For some time he held the Presidency of the State Bank. In 1807 he became officially connected with Harvard as its Treasurer, and guarded the financial interests of the College until his death, which occurred in Boston, March 5, 1810. Mr. Jackson was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the author of: *Thoughts upon the Political Situation of the United States.*

JAGGAR, Thomas Augustus, Jr., 1871-

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1871; educated in Cincinnati, O., in Montreux, Switzerland, in Philadelphia, at Harvard and at the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg; engaged in office and field work of the United States Survey of Yellowstone Park and of the Black Hills; has been Assistant in Petrography at Harvard and Instructor in Geology; has published numerous scientific papers.

THOMAS AUGUSTUS JAGGAR, Jr., Ph.D., Instructor in Geology at Harvard, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1871. His father is the Right Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio, while his great-grandfather, Jehiel Jaggar, was a well known New York merchant, who traced his line back to Jeremiah Jaggar of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1634, one of the founders of Stamford, Connecticut, 1640. The mother of Thomas A. Jaggar, Jr., was Anna Louisa Lawrence, the daughter of Hon. John W. Lawrence, of Flushing, Long Island. After passing his early years in the public and private schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, Arthur's School at Montreux, Switzerland, and at the Delancey School, Philadelphia, Mr. Jaggar entered Harvard where he received

the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893, of Master of Arts in 1894 and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. In 1895 he pursued his studies at the University of Munich and in 1896 at the University of



T. A. JAGGAR, JR.

Heidelberg. He was made Assistant in Petrography in 1894 at Harvard, and one year later was given the position which he now holds, that of Instructor in Geology. He has also been engaged in field work of the United States Geological Survey of the Yellowstone Park during the summers of 1893 and 1897 under Mr. Arnold Hague, being appointed Field Assistant and later Geologic Assistant in charge of Petrographical work; in 1898 he was appointed to the Mining District of the Black Hills, under Mr. S. F. Emmons, where he was given charge of the aerial mapping of two quadrangles in the vicinity of Deadwood, South Dakota. He is still engaged in this work (1899). He has written the following scientific articles: Studies of Melonites Multiporus, in joint authorship with Dr. Robert Tracy Jackson; A Simple Instrument for Inclining a Preparation in the Microscope; The Pirna and Kirchberg Zones of Contact Metamorphism; On the Geological Work of Vertices and Eddies; Note on Penning's Field Geology; editing of Abstracts of the Geological Conference at Harvard University; Current Studies in Experimental Geology; Some Conditions of Ripple-Mark; Ein Mikrosklerometer zur Hartes-

bestimmung, and the same in English, A Microsclerometer for Determining the Hardness of Minerals; An Occurrence of Acid Pegmatite in Diabase; Some Conditions Affecting Geyser Eruption; Death Gulch, a Natural Bear-trap; Experiments on the Formation of Minerals from an Igneous Magma; a Review; Reviews of Geological and Geographical works for the Nation, the American Naturalist and the Literary World. Dr. Jaggar's work at Harvard has dealt chiefly with the training of advanced men in field work, and with the establishment of a Laboratory of Experimental Geology, where with especially devised instruments, such processes as the folding of strata, eruption of geysers, sedimentation, erosion and mineral synthesis are studied experimentally. In 1898-99 he gave a new lecture-course, on the "Structural and Dynamical Geology of the United States"

HURLBUT, Byron Satterlee, 1865-

Born in Shelburne, Vt., 1865; educated at the public schools of Shelburne, Vt. and of Lynn, Mass., at Harvard; has been Assistant of English at Harvard. Instructor in English and Recording Secretary.



BYRON SATTERLEE HURLBUT

BYRON SATTERLEE HURLBUT, A.M., Recording Secretary at Harvard, was born in Shelburne, Vermont, February 10, 1865. His early education was obtained at the district school in

Shelburne and at the public schools of Lynn, Massachusetts, after which he entered Harvard, there to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1888. He was appointed in 1890 Assistant in English at Harvard, the next year he was made Instructor in English, and in 1895 was made Recording Secretary.

JAMES, William, 1842-

Born in New York City, 1842; educated as a boy in New York, in England and in France and later attended the Academy of Geneva, Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and the Harvard Medical School; and was a member of the Thayer expedition to Brazil; has been Instructor in Natural History at Harvard, Assistant Professor of Physiology and later Professor of Philosophy and Professor of Psychology.

WILLIAM JAMES, M.D., Professor of Psychology at Harvard, who was born in New York City, January 11, 1842, has been prominent for his philosophical and psychological researches.



WM. JAMES

His parents, Henry and Mary James, were American, but one grandfather on the paternal side was Irish, while on both sides farther back Professor James can trace his ancestry to the Scotch as well as the Irish race. Up to the age of thirteen he was educated at private schools in New York. He then

studied two years under private tutors and one at the Collège Communal of Boulogne sur mer. Returning to Europe at eighteen he attended lectures for a year at the Academy of Geneva. Returning to America in 1860 he studied painting for a year with William M. Hunt; then chemistry and anatomy at the Lawrence Scientific School, and finally entered the Harvard Medical School in 1864. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870. In 1865-66 Professor James was one of Agassiz's companions in the Thayer expedition to Brazil. He was appointed in 1872 Instructor in Natural History at Harvard, four years later was made Assistant Professor in Physiology and in 1880 was made Assistant Professor in Philosophy. In 1885 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy; in 1890 was made Professor of Psychology; and in 1897, Professor of Philosophy again. In the same year he was appointed "Correspondant" of the Institute of France (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences), and Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion to the University of Edinburgh. He married in 1878 Alice H. Gibbens and has four children: Henry, William, Mary and John James.

JENKS, William, 1778-1866.

Born in Newton, Massachusetts, 1778; graduated at Harvard, 1797; Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Bath, Me., 1805-1818; Chaplain in the War of 1812; Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature at Bowdoin, three years; first in Boston to conduct religious meetings especially for seamen; Pastor of a church in Green Street, Boston, 1826-1845; Overseer of Harvard, 1832-1845; author and editor; member of various noted organizations; died in Boston, 1866.

WILLIAM JENKS, S.T.D., LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, November 25, 1778, and was a descendant in the sixth generation of Joseph Jenks of Lynn. He took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1797 and that of Master of Arts in course. Immediately following his graduation he was reader at Christ's Church, Cambridge, and subsequently employed as a private tutor. Entering the Congregational ministry in 1805, he was called to the First Church, Bath, Maine, which Pastorate he retained for twelve years. During this time he served as Chaplain of a Maine regiment in the War of 1812, and for three years occupied the Chair of Oriental Languages and English Literature at Bowdoin, driving thither from Bath to perform the functions of his Professorship. Returning to Boston in 1818 he applied himself to

the task of furnishing religious instruction to seamen, of which he was the original promoter, the movement in that direction inaugurated by him soon after developing into the Mariners' Church and Sailors' Home, and subsequently into the present City Missionary Society. He was also engaged in missionary work in the locality known as the West End, and having organized a society and erected a church in Green Street he officiated as its Pastor from 1826 to 1845. Dr. Jenks died in Boston, November 13, 1866. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity both by Bowdoin and Harvard in 1825 and 1842 respectively, and received from the former that of Doctor of Laws in 1862. Called to the Board of Overseers of Harvard in 1832 he cheerfully accepted the charge and rendered efficient services for thirteen years, retiring in 1845. He was the founder of the American Oriental Society, was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Philosophical, the Massachusetts Historical, and the New England Historic Genealogical Societies and the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was particularly interested in the last named organization, serving as its Corresponding Secretary four years and as Senior Vice-President thirteen years; delivered an address before the society in 1813 and another fifty years afterwards, 1863. Besides his edited works and sermons he published the explanatory Bible Atlas and Scripture Gazette and a Commentary on the Bible of which one hundred and twenty thousand copies were sold.

School, Zurich, at the *École des Ponts et Chaussées*, Paris, and in travel. The years 1890-1892 were spent as Instructor in Civil Engineering at Harvard. During the years 1892-94, Mr. Johnson was engaged in various kinds of structural engineering work in Chicago. He then returned to resume his



L. J. JOHNSON

former position at Harvard, and in May 1896 was appointed Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. On June 27, 1893, Mr. Johnson married Miss Grace Allen Fitch and has one son: Jerome Allen Johnson.

JOHNSON, Lewis Jerome, 1867-

Born in Milford, Mass., 1867; educated at Harvard, at the Federal Polytechnic School, Zurich, and at the *École des Ponts et Chaussées*, Paris; is Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard and has engaged in various kinds of structural engineering in Chicago.

LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON, C.E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard, who was born in Milford, Massachusetts, September 24, 1867, is the son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Mary Tufts (Stone) Johnson. After passing through the public schools, including the high school of Milford, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1887. The next year he took the degree of Civil Engineer from the Lawrence Scientific School, and the succeeding two years were spent in study at the Federal Polytechnic

KEAYNE, Robert, 1595-1656.

Born in England, 1595; assisted the Plymouth Colony; settled in Boston in 1635 as one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; member of the General Court, founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Boston Latin Grammar School, and one of the original contributors to Harvard; died, 1656.

ROBERT KEAYNE, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in England in 1595. He was a merchant tailor in London and a man of means, possessing considerable business and social influence, and was a member of the Honorable Artillery Company. In 1624 he rendered financial assistance to the struggling Plymouth Colony by bestowing upon it a liberal donation, and was one of the founders of

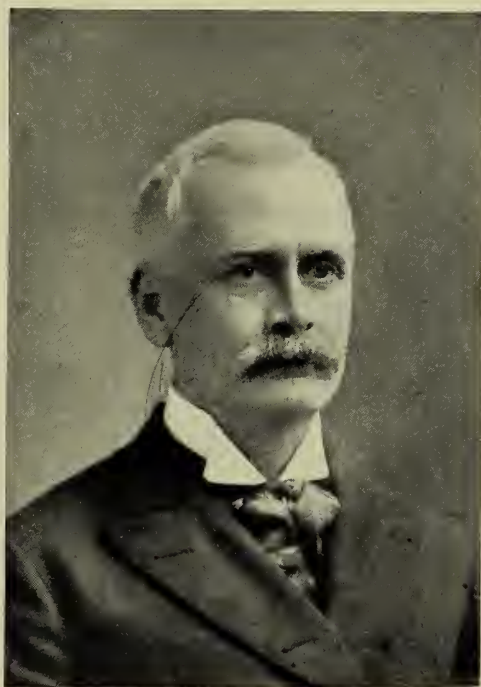
the Massachusetts Bay Colony, settling in Boston in 1635. From 1638 to 1649 he was several times a member of the General Court. The Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was founded by him and modelled after its London parent organization. He aided in the establishment and support of Harvard, and the present Boston Latin Grammar School was founded upon a legacy left by him for the endowment of a free school. His character was unique, and his will is the longest ever recorded in America. Robert Keayne died March 23, 1656.

ined the oyster-bed regions of Chesapeake Bay for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. While in the Government service he investigated the relative value of high explosives, some of the results of which have been published in the scientific journals of America and Europe. Besides the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred by Harvard, he was made Doctor of Philosophy in course by Columbia in 1894, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was President of the American Chemical Society in 1898, Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Chem-

MUNROE, Charles Edward, 1849-

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1849; graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, 1871; Assistant to Professor Gibbs, and Instructor in Chemistry at Harvard College till 1874; lectured on Chemistry at the Boston Dental College, 1873-1874; Professor of Chemistry at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1874-1876; Professor of Chemistry and Explosives at the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station and War College, Newport, R. I.; called to the Chair of Chemistry at Columbia University, Washington, D. C., in 1892 where he now is; Dean of the Corcoran Scientific School from 1892 to 1897 and of the School of Graduate Studies from 1893 to this time; a recognized authority on explosives.

CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE, Ph.D., Instructor in Chemistry at Harvard, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 24, 1849. He was a student in the Scientific Department of Harvard, graduating in 1871, S. B. summa cum laude, and having for a time assisted Professor Wolcott Gibbs, he remained there as an Instructor in Chemistry until 1874. He was in charge of the first summer school in Cambridge for the instruction of teachers in chemistry in 1872, and delivered chemical lectures at the Boston Dental College during the two succeeding years. Accepting the Professorship of Chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1874, he remained there for twelve years, and in 1886 was transferred to the Government Torpedo Station and War College, Newport, Rhode Island, where he made practical demonstrations in the manufacture, testing and use of high explosives. He subsequently took the Chair of Chemistry at the Columbia University, Washington, District of Columbia, and is now Dean of the School of Graduate Studies connected with that Institution. During the years 1883-1884 he lectured in St. John's College, Annapolis. The report on the building stones of Virginia and Maryland for the United States Census Bureau was made by him, and he also exam-



CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE

ical Section) in 1887, is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the New York, London and Berlin Chemical Societies, and has held every office under the Naval Institute except that of President. He is the author of over one hundred scientific papers; Notes on the Literature of Explosives and an Index to the Literature of Explosives; Lectures on Chemistry and Explosives, etc. He was appointed United States Assay Commissioner by Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, and a Visitor to the Naval Academy by President McKinley. Dr. Munroe arranged and superintended the establishment of a post-graduate course at the Smithsonian Institution for naval officers, and provided the naval academy with a mineral cabinet.

ADAMS, Eliphalet, 1677-1753.

Born in Dedham, Mass., 1677; graduated at Harvard, 1694; ordained to the ministry in New London, Conn., 1709; took an active interest in the welfare of the Indians; and also in Yale College. Died in New London, Conn., 1753.

ELIPHALET ADAMS, A.M., Fellow of Yale, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, March 26, 1677. His father was the Rev. William Adams, the second settled minister in Dedham. His College course was pursued at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1694, and after preaching in several different places he was in 1709 installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut. He was an eminent scholar, and besides a thorough knowledge of the ancient languages he acquired proficiency in the Indian tongue, having taken an active interest in the welfare of the Aborigines of his neighborhood. His popularity as a preacher caused him to receive many requests to deliver special sermons before political and educational societies. Mr. Adams' active interest in Yale extended through a period of twenty years (1720-1740), during which time he was a Fellow. Among the more notable of his published sermons are: one on the death of Rev. James Noyes, of Stonington; election sermons; Thanksgiving sermon; on the death of Governor Saltonstall; on the ordination of Rev. William Gager; on the ordination of Thomas Clapp; and a discourse to young men. He died in New London, October 4, 1753.

a Presbyterian society in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, where he remained from 1837 to 1839, and for the next seven years he preached in Indianapolis. In 1847, he accepted the Pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a newly organized Congregational society, and the world-wide fame he acquired during his subsequent forty years of ministerial labor in the City of churches is familiar to all. In 1871, he began the first course of the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship" on preaching at the Yale Divinity School founded by Henry W. Sage, one of his parishioners, and he delivered the two subsequent courses, completing them



HENRY WARD BEECHER

BEECHER, Henry Ward, 1813-1887.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., 1813; graduated at Amherst, 1834; studied theology at Lane Seminary; called to the Presbyterian Church, Lawrenceburgh, Ind., 1837; and from thence to Indianapolis; settled in Brooklyn as Pastor of Plymouth Church, 1847 and continued as such for forty years; Lecturer on preaching at the Yale Divinity School, 1871-74; editor, lecturer and prolific writer; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1887.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, Lecturer at the Yale Divinity School, fourth son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, the Mount Pleasant Institute and Amherst College, graduating from the latter in 1834, and also attended the Lane Theological Seminary near Cincinnati, Ohio, of which his father was President. His first Pastoral settlement was over

in 1874. Mr. Beecher's literary work began during his theological studies as Editor of the Cincinnati Journal, a religious newspaper; he edited the Farmer and Gardener, an agricultural paper of Indianapolis; was one of the founders of the Independent, to which he contributed editorials for nearly twenty years and was its Editor 1861-63; and was the first Editor-in-Chief of the Christian Union 1870. Mr. Beecher made two lecture tours in England which resulted in changing the erroneous opinions of the United States and its people, held by many Englishmen, and as a platform orator his popularity in this country has never been equalled. As a writer his capacity seemed well-nigh boundless as well as versatile, enabling him to write interestingly and instructively upon almost any subject. Besides his

contributions to newspapers and periodicals, and his editorial work, his many publications in book-form bear ample testimony of his prolific pen, and of his more pretentious works perhaps the most popular is his *Life of Jesus, the Christ*, the concluding volume of which was completed but a short time before his death and was therefore his last great literary achievement. Mr. Beecher died in Brooklyn, March 8, 1887.

BEECHER, Edward, 1803-1895.

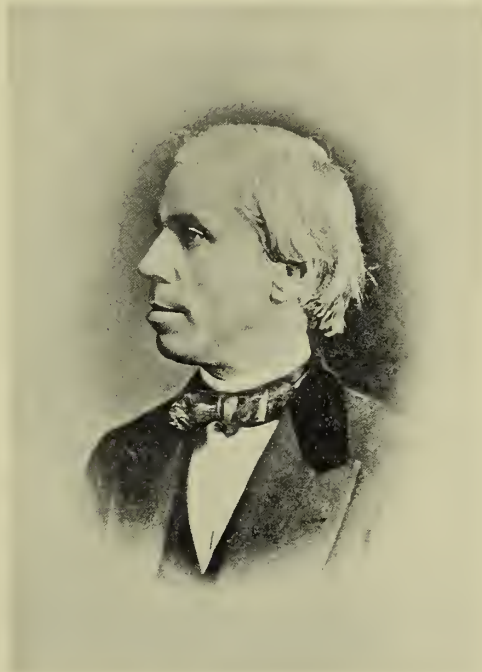
Born in East Hampton, L. I., 1803; graduated at Yale, 1822; studied theology in Andover and New Haven; Tutor at Yale, 1825-26; Pastor of the Park St. Church, Boston, 1826-30; President of Illinois College several years; became Pastor of the Salem St. Church, Boston, 1844; and of the church in Galesburg, Ill., 1855; Professor of Exegesis at the Chicago Theological Seminary several years; retired from the ministry, 1872; died, 1895.

EDWARD BEECHER, D.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in East Hampton, Long Island, August 27, 1803. He was the second son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who graduated at Yale in 1797, and of the latter's seven sons, six became clergymen, among them being the famous Henry Ward Beecher. Edward received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale in 1822 and that of Master of Arts in course. His theological studies were pursued at the Andover and Yale Seminaries, and while attending the latter (1825-26) he served as a Tutor in the Academic Department. His first call was to the Park Street Church, Boston, in 1826, and in 1830 he accepted the Presidency of Illinois College which he held for a number of years. He was again summoned to Boston in 1844 and occupied the Pastorate of the Salem Street Church until 1855, when he accepted a call to the Congregational church in Galesburg, Illinois, and labored there for the succeeding fifteen years. For a number of years he was Professor of Exegesis at the Chicago Theological Seminary. Retiring from the ministry in 1872 he settled in Brooklyn, New York, and devoted the remainder of his active years to literature. His death occurred in 1895. Dr. Beecher was a regular contributor to the *Christian Union*, and the author of two works on the Ages, which touch upon doctrinal statements as to the origin of human depravity, and created considerable discussion at the time of their publication. In 1841 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Marietta College.

HADLEY, James, 1821-1872.

Born in Fairfield, N. Y., 1821; graduated at Yale, 1842; studied theology; was a Tutor at Middlebury and afterward at Yale; was Assistant Professor of Greek 1848-1851 when he succeeded President Woolsey as full Professor, occupying that Chair for the rest of his life; lectured at the Yale Law School and also at Harvard; was President of the American Oriental Society, 1870-1872; member of the American Philological Association and of the National Academy of Sciences; member of the American Committee for the revision of the New Testament; and a frequent contributor to the reviews; died in New Haven, Conn., 1872.

JAMES HADLEY, LL.D., Professor of Greek at Yale and Law Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Fairfield, New York, March 30, 1821. He re-



JAMES HADLEY

ceived from his father, who was Professor of Chemistry in a Western New York Medical College, some instruction in the sciences, and after completing the regular course at the Fairfield Academy, he acted as an Assistant there for some time. Entering the Junior Class at Yale he was graduated in 1842, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in course, and subsequently studied theology. From September 1844 to April 1845, he was Tutor in Mathematics at Middlebury College, Vermont, and in the fall of the latter year he returned to Yale as Tutor in Classical History, remaining in that capacity until 1851, when he was advanced to the Assistant Pro-

fessorship of Greek, and succeeding President Theodore D. Woolsey as full Professor in 1858, he retained that Chair until his death, which occurred in New Haven, November 14, 1872. Professor Hadley also lectured in the Law Department of Yale and delivered a course of lectures at the Harvard Law School in 1870-1871. He was President of the American Oriental Society in 1870-1871, was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Philological Association, and served upon the American Committee for the revision of the New Testament. From Wesleyan he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1866, and aside from the distinction acquired as Professor and Lecturer, he was widely known as a student of philology and as a contributor to various reviews.

IVES, Eli, 1779-1861.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1779; graduated at Yale, 1799; assisted in establishing the Medical Department, 1813; Lecturer there some years and a member of its Faculty from its opening until his death; died in New Haven, 1861.

ELI IVES, M.D., one of the founders of the Yale Medical School, and a member of its Faculty for nearly fifty years, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 7, 1779. His father was Dr. Levi Ives, founder of the New Haven Medical Society and one of the Editors of *Cases and Observations*, probably the first medical journal issued in the United States. The son was a student at Yale, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1799 and his Master's some time later. While preparing for the medical profession he acted as Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. Entering into practice with his father, he attained prominence in his profession and was associated with Professor Benjamin Silliman the elder in promoting and organizing the Medical Department of Yale, with which he was actively identified for the rest of his life. At its opening in 1813 he took the Adjunct Professorship of *Materia Medica* and Botany which he held until 1820, was in charge of that Department until 1829, and Professor of Theory and Practice until 1852; when he assumed the Chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, and in the following year became Professor "Emeritus." From 1820 to 1829 he lectured on the diseases of children. In his practice he carefully investigated the therapeutic value of indigenous vegetable remedies, maintaining a

botanical garden for that purpose, and was one of the first to demonstrate the efficacy of chloroform, his experience with that anæsthetic dating from 1831. For a number of years he was President of the New Haven Horticultural and Pomological Societies, both of which he founded, also held the Presidency of the Connecticut and American Medical Associations, the former of which gave him his Medical degree in 1811, and he was an earnest supporter of emancipation, education and temperance. Professor Ives died in New Haven, October



ELI IVES

8, 1861. He was among the early contributors to the *Journal of Science* and published an address delivered before the New Haven Horticultural Society.

LANGSTROTH, Lorenzo Lorraine, 1810-1895.

Born in Philadelphia, 1810; educated at Yale, graduated 1830; Tutor there, 1834-1835; entered the Congregational ministry and held a number of Pastorates; Principal of a young ladies' school in Philadelphia some years; established himself as an apiarian at Oxford, Ohio, in 1858 and published an interesting book on bee-keeping; died, 1895.

LORENZO LORRAINE LANGSTROTH, M. A., Tutor at Yale, was born in Philadelphia December 25, 1810. Entering Yale Class of 1830

he took his Bachelor's degree at graduation and that of Master of Arts in course. He was a Tutor in the College from 1834 to 1836, and after the completion of his theological studies officiated as Pastor of a number of Congregational Churches in Massachusetts. Returning to Philadelphia in 1848 he was for some years Principal of a school for young ladies in that city. He settled in Oxford, Ohio in 1858, turning his attention to the raising of honey bees, and establishing extensive apiaries, became widely known as an expert in the handling of these profitable insects. Mr. Langstroth died in 1895. He invented the movable comb hive, and published an interesting and widely read work entitled: *The Hive and the Honey Bee*.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, 1716-1778.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1716; graduated at Yale, 1737; prominent New York merchant prior to the American Revolution; Alderman of New York City; member of the Provincial Assembly, Provincial and Continental Congresses and of the first State Senate; aided in founding King's College, the New York Society Library and the New York Hospital; founded the Livingston Professorship of Divinity at Yale; died in York, Penn., 1778.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, M.A., founder of the Livingston Professorship of Divinity at Yale, was born in Albany, New York, January 15, 1716. He was a son of Philip and Catherine (Van Brugh) Livingston, and a grandson of Robert, the founder of the family in America. He received his Bachelor's degree at Yale in 1737 and that of Master of Arts in course, and in 1746 was one of the fifteen college-bred men then residing in the Colony of New York. Successful as a merchant and distinguished as a statesman and patriot Philip Livingston was, for a period of forty years, one of the foremost public men of New York. His correspondence with Edmund Burke, Colonial Agent in London, afforded that statesman the opportunity of furnishing the knowledge concerning Colonial affairs so effectually displayed by him in the British House of Commons. He rendered valuable services as Alderman of New York City, delegate to the Stamp Act Congress, Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, President of the Provincial Congress, member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the first State Senate. He was one of the promoters of King's College, (now Columbia) and of the New

York Society Library, also of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Hospital, of which he acted as one of the first Governors. His beneficence in founding a Professorship of Divinity at Yale in 1746, supplied a long felt want, and the Livingston Chair became one of the most useful in the College. Philip Livingston died in York, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1778.

KINGSLEY, James Luce, 1778-1852.

Born in Windham, Conn., 1778; graduated at Yale, 1799; Tutor there, 1801-1812; Librarian, 1805-1824; member of the Faculty forty-six years, and Professor "Emeritus" the rest of his life; scholar and writer of repute and Historian of Yale; died in New Haven, 1852.

JAMES LUCE KINGSLEY, LL.D., Tutor and Professor at Yale, was born in Windham, Connecticut, August 28, 1778. Beginning his



JAMES L. KINGSLEY

classical studies at Williams, he completed them at Yale in 1799 and after teaching school for two years returned to the College as a Tutor, serving in that capacity until 1812. In 1805 he was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History and of Hebrew, Greek and Latin, the latter Chair having been established that year, and he retained the

former Professorship until 1817. He was also chosen Librarian in 1805 holding that office until 1824. In 1831 he was relieved of the Hebrew and Greek Departments, thus enabling him to devote his efforts solely to the Latin Language and Literature, which he continued to teach until 1851, when he became Professor "Emeritus." Professor Kingsley died in New Haven, August 31, 1852. He acquired a wide reputation both as a linguist and a writer, and besides the degree of Master of Arts, which he received from Yale in course, that of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Middlebury in 1831. Besides editions of Tacitus and Cicero, he published a discourse on the two hundredth anniversary of the Settlement of New Haven; a history of Yale College in the American Quarterly Register and wrote the life of President Ezra Stiles for Sparks' American Biography.

NOYES, James, 1640-1719.

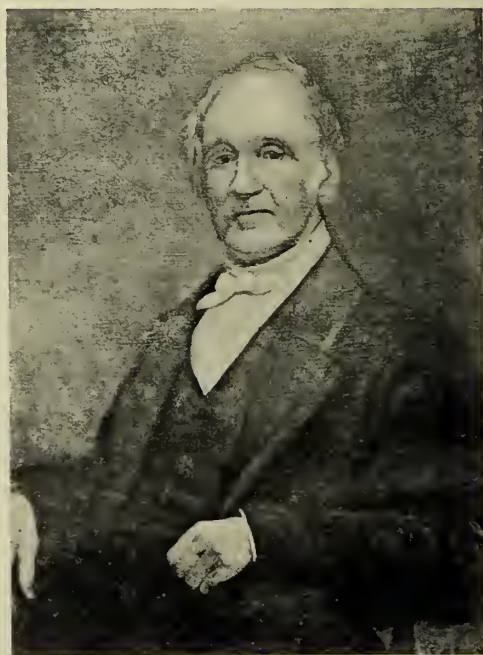
Born in Newbury, Mass., 1640; graduated at Harvard, 1659; Pastor at Stonington, Conn.; aided the Volunteers in the Narragansett War against King Philip; Trustee of Yale, 1701-19; died in Stonington, Conn., 1719.

JAMES NOYES, M.A., the oldest of the original Trustees of Yale, was the second son of Rev. James Noyes, a prominent Massachusetts minister, and was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 11, 1640. He was graduated from Harvard in 1659 and in 1664, at the invitation of a committee from the town of Stonington, Connecticut, he began to preach as a licentiate. Ten years later a church was formally organized and he was ordained its first Pastor, preaching there until his death forty-five years later. Only two unusual events distinguished his life; in 1676 he aided the volunteers in the Narragansett War against King Philip and in recognition of his services, both as physician and minister, the General Court granted him an equal share of land with the volunteers. He was a leading minister of the Colony, and, because of his age and the respect in which he was held, his name gave great weight to the list of Trustees of the new College. Rev. James Noyes married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Stanton, the famous Indian interpreter. They had two daughters and five sons, one of whom, Rev. Joseph Noyes, was a Tutor at Yale, and Pastor of the Old First Church in New Haven. Rev. James Noyes died at Stonington, December 30, 1719.

KNIGHT, Jonathan, 1789-1864.

Born in Norwalk, Conn., 1789; graduated from Yale, 1808 and from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, 1813; Tutor at Yale, 1810-1811; Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1813-1838 and of Surgery for the rest of his life; Lecturer on Obstetrics, 1820-1829; President of the American Medical Association; Director of the Connecticut General Hospital; assisted in establishing the Knight Military Hospital at New Haven, 1864; died, 1864.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., Medical Professor at Yale, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 4, 1789. He was a son of a physician of the same name who served as a Surgeon's mate



JONATHAN KNIGHT

in the War for Independence and afterward practised in Norwalk. After graduating from Yale (1808) the son taught in Norwalk and New London for about two years, was a Tutor at Yale while pursuing preliminary medical studies, and took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. He located for practice in New Haven, and was called the same year to the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology at the Yale Medical School, which he occupied until 1838, when he took the Professorship of Surgery, continuing in that capacity until his retirement as Professor "Emeritus" the year of his death. He died August 25, 1864. He was also Lecturer on Obstetrics from 1820 to 1829. Aside from his College duties and his private prac-

tice, he was for a long time connected with the Connecticut General Hospital as Surgeon and Director, and was instrumental in establishing in 1864 the New Haven Military Hospital which was named in his honor and was President of the American Medical Association for the years 1853-1854. Professor Knight received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in course, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1818.

LATHROP, John Hiram, 1799-1866.

Born in Sherburne, N. Y., 1799; graduate of Yale, 1819; Tutor there, 1820-1826; admitted to the Bar, but resumed educational work; Professor at Hamilton; President University of Missouri; Pres. University of Indiana; Chancellor University of Wisconsin, and again President University of Missouri; died, 1866.

JOHN HIRAM LATHROP, LL.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, January 22, 1799. He was a graduate of Yale Class of 1819, and held a Tutorship in the College till 1826, when he was admitted to the Bar but almost immediately gave up the practice of law, giving preference to educational pursuits, teaching in Norwich, Vermont, and Gardiner, Maine. In 1829, he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Hamilton, later taking the Chair of Ethics, Law, Civil Polity and History and in 1840 was chosen President of the University of Missouri. Elected First Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin in 1849, he retained that post until called to the executive Chair of the University of Indiana. Resigning the latter post in 1860 to take the Professorship of English Literature at the University of Missouri, he was again elected its President in 1865 and died in office August 2, of the following year. President Lathrop received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton in 1845. He published a number of addresses relating to advanced education.

LITTLE, Robbins, 1832-

Born in Newport, R. I., 1832; graduate of Yale, 1851; Tutor in Greek there till 1854; studied at the Harvard Law School; practised in New York City; Instructor in the United States Naval Academy, 1865-1869; Examiner of Claims at the War Department, 1873-1878; Superintendent and Trustee of the Astor Library, N.Y., 1887-96.

ROBBISS LITTLE, M.A., LL.B., Tutor at Yale, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 15, 1832. He is the son of William Little of Boston, and of Sophia Louisa (Robbins) Little,

distinguished for her poetic genius and benevolence. His maternal grandfather was United States Senator Asher Robbins of Rhode Island. Graduating at Yale with the Class of 1851, he acted as Tutor in Greek there till 1854, and subsequently pursued the regular course at the Harvard Law School. Locating in New York City, he was for a time associated in practice with William Winthrop, and accepting the post of Instructor in International Law at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1865, he served in that capacity until 1869. He entered the War Department at Washington in 1873 as an Examiner of Claims, and remained there until 1878, in which year he was chosen Superintendent of the Astor Library, in New York City, and afterwards became a Trustee. While in charge of the Library he was enabled through the increased endowment by the grandson of its founder, to enlarge its collection and improve its facilities for research, especially by the publication of a new printed catalogue. Mr. Little received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in course, and that of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard in 1870.

LYMAN, Joseph, 1749-1828.

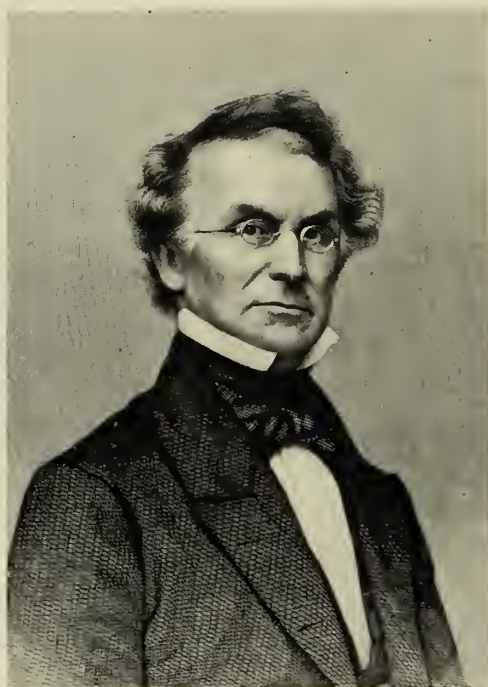
Born in Lebanon, Conn., 1749; graduated at Yale, 1767; Tutor there, 1770-71; entered the Congregational ministry; preached in Hatfield, Mass., fifty-six years; an outspoken patriot during the Revolutionary War; an early promoter of home and foreign missions; died in Hatfield, Mass., 1828.

JOSEPH LYMAN, D.D., Tutor at Yale, prior to the War for Independence, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 14, 1749. He was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1767, returned to the College as a Tutor, serving in that capacity in 1770 and 1771, while studying theology, and receiving ordination to the ministry at Hatfield, Massachusetts in 1772, was Pastor of the Congregational Church there for the rest of his life, which terminated March 27, 1828. His outspoken defence of the American cause during the Revolutionary period was bitterly resented by the Tory element in his congregation. Missionary work, both home and foreign, found in him a zealous promoter and a liberal contributor, and he held the Presidency of the Hampshire Missionary Society, and of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the latter in 1823. In 1801 Dr. Lyman received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Williams. He published seventeen occasional sermons delivered between the years 1774 and 1821.

ADAMS, William, 1807-1880.

Born in Colchester, Conn., 1807; graduated from Yale 1827 and from the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary 1830; preached in Brighton, Mass., 1831-1834; was Pastor of the Central, afterward the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, 1834-1873; President of the Union Theological Seminary from 1873 until his death; a Trustee of Princeton from 1873; died, 1880.

WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, January 25, 1807. He was a son of John Adams, LL.D. and Elizabeth (Ripley) Adams, the



WILLIAM ADAMS

former of whom was Principal of the Colchester Academy until 1810, when he went to Phillips-Andover Academy in the same capacity, and the latter was a descendant of Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. Fitting for College at Andover and graduating from Yale in 1827, he completed his theological course at the Andover Seminary in 1830, and his first Pastorate was in Brighton, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. In 1834 he began his labors in New York City as Pastor of the Central, afterward the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and retained his Pastoral connection with that society for nearly forty years. In 1873 he was called to the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in

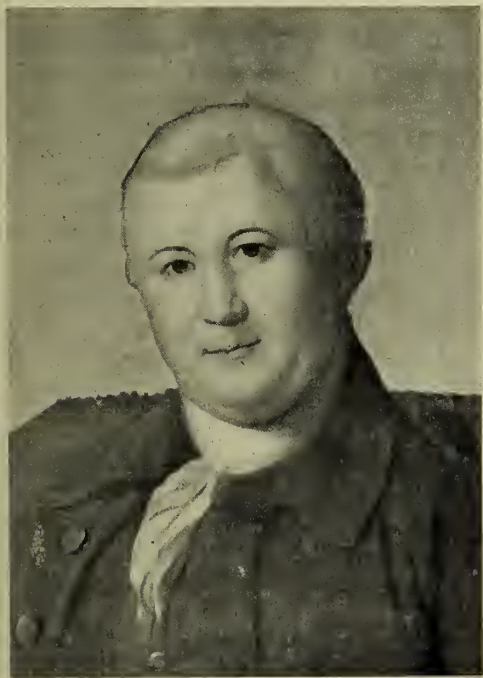
addition to which he occupied the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric, and the rest of his life was devoted to these duties. President Adams died at Orange Mountain, New Jersey, August 3, 1880. He belonged to the new school of Presbyterians and in his later years labored earnestly for Church unity. He made two visits to Scotland, as representative of the American Assembly to that of the Scottish churches, and as a delegate from the Evangelical Alliance to the Emperor of Russia, he succeeded in securing religious liberty for the Dissenters from the Greek Church in the Baltic provinces. Besides holding the Presidency of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and that of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, he was prominently identified with the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Tract and Bible Societies, and was instrumental in founding the Young Men's Christian Association. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1842, and in 1869 he was made a Doctor of Laws by Princeton, of which he was a Trustee for the last seven years of his life. President Adams was the author of: *The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane and Paradise*; a *Biographical Sketch of Isaac Taylor*, prefacing the *Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*; *Thanksgiving, Memoirs of the Day and Helps to the Habit*; *Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men*; and edited the works of Robert Hall, (four volumes).

BAYARD, John, 1738-1807.

Born in Bohemia Manor, Md., 1738; became a prominent merchant of Philadelphia; took an active part in the exciting events preceding the Revolutionary War and served as an officer during that struggle; member of the Continental Congress; Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1790; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset county, that state; and a Trustee of Princeton, 1778-1807; died, 1807.

JOHAN BAYARD, Trustee of Princeton, was born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Maryland, August 11, 1738. He was of French Huguenot ancestry and a great-great-grandson of Samuel Bayard, a merchant of Amsterdam, who married a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Governor of New Amsterdam. He received his business training in Philadelphia where he subsequently became a prosperous merchant, and took an active part in the exciting events which culminated in open hostility against the British. He was one of the

signers of the Non-Importation Agreement of 1765, joined the Sons of Liberty in 1766, was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1774, of the Council of Safety for the years 1775-1776, commanded a regiment at the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Princeton and was complimented by General Washington for his gallantry in the last named engagement. He also furnished arms during the war and jointly with a friend fitted out a privateer. In 1785 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Having settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey, after his retirement from business, he was



JOHN BAYARD

elected Mayor in 1790, and subsequently appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset county. Colonel Bayard was actively interested in the welfare of Princeton and served as a Trustee from 1778 until his death, which occurred January 7, 1807.

BALDWIN, James Mark, 1861-

Born in Columbia, S. C., 1861; received his early education at private schools in Columbia; fitted for College in the Salem Collegiate Institute at Salem, N. J.; entered Princeton in 1881, graduated in the Class of 1884; studied in Leipzig, Berlin and Tübingen, 1884-1885; returned to Princeton and studied in the Princeton Theological Seminary, 1885-1887; appointed Instructor in Modern Languages in Princeton, 1886;

Professor of Philosophy in Lake Forest University, 1887; Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Toronto, 1889; Professor of Experimental Psychology at Princeton, 1893, the title of the Chair being changed to Stuart Professorship of Psychology in 1897.

JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Ph.D., Stuart Professor of Psychology at Princeton, was born in Columbia, South Carolina, January 12, 1861, son of Cyrus Hull and Lydia Eunice (Ford) Baldwin. On the paternal side he is descended from an old English family living in Dundridge, Buck's county, England, where their records extend in one unbroken line, back to 1552. Descendants of this family came to America, and in Colonial times were living in Milford and Watertown, Connecticut. Professor Baldwin's father went to South Carolina before the war of secession, was Collector of the Port of Charleston in the first administration of President Grant, and during Grant's second administration, and the succeeding one of President Hayes, he was United States' Sub-Treasurer stationed at Charleston. Professor Baldwin's education, for the first sixteen years of his life, was obtained in private schools in Columbia, South Carolina. He then entered Salem Collegiate Institute at Salem, New Jersey, where he was fitted for College, entering the Sophomore Academic Class in Princeton 1881. He was graduated as valedictorian of his Class in 1884, taking also the Chancellor Green fellowship in mental science. This year he went abroad and took a special course of study in mental and moral science and philosophy at Leipzig, Berlin and Tübingen, remaining there until 1885; when he returned to Princeton and spent two years of study in the Princeton Theological Seminary, 1885 to 1887. He was appointed Instructor in Modern Languages in Princeton in 1886, and the next year was called to the Professorship of Philosophy in Lake Forest University. This chair he filled until 1889, when he became Professor in Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Toronto. Four years after, in 1893, he returned to Princeton as Professor of Experimental Psychology, which Chair he continues to fill, the title however, having been changed in 1897, to Stuart Professorship of Psychology. Professor Baldwin has published a number of works on Psychology, his translation of Ribot's German Psychology appearing in 1887, Handbook of Psychology, 2 volumes (2nd ed. 1891); Elements of Psychology; Mental Development in the Child and the Race (4th ed. 1899), and French and German translations of the last-named work in 1897-98. Then

followed *Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development* (2nd ed. 1899, with French and German editions in 1889). His latest books are *Story of the Mind*, 1899 (Italian edition, 1890) and *Philosophy and Life*, 1890; Editor-in-Chief of the *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology*, called by his name, Editor *Princeton Contributions to Psychology*, from Volume I, 1895, and has also contributed articles to various American, English, German, French and Italian journals. In 1892, Professor Baldwin was Vice-President International Congress of Psychology, London, of which he is a



J. MARK BALDWIN

permanent member of the Council; member Jury of Award, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893; Honorary President International Congress of Criminal Anthropology, Geneva, in 1896; Co-Editor and Founder of the *Psychological Review*; Associate Editor of Johnson's *Universal Cyclopædia*; President American Psychological Association, 1897. He also holds the gold medal of the Royal Academy of Science and Letters of Denmark, (awarded 1897, in the Section of Literature). He is a member of the American Philosophical Society (of Philadelphia); of the American Psychological Association; of the American Society of Naturalists; of the *Institut International de Sociologie* (elected in 1899); of the *Cliosophic Literary Society* of Princeton; and a member of the Nassau Club. In politics

he is an Independent, favoring tariff reform, civil service reform, international arbitration, and the gold standard. He was married November 22, 1888, to Helen Hayes Green, daughter of Professor William Henry Green, President of Princeton Theological Seminary. They have two children: Helen Green, and Elizabeth Ford Baldwin.

BERRIEN, John.

Was a resident of New Jersey; served as an officer in the War for Independence; was closely identified with the interests of Princeton, 1763-1772.

JOHN BERRIEN, Trustee and Secretary of Princeton prior to the Revolution, resided in New Jersey. The place of his nativity as well as the date of his birth cannot be ascertained, and but little is known of his life and character, beyond the fact that he served with some distinction in the struggle for American Independence, and held a Major's commission in the Continental Army. It can be safely inferred that he was equally prominent in civil affairs and that he took more than an ordinary interest in the higher education of his fellow men, as he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton from 1763 to 1772, and served as Secretary during the years 1766-1767. His son, John McPherson Berrien, who was born in New Jersey, August 23, 1781, and graduated at Princeton at the unusually early age of fifteen years, became a prominent lawyer of Georgia, was Judge of the Eastern District, State and United States Senator, and Attorney-General in President Jackson's Cabinet.

BEATTY, Charles, 1715-1772.

Born in Ireland, 1715; ordained to the Ministry, 1742; was actively engaged in missionary work among the Indians; a Trustee of Princeton 1763-1772; collected funds for the support of the College; died, 1772.

CHARLES BEATTY, A.M., Trustee and Benefactor of Princeton, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, about the year 1715. He acquired a classical education prior to his arrival in America, which he reached in a destitute condition after a prolonged passage, and while engaged in peddling he chanced to meet at Neshaminy, Pennsylvania, the founder of the Log College, Rev. William Tennent, who perceiving his intellectual attainments induced him to study for the ministry with a view of becoming a missionary. He accordingly pursued a

theological course, was ordained in 1742 and in the following year took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Neshaminy Forks. He was subsequently engaged in missionary work among the Indians, and while serving as Chaplain of Franklin's expedition to the Northwest frontier, he secured a full attendance at the daily religious services by following the Commander's advice, which was to dispense the daily allowance of grog immediately after prayers. In his later years Mr. Beatty devoted considerable time to collecting funds to relieve the necessities of Princeton. He went to the West Indies for that purpose and died of yellow fever at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, August 13, 1772. His *Journal of Two Months Tour Among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania* was printed in London in 1768, and a letter to the Rev. John Erskine wherein he advances the theory that the Aborigines of America are descendants of the lost Hebrew tribes was also published.

CONDUCT, Ira, 1764-1811.

Born in Orange, N. J., 1764; educated at Princeton; entered the ministry as Pastor of the Churches in Newton, Hardwick and Shappanack, N. J.; Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick, N. J., 1794-1811; Trustee of Princeton, 1804-1809; Professor of Moral Philosophy at Queen's (now Rutgers) College, and Vice-President 1809 until his death in 1811.

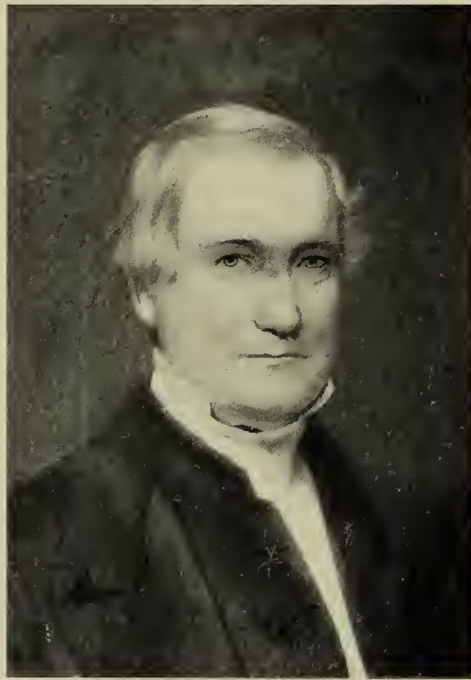
IRA CONDUCT, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Orange, New Jersey, February 21, 1764. He was graduated at Princeton in 1784, and while studying theology was engaged in teaching school at Monmouth, New Jersey. In 1787 he was ordained to the ministry, and for the succeeding seven years had charge of the Presbyterian churches in Newton, Hardwick and Shappanack, New Jersey. He was called to the Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1794, and retained that Pastorate until his death, which occurred June 1, 1811. In 1807, he succeeded in re-opening Queen's College (now Rutgers) having been aided in his efforts by contributions from the various Reformed churches in that neighborhood and for the first two years of its renewed existence he acted as President pro tem. and had charge of the advanced class. Declining the Presidency in 1809, he accepted the Vice-Presidency in conjunction with the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, and as the nominal President was otherwise employed, he was practically in charge of the Executive Department for the rest of his life. Dr. Conduct was also actively interested in

the welfare and prosperity of Princeton, of which he was a Trustee from 1804 to 1809, and he was made a Doctor of Divinity by that institution in 1810.

CARNAHAN, James, 1775-1859.

Born in Penn., 1775; graduated at Princeton, 1800; studied theology; Tutor at Princeton; licensed to preach; Pastor at Whitesboro and Utica, N. Y.; President of Princeton, 1823; President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary; Trustee of Princeton; died in Newark, N. J., 1859.

JAMES CARNAHAN, ninth President of Princeton, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1775; died in Newark,



JAMES CARNAHAN

New Jersey, March 3, 1859. Graduating at Princeton in 1800, he spent a year in theological study under Doctor John McMillan at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and for two years succeeding was a Tutor at Princeton. Resigning in 1803, he was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick at Baskingridge in April, 1804 and for a time preached in the vicinity of Hackettstown, Oxford and Knowlton, New Jersey. In January 1805 he was ordained Pastor of the United Churches of Whitesboro and Utica, New York, remaining there until 1814. Following this period he taught school for nine years, until 1823, when he was elected and inaugurated

President of Princeton, in which capacity he served until 1854. In 1843 he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary. On his retirement from the Presidency he was chosen a Trustee of the College, and continued in this office until his death.

DAVIES, Samuel, 1724-1761.

Born near Summit Ridge, Del., 1724; educated at Blair's Seminary; licensed to preach, 1746; went to England to solicit funds for the College of N. J.; instrumental in establishing the Presbytery in Virginia; President of Princeton, 1759; died in Princeton, N. J., 1761.

SAMUEL DAVIES, fourth President of Princeton, was born near Summit Ridge, New-castle county, Delaware, November 3, 1724, of



SAMUEL DAVIES

parents who were of Welsh descent. He was educated at home and in Rev. Samuel Blair's Seminary at Fagg's Manor. In 1746 he was licensed to preach by the Newcastle Presbytery, and in the following year was ordained as an evangelist and sent to Hanover county, Virginia. Although the enmity of the civil authorities made this a difficult field, he was successful in his labors, and he soon obtained, through the influence of the Governor, a license to officiate at four different places of wor-

ship about Hanover, which was subsequently extended to three additional churches. In 1753 he went to England, in company with Gilbert Tennent, to solicit funds for the College of New Jersey—a mission which resulted successfully. After his return he was instrumental in establishing the first Presbytery in Virginia. In 1758 he was chosen President of Princeton, as successor to Jonathan Edwards, but declined the honor. In 1759 the Presidency of the College being again urged upon him, he was prevailed upon to accept, but his death a year and a half later cut short his term of office and ended a career that was full of promise. Mr. Davies published many sermons and essays, and also wrote verses of merit. He died in Princeton, February 4, 1761.

HUNTER, Andrew, 1752-1823.

Born in Virginia, 1752; graduated at Princeton, 1772; entered the ministry, 1773; Brigade Chaplain in the Revolutionary War; Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Princeton, 1804-08; Trustee, 1788-1804; appointed Chaplain in the Navy, 1810; died in Washington, D. C., 1823.

ANDREW HUNTER, A.M., Professor and Trustee of Princeton, was born in Virginia in 1752, son of an officer in the British service. He was educated at Princeton, graduating in 1772 and receiving his Master's degree later. Entering the ministry by virtue of a license granted him by the Philadelphia Presbytery, he was engaged in missionary work until joining the Continental Army as Brigade Chaplain, and for his meritorious services at the Battle of Monmouth, he was thanked publicly by General Washington. Subsequent to his discharge from the army he turned his attention to educational pursuits and in 1794 became Principal of a school in the neighborhood of Trenton, New Jersey. From 1804 till 1808 he was a member of the Faculty of Princeton, occupying the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, was Principal of the Bordertown Academy for a short time, and in 1810 accepted an appointment as Chaplain in the United States Navy. His devotion to Princeton was forcibly manifested whenever opportunity permitted, and for sixteen years he served upon its Board of Trustees. Andrew Hunter's death occurred at the National Capital, February 24, 1823. His wife was a daughter of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of his sons, David, graduated at the United States Military Academy,

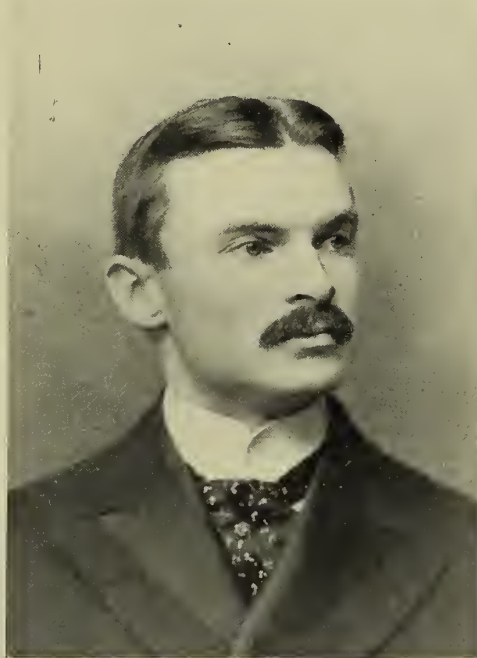
rose to the rank of Captain in the regular army and was Major-General of Volunteers during the Civil War. Another son, Lewis Boudinot Hunter, served as Surgeon in the navy during the Mexican and Civil Wars, was Fleet Surgeon under Admiral Porter in the latter struggle, rose to the rank of Medical Director and was retired as a Commodore in 1871.

HUMPHREYS, Willard, 1867-

Born in New York, 1867; fitted for College in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; studied for one semester in 1885 at the University of Berlin; and for one semester in 1887 at the University of Heidelberg; graduated Columbia with the degree of A.B., Class of 1888; immediately after graduation entered the School of Law and the School of Political Science at Columbia, and the Medical School of New York University; received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1889, and that of Ph.D. from Columbia and M.D. from the New York University in 1890; admitted to the New York Bar in 1890; taught school in New York for a year, and practised law in that city for a year and a half; went to Princeton as Instructor in Latin, 1892; made Assistant Professor of German in 1894; Professor of the German Language and Literature in 1897; was Editor of the Columbia Law Times, Associate Editor of the Medico-Legal Journal, and Secretary of the Medico-Legal Society.

WILLARD HUMPHREYS, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of German Language and Literature at Princeton, was born in New York, June 15, 1867, son of A. Willard, and Mary (Cunningham) Humphreys. On the paternal side he is of English origin, being a direct descendant of Jonas Humphrey, who was born in Wendover, England, about 1580, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1637. His great-grandfather was Colonel William Humphrey, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. His maternal grandfather was a Scotchman. His primary education was obtained in a public school in Hanover, Germany, and he afterwards attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He entered Columbia in 1884 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1888, having spent the summer semesters of 1886 and 1887 at the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He then entered the School of Law and the School of Political Science at Columbia, and at the same time became a student in the Medical School of New York University. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia in 1889, and in 1890 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia and that of Doctor of Medicine from

the New York University, and at the same time was admitted to the New York Bar. After teaching school in New York for a year he practised law in that city for a year and a half. In 1892 he resigned the practice of law to resume the profession of teaching, and went to Princeton as Instructor in Latin. He was made Assistant Professor of German in 1894, and in 1897 accepted his present position, that of Professor of the German Language and Literature. Professor Humphreys has been Editor of the Columbia Law Times; Associate Editor of the Medico-Legal Journal; and Secretary of the Medico-



WILLARD HUMPHREYS

Legal Society. He was also a member of the Psi Upsilon Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Reform Club, and the Union League Club of New York. He has published Selections from Quintus Curtius and an Edition of Schiller's *Jungfrau von Orleans*. He has taken no part in public life. In June 1898, he was married to Mary Prince, of New York City.

LEYDT, John, 1718-1783.

Born in Holland, 1718; emigrated to America when young; entered the ministry, 1748 and was Pastor of the united churches of New Brunswick and Six Mile Run, N. J., the rest of his life; an earnest Revolutionary patriot; Trustee of Princeton, 1760-66; one of the

founders and a Trustee of Queen's (now Rutgers) College; died, 1783.

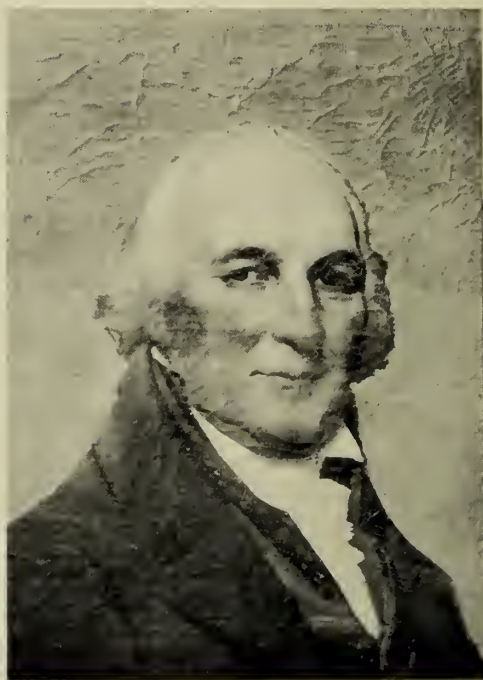
JOHAN LEYDT, one of the early Trustees of Princeton, was born in Holland in 1718. Arriving in America when young, he located in the neighborhood of Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, and subsequently studying theology was ordained to the ministry in 1748. His only Pastorate was that of the united churches of New Brunswick and Six Mile Run, New Jersey, and he retained it until his death, in 1783. During the conference between the Conferentic and the Coetus he earnestly supported the latter, believing the best interests of religion demanded separation from the Reformed Church of Europe and the domestic education of its ministers. The movement for American Independence found in him a steadfast patriot, and in his freedom-inspiring sermons he fearlessly exhorted young men to take up arms against tyranny and oppression. From 1760 to 1766 Mr. Leydt served as a Trustee of Princeton and assisted in organizing Queen's (now Rutgers) in 1770, acting in a similar capacity for that College. His published works consist of: *True Liberty the Way to Peace*; *A Defence*, of same, and a number of pamphlets on the church controversy previously alluded to.

KIRKPATRICK, Andrew, 1756-1831.

Born in New Jersey, 1756; graduated at Princeton, 1775; admitted to the Bar, 1785; member of the Legislature, 1797; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court six years and Chief Justice twenty-one years; Trustee of Princeton, 1807-1831; died, 1831.

ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, A.M., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Mine Brook, New Jersey, February 17, 1756. He was a son of David Kirkpatrick, a Scotchman, who came to America in 1726. Graduating from Princeton in 1775 he was afterwards an Instructor in the Grammar-School connected with Rutgers and having finished his legal studies was admitted to the Bar in 1785. He located in Morristown, New Jersey, where he rapidly acquired a high reputation and an extensive practice. In 1797, he was elected to the Legislature but was shortly afterward elevated to the Supreme Bench where he continued as an Associate Judge for six years, and as Chief-Justice for twenty-one years. Judge Kirkpatrick died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 7, 1831. He received the degree of Master of Arts both from Princeton and Rutgers, the latter in 1783, and his Trusteeship of the

former extended from 1807 until the year of his death. His wife was Jane, daughter of John Bayard, of Bohemia Manor. His son, Littleton Kirk-



ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

patrick, Princeton, 1815, was a member of Congress in 1843-45, and two of his grandsons occupied seats upon the Supreme Bench of New Jersey.

LIBBEY, William, 1855-

Born in Jersey City, N. J., 1855; received his early education at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and from private tutors; graduated Princeton, Class of 1877; received degrees of M.A. and Sc.D. from Princeton in 1879; took graduate study at Princeton, under Professor Arnold Guyot, then went abroad and studied in the University of Berlin, and in the Collège de France, Paris; was made Assistant Professor of Natural Science at Princeton, in 1882; Professor of Physical Geography and Histology, and Director of the E. M. Museum of Geology and Archæology, in 1883.

WILLIAM LIBBEY, A.M., D.Sc., Professor of Physical Geography at Princeton, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 27, 1855, son of William and Elizabeth (Marsh) Libbey. On the paternal side he is of English descent, through John Libbey, an ancestor who came from England in 1630 and settled on Richmond Island, in Maine. Other members of the Libbey family were natives of

New Hampshire (principally of Scarborough and Rye, New Hampshire) down to William Libbey father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in New York in 1820. Professor Libbey's early education was obtained at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and from private Tutors. He graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1877, and then took special graduate courses at Princeton under Professor Arnold Guyot, receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Science in 1879. He also studied abroad, spending a year at the University of Berlin and the Collège de France,



WILLIAM LIBBEY

Paris. In 1882 he was made Assistant Professor of Natural Science at Princeton, and since 1883, has been Professor of Physical Geography and Histology, and Director of E. M. Museum of Geology and Archæology. He has held various offices, and is a member of numerous societies among which are the following: Foreign Corresponding Secretary American Geographical Society 1887; Vice-President American Society Naturalists 1892-1895; Director Physical Investigations United States Fish Commission 1888-1892; Director Geological Museum Princeton 1883; Director, Secretary and Treasurer Princeton Water Company 1880; Director Princeton Savings Bank 1890; Trustee First Presbyterian Church, Princeton 1881; Sons of the Revolution; Royal Geographical Society London

1879; Geological Society, London 1879; Geological Society, Paris 1880; Geographical Society, Paris 1880; one of the Founders of the American Naturalists Society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, American Geographical Society, New York, American Society Naturalists, Geographical Society Philadelphia, National Geographic Society, Washington; corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia and the New York Academy of Science, New York Historical Society, New Jersey Historical Society. He is the author of numerous scientific and literary articles in magazines and daily papers, and the leader or member of scientific expeditions in various parts of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba, Greenland, Russia, etc. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He was married December 7, 1880, to Mary Elizabeth Green. They have had four children: Elizabeth Marsh, William Henry Green, George Kennedy and Amy Morse Libbey.

MASON, John, 1734-1792.

Born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1734; studied at Abernethy; Assistant Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the same institution; Pastor in N. Y. City; Moderator of the Associate Reformed Church; Trustee of Princeton; received the D.D. degree from Princeton, 1786; died in N. Y. City, 1792.

JOHN MASON, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1743. At the early age of twelve he was pursuing theological studies at Abernethy, and at twenty-four he was Assistant Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the institution at which he had graduated. Ordained to the ministry in 1761, he was sent to this country to take charge of the Cedar Street Church in New York City. Here he labored for the union of the Presbyterians into one denomination, believing that the causes which divided them in Scotland did not exist in the United States. For this he incurred the displeasure of the Scotch Synod, resulting in his suspension by that body; but he persevered, and in 1782 a general union of the Reformed Presbyterians was effected under the name of the Associate Reformed Church, of which Dr. Mason was the first Moderator. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1786 from Princeton, of which institution he was a Trustee from 1779 to 1785. He labored for thirty years in his first and only Pastorate, and died April 19, 1792.

PARROTT, Thomas Marc, 1866-

Born in Dayton, Ohio, 1866; prepared for College at Deaver Collegiate Institute in Dayton, and at Morris Academy in Morristown, N. J.; graduated from Princeton, with degree of B.A., in 1888; taught for two years at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio; went abroad and spent three years in the study of English, German and Philosophy, at Leipzig University, receiving degree of Ph.D. in 1893; was University Fellow in English at Princeton, 1893-1894; Under-master in English and German at Lawrenceville, 1894-1896; since 1896 Assistant Professor of English at Princeton.

THOMAS MARC PARROTT, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English at Princeton, was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 22, 1866, son of



T. M. PARROTT

Col. Edwin Augustus and Mary May (Thomas) Parrott. On the paternal side the family was originally of New England origin, with a strain of Irish blood coming in with the Sullivans; while his mother's family were of English descent, from the borders of Wales, intermingled with the New England blood of the Fishers and Mays. His early education was obtained at various schools, principally at the Deaver Collegiate Institute in his native town, and at Morris Academy at Morristown, New Jersey. He was graduated from Princeton as a Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1888, and for two years immediately after graduation was a teacher at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The next three years were spent abroad where he took a course of

study in English, German and Philosophy at the University of Leipzig, Germany, receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1893. After these three years of study in Germany, he returned to America in 1893, and was University Fellow in English at Princeton from 1893 to 1894. From 1894 to 1896 he was Under-Master in English and German at Lawrenceville, and since 1896 has been Assistant Professor of English at Princeton. Mr. Parrott is a member of the Nassau Club. In politics he is a Republican, with a leaning toward the Independents.

PATERSON, William, 1745-1806.

Born at sea, in 1745; graduated at Princeton, 1763; studied law and admitted to the Bar; member of the N. J. State Constitutional Convention; Attorney-General and a member of the Legislative Council; delegate to the Continental Congress; delegate to the National Constitutional Convention; U. S. Senator; Governor of N. J.; Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; received the LL.D. degree from Harvard, 1806; died in New Brunswick, N. J., 1806.

WILLIAM PATERSON, LL.D., one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society at Princeton, was born at sea, in 1745, and when two years old was brought to this country by his parents, who were natives of Ireland. He was graduated at Princeton in 1763, and after studying law with Richard Stockton was admitted to the Bar in 1769. In 1776 he was made a member of the New Jersey State Constitutional Convention, and later in the same year he became Attorney General for the State and a member of the Legislative Council. He was afterwards successively a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1780-1781, delegate to the National Constitutional Convention in 1787, United States Senator in 1789 until his resignation in March 1790, and became Governor of New Jersey in 1791. In 1793 he was appointed by Washington a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in which capacity he served until his death, which took place while on a visit to his son-in-law, General Stephen Van Rennsalaer, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 9, 1806. Judge Paterson was honored by Harvard by the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1806.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, 1860-

Born in Woburn, Mass., 1860; fitted for College at Woburn High School; graduated Amherst, Class of 1880; studied for the ministry at Hartford Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1883; was Librarian and Instructor in Hartford Theological Seminary, 1883-

1885; Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliology in the Seminary, 1885-90; was appointed Librarian of Princeton in 1890.

ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON, Ph.D., Librarian of Princeton, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, February 7, 1860, son of James Cushing and Lydia Bartlett (Taylor) Richardson. On his father's side he is a descendant of Captain Edward Johnson (the author of "Wonder-working Providence"), the Cottons and the Cushings. Among his maternal ancestors were the Lebarons, Bartletts and Warrens. The first John Cotton and the first



ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON

Cushing were graduates of Cambridge, England, while several Cushings, a Cotton, and a Lebaron graduated from Harvard. He was fitted for College at the Woburn High School, and graduated from Amherst in the Class of 1880. He then spent three years in the study of theology in Hartford Theological Seminary, graduating in 1883. He was appointed Librarian and Instructor in the Seminary in 1883 and two years later was promoted to be Librarian and Associate Professor of Bibliology. In 1890 he went to Princeton as Librarian, a position he continues to fill. He has made several bibliographical journeys for the study of European libraries, archives and manuscripts and offers a post-graduate course in Palæography and Text-criticism in the University. Mr. Richardson has held various

minor offices in the American and in the New Jersey Library Associations, in the American Society of Church History, etc., and is a member of the American Historical Association, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Nassau Club of Princeton. Among his published writings are: Bibliographical Synopsis of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, 1887; Prolegomena and Translation Eusebius' Life of Constantine, 1890; Prolegomena and Translation Jerome and Gennadius' Lives of Illustrious Men, 1892; Critical edition of Hieronymus and Gennadius De Viris Inlustribus, Leipsic 1897, and Monographs on The Golden Legend; Faust and the Clementine Recognitions and College and University Libraries and the following papers in the proceedings of the American Library Association and the Library Journal: Classification of Theology; King Leo's Classification; Encyclopædia and Librarians; Why Librarians Know; Hours of Opening Libraries; Library Clocks; Antediluvian Libraries; Reference Books (now being re-published as chapter in Library Handbook published by Bureau of Education at Washington) and various other papers on the Qualifications of a Librarian, on Printed Catalogues, Mechanical Devices, etc., reports on School for Librarians, on Glasgow meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, etc., notes, etc. He has also written various technical library and Bibliographical articles and a number of historical papers. Mr. Richardson received the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst in 1883 and from Princeton in 1896, also the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Washington and Jefferson in 1887. He was married June 30, 1891, to Grace Duncan, daughter of Z. Stiles Ely, Esq., of New York.

ROCKWOOD, Charles Greene, Jr., 1843-

Born in New York City, 1843; prepared for College at Newark Academy, and at the private school of F. A. Adams, of Orange, N. J., graduated at Yale with the degree of A.B., Class of 1864; took post-graduate work in the Sheffield Scientific School, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1866; taught in S. A. Farrand's Collegiate Academy in New York City, 1866-68; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bowdoin, 1868-73; went to Rutgers as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, January 1874; since 1877 has been Professor of Mathematics in Princeton. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1867, from Bowdoin in 1869, and from the College of New Jersey in 1896.

CHARLES GREENE ROCKWOOD, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, was born in New York City, January 11, 1843,

son of Charles Greene and Sarah (Smith) Rockwood. On the paternal side he is descended from Richard Rockwood, a planter of Dorchester in 1636, through Ebenezer Rockwood, M.D., of Harvard 1773, and a Surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. Among his long line of ancestors, prominent before and during the Revolutionary times, were: Lieutenant Henry Adams of Medfield, Massachusetts, killed by the Indians at the burning of Medfield in 1676; Elder John Whitney (1592-1673) of Watertown, Massachusetts, through whom he traced an unbroken descent from William the Conqueror and Charle-



C. G. ROCKWOOD, JR

magne; John Vermilye of New York, a member of Governor Leisler's Council, 1689; Matthew Clarkson, Secretary of the Province of New York from 1690 to 1702; the Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, New Hampshire, a Harvard graduate of 1739, and a Chaplain in the French War, 1755 to 1758; Samuel Hazard of Philadelphia, 1713-1758, one of the first Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and Ebenezer Hazard, a Princeton graduate of 1762, who was an Historian and the Postmaster General of the United States from 1782 to 1789. In his early youth Professor Rockwood was a student in the College of the City of New York from 1857 to 1858, at Newark Academy from 1858 to 1859 and at the private school of F. A. Adams in Orange, New

Jersey, from 1859 to 1860. He graduated from Yale as a Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1864, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. The two years succeeding graduation he spent in New Haven, pursuing a course of study in the higher mathematics and modern languages, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1866. In September 1866, he took up the business of teaching in S. A. Farrand's Collegiate Academy, New York City, where he remained, holding the position of Vice-Principal, until the summer of 1868. He was then elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bowdoin, Brunswick, Maine, and entered on his duties there in September. In 1872 the title of his Chair was changed to Professor of Mathematics. On January 1, 1874, he resigned, to accept the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in Rutgers, New Brunswick, New Jersey, which he retained until 1877. In 1877 he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey, and began his duties at Princeton in September. He still retains the same position, but with the growth of the College his duties have been restricted to the John C. Green School of Science, which is the Scientific School of Princeton. In 1898 he was elected Clerk of the School of Science Faculty. In 1878 he was a member of the Princeton Expedition to observe the Solar Eclipse at Denver, Colorado; and in the summers of 1889, 1890 and 1891 he took part in the investigation of submarine temperatures in the Gulf Stream, carried on under the United States Fish Commission. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1867, from Bowdoin in 1869 and from the College of New Jersey in 1896. He has published: *Daily Motion of a Brick Tower Caused by Solar Heat*, (*Proc. A.A.A.S.*, 1871, and *Am. Jour. Sci.* 1871); fifteen annual papers on American Earthquakes, (*Am. Jour. Sci.*, 1872-1886); sundry other papers on related topics, mostly in *American Journal of Science*; the reports on Vulcanology and Seismology in *Smithsonian Reports* for 1884 and 1885; and numerous other short articles, signed and unsigned, in scientific journals. As the above list would indicate, he has been especially interested in Seismology, and in 1886 he was called to Washington by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, to assist in the preliminary investigation of the Charleston Earthquake. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Metrological Society, National Geographic Society, American Mathematical Society, New Jersey

Historical Society, American Historical Association, Saint Nicholas Society of New York City, Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars, of the Nassau Club of Princeton and the Princeton Science Club. He was married June 13, 1867, to Hetty Horsford Smith. They have one child, Katharine Chauncey Rockwood.

WESTCOTT, John Howell, 1858-

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1858; fitted for College at Germantown Academy, Philadelphia; entered Princeton, 1874; graduated with degree of A.B., in Class of 1877; studied in Leipzig University, 1877-1878; then in Paris 1878-1879; studied law in Philadelphia, partly at the University of Pa.; admitted to Bar in Philadelphia in 1881; taught in Germantown Academy for half a year before entering College, and again, 1879-1880; practised law in Philadelphia, 1881-1885; appointed Tutor in Latin at Princeton 1885; Instructor in French 1887; received degree of Ph.D. from Princeton, 1887; promoted to Assistant Professor of French, 1888; Professor of Latin, 1889; went abroad and studied in Leipzig again, 1892; since 1892 has been Musgrave Professor of Latin and Tutor in Roman Law.

JOHN HOWELL WESTCOTT, Ph. D., Musgrave Professor of Latin and Tutor in Roman Law, at Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1858, son of John Howell and Mary (Dunton) Westcott. He is descended on the paternal side from early inhabitants of Cumberland county, New Jersey; on his mother's side from a Cromwellian cavalry Captain who came to America about the time of Charles II. His mother's grandfather was William Rush, the sculptor, of Philadelphia, cousin of Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In his early youth he was taught by his father, and also spent six years at the Germantown Academy in Philadelphia. He taught school for six months before going to College; entered Princeton in 1874, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1877. He then went abroad and spent one year (1877-1878) in study in Leipzig University. In 1878, he went to Paris and studied there until the following year, when he returned to America and taught school again for a year (1879-1880) in Germantown Academy. He studied law in Philadelphia, taking part of his course at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar in 1881. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in the same year, and remained there until 1885, when he went to Princeton as Tutor in

Latin. In 1887 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton, and was also appointed Instructor in French at the University, being promoted to Assistant Professor of French in 1888. He was made Professor of Latin in 1889. He again went abroad and spent part of the year 1892 in study at Leipzig University, after which he returned to Princeton to accept the chair he now fills, that of Musgrave Professor of Latin and Tutor in Roman Law. Professor Westcott has published editions of parts of Livy, Aulus Gellius, Martial, and selected letters of Pliny. He is a member of the



J. H. WESTCOTT

American Philological Association, of the Nassau Club of Princeton, and of Phi Beta Kappa. In politics, he is a Republican, but with a tendency to independent voting. He was married, July 9, 1895, to Edith Flagg Sampson. They have two children: John Howell Jr., and Lilian Vaughan Westcott.

WARREN, Howard Crosby, 1867-

Born in Montclair, N. J., 1867; fitted for College in private schools in Montclair and Bloomfield, N. J.; graduated Princeton, with degree of A.B., Class of 1889; was Instructor at Princeton, 1890-1891; took post-graduate work and mental science fellowship at Princeton, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1891; studied in German Universities, 1891-1893; made Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology at Princeton, 1893; pro-

moted to Assistant Professor of Experimental Psychology in 1896.

HOWARD CROSBY WARREN, A.M., Assistant Professor of Experimental Psychology at Princeton, was born in Montclair, New Jersey, June 12, 1867, son of Dorman Theodore and Harriet (Crosby) Warren, both parents being natives of Massachusetts. On the paternal side he is of Norman English ancestry. He was fitted for College in private schools in Montclair and Bloomfield, New Jersey, and graduated from Princeton, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1889. He afterwards took post graduate work and the



HOWARD C. WARREN

mental science fellowship at Princeton, and during that time was also an Instructor in the College. He received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater in 1891, and that year went abroad and spent two years in study in German Universities. In 1893 he returned to Princeton as Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology, and since 1896 has been Assistant Professor of the same branch of science. Since 1894 he has been compiler of the Psychological Index, in 1896 and 1897, Assistant Editor of the American Naturalist, and since 1895 collaborator of the *Année Psychologique*. He has also written articles for the Psychological Review, and contributed to Johnson's Encyclopædia. He is unmarried.

WILLSON, Frederick Newton, 1855-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1855; received his early education at the Troy N. Y. Academy; graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., with the degree of C.E., in the Class of 1879; previous to graduation had taught in the Troy Academy, as Instructor in Mathematics, 1872-1879; was acting Professor of Mathematics in Lake Forest University, 1879-1880; Foreign Correspondent, Drexel, Morgan & Company, till December 1880; went to Princeton as Instructor in Graphics January 1881; appointed to Professorship of Descriptive Geometry, Stereotomy and Technical Drawing in Princeton, 1883, a Chair he continues to fill; received honorary degree of A.M. from Princeton, in 1896; has been Elder in First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, New Jersey, since May 30, 1886.

FREDERICK NEWTON WILLSON, C.E., M.A., Professor of Descriptive Geometry, Stereotomy and Technical Drawing at Princeton, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 23, 1855, son of Thomas Newton and Mary Caroline (Evarts) Willson. On the paternal side he is descended from Colonel John ("Burgess") Willson, who for twenty-seven years represented Augusta county in the House of Burgesses, Virginia. Colonel John Willson's great-grandson was James S. Willson, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who married Tirzah Humphreys, daughter of David Carlisle Humphreys and Margaret Finley, niece of President Samuel Finley of Princeton. Their son, Thomas Newton Willson (Professor Willson's father) graduated from Washington and Lee in 1848, and was later Professor of English in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. On the maternal side Professor Willson is descended from John Evarts, who came from England to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1638, and in 1649 settled in Guilford, Connecticut. Professor Willson did not begin to attend school until his thirteenth year, when he entered the Troy Academy. He was for six months (1871) Assistant Bookkeeper in the Troy City National Bank, and from 1872 until 1879 was Instructor in Mathematics at the Troy Academy, during part of which time he also took the course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic, entering in the Sophomore year with the Class of 1878. He was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer with the Class of 1879, having given a year between his Junior and Senior courses entirely to teaching. The year immediately following graduation he was Acting Professor of Mathematics in Lake Forest University, Illinois. This position he resigned to accept an appointment as Foreign Correspondent with the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company. In

December 1880 he accepted a call to Princeton to start a Department of Graphical Science. In 1883 a new Professorship was created for him, that of Descriptive Geometry, Stereotomy and Technical Drawing, a Chair he still holds, (1899). He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in June 1896. In 1897 Professor Willson published his *Theoretical and Practical Graphics*, a work that has won the highest commendation, from such eminent authorities as Sir Robert S. Ball, of Cambridge University, England, and late Astronomer Royal of Ireland; Francis Ruleaux, Director

occurred on July 28, 1895, when he married Anna Russell Albertson, daughter of Amos Albertson of Asbury Park. They have two children: Elizabeth and Albert Newton Willson.

RICE, John Holt, 1777-1831.

Born in New London, Va., 1777; educated at Liberty Hall Academy; studied medicine and theology; Tutor in Hampden Sidney College, 1801; Pastor at Cut Creek, Va.; founded the *Christian Monitor*; Editor of the *Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine*; Moderator of the General Assembly at Philadelphia; invited to take the Presidency of Princeton but preferred to accept the Professorship of Theology at Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney College; received the D.D. degree from Princeton; died in Hampden Sidney, Va., 1831.

JOHN HOLT RICE, D.D., who was elected President of Princeton but declined the honor, was born in New London, Virginia, November 28, 1777, and was educated at Liberty Hall Academy, near Lexington. He studied medicine and theology, served as Tutor in Hampden Sidney College in 1801 and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cub Creek, Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1804, having been licensed to preach the previous year. The Episcopalians and Presbyterians had worshipped together in Richmond, Virginia, until 1812, when they separated and Dr. Rice was called to minister to the new Presbyterian congregation. He founded the *Christian Monitor* in 1815, and from 1818 until 1829 he edited the *Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine*. He was Moderator of the General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1819. In 1822 he was invited to take the Presidency of Princeton, but preferred to accept the Chair of Theology in the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden Sidney College which was simultaneously offered him, and which he held until his death. He was a fine preacher and obtained considerable gifts for his seminary by his eloquent itineraries. He published, besides sermons, pamphlets and occasional articles, *Historical and Philosophical Considerations on Religion*, a collection of letters addressed to President Madison, which he had originally communicated anonymously to the *Southern Religious Telegraph*. They were intended to demonstrate that religion was a proper subject for the efforts of statesmen as a necessary factor in national prosperity. Dr. Rice was made a Doctor of Divinity by Princeton in 1819. He died at Hampden Sidney, September 3, 1831.



FREDERICK N. WILLSON

of the Royal Polytechnic, Berlin; Thurston, Halsted and other well-known writers. Professor Willson has been an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, New Jersey, since May 30, 1886. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the American Mathematical Society; an associate, American Society Civil Engineers; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. On May 22, 1884, he was married to Mary Hewes Bruere, daughter of Joseph H. Bruere, of Princeton, New Jersey. They had four children: Mary Louise, Grace Bruere, Edith Evarts and Alice Holmes Willson. His second marriage

ADRAIN, Robert, 1775-1843.

Born in Ireland, 1775; took part in the rebellion of 1798; came to the United States and turned his attention to educational pursuits; was Professor at Queen's, Rutgers and Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania; Vice-President of the latter, and a noted writer of his day; died, 1843.

ROBERT ADRAIN, LL.D., member of the Faculty of Columbia, was born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, September 30, 1775. Having received a serious wound while participating in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, he took refuge in the United States, and adopting educational pursuits as a means of livelihood he taught schools in New Jersey and Pennsylvania for some years. His numerous articles published in the scientific periodicals of the day, brought him to the notice of the authorities of Queen's College, who called him to the Chair of Mathematics in 1809, and in 1813 he went to Columbia as Professor of Natural History, holding that chair until 1820 and for the succeeding five years he was Professor of Astronomy. From 1825 to 1827 he was again a member of the Faculty at Queen's College, which had then become known as Rutgers, and in the latter year was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was Vice-President from 1828 to 1834. He was Editor of the *Mathematical Diary* from 1825 to 1829, edited Hutton's *Mathematics* and published essays on the figure and magnitude of the earth and upon gravitation. Professor Adrain received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1818. He died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 10, 1843. His son, Garnett B., was born in New York City, December 20, 1816, and died in New Brunswick, August 17, 1878, was an able lawyer and a member of Congress from New Jersey two terms.

CLINTON, DeWitt, 1769-1828.

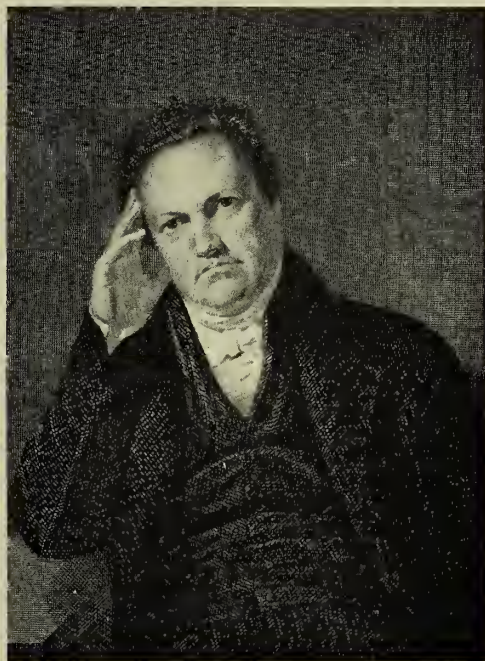
Born in Little Britain, N.Y., 1769; graduated at Columbia, 1786; studied law and admitted to the Bar; private Secretary to his uncle, Gov. George Clinton; Secretary of the Board of Regents of the State University; Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of State Fortifications; organized and took command of an artillery company; member of the New York House of Representatives and Senate; member of the Governor's Council; U. S. Senator; Mayor of N. Y. City; Lieut.-Governor; member of the Council of Appointments; appointed one of the Commissioners to survey a route for a canal from the lakes to the Hudson River; Governor of N. Y.; received LL.D. degree

from Rutgers, 1812, from Ohio University, 1825, and from Columbia, 1826; died, 1828.

DEWITT CLINTON, LL.D., Regent of Columbia, was born in Little Britain, New Windsor, Orange county, New York, March 2, 1769. His father was General James Clinton, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, and a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was a descendant of William Clinton, who served under King Charles I., and fled to Ireland after the defeat of the Royalist party. The latter's grandson, — Charles Clinton, who was the common ancestor of all the Clintons in the United States, in company with others, chartered a ship upon which they embarked for America in May 1729, and after enduring much hardship at the hands of the captain, who by cutting off the food supply compelled the passengers to pay him a large sum of money before he would permit them to land, they were at length put ashore on Cape Cod in October of the same year. In the spring of 1731 he, with others of the party, settled in Ulster county, New York, upon a site located six miles west of the Hudson River and sixty miles north of New York City. Charles Clinton was a farmer and a surveyor, was a Justice of the Peace, and County Judge, served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ulster County Militia, and held a similar commission in Oliver DeLancy's regiment, which served under Colonel Bradstreet at the siege and capture of Fort Frontenac. His four sons were: Alexander, a graduate of Princeton, and a physician; Charles, a Surgeon in the army which took Havana in 1762; James, the father of DeWitt; and George Clinton, who was born in Little Britain, July 26, 1739, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, April 20, 1812. The latter studied law, and soon after entering into practice was given a clerkship by the then Colonial Governor, Admiral George Clinton. As a member of the New York Assembly he took sides with the Colonists against the crown, was a member of the second Continental Congress, and in 1776, at the urgent demand of General Washington, he accepted the appointment of General of Militia. He was subsequently commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, assisted in framing the first state constitution; was elected first Governor of the state in 1777, and again in 1780, continuing in office by successive elections until 1795; was once more chosen Governor in 1801, and was Vice-President of the United States from 1804 until his death. In 1787, Governor Clinton assisted in quelling Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts and by

quick and vigorous action succeeded in saving the frontier settlements from the disasters of a threatened Indian out-break. As early as 1791 he recommended to the Legislature the building of the Erie Canal, and his entire occupancy of the gubernatorial chair was marked by an energetic and progressive policy. His nephew, DeWitt Clinton, was graduated from Columbia in 1786, pursued his law studies with Samuel Jones of New York City and was admitted to the Bar in 1788. Preferring politics to the practice of his profession he entered actively into public affairs as a Republican, and previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution he wrote in answer to the "Federalist" a series of papers under the signature of "A Countryman." He also reported for the press the debates in the State Constitutional Convention. From 1790 to 1795 he acted as Private Secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton, during which time he served as one of the Secretaries of the Board of Regents of the State University, (Columbia), and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of State Fortifications. After the close of his uncle's long administration in 1795, he continued to champion the Republican cause by opposing the acts of John Jay and President John Adams. Yet while condemning the hostility of the Federalists towards France he organized and took command of an artillery company which stood ready for action should war have ensued between the two nations. He subsequently served in the State House of Representatives and the Senate, was chosen a member of Governor Jay's council, and while in that body he succeeded in securing a constitutional amendment giving to the council the right of nomination co-ordinate with that of the chief executive. In the Senate he labored in behalf of many beneficial acts, including public defence, the sanitary laws, the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and the arts, the relief of prisoners for debt, the abolition of slavery in New York State, and also used his influence for the introduction of steam for navigation. During his short occupancy of a seat in the United States Senate in 1802, he made a powerful speech against war with Spain, but resigned in the same year to accept the office of Mayor of New York City, which, with the exception of some three or four years, he continued to hold until 1815. He was State Senator from 1805 to 1811, in which year he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, holding office for two years, and was also a member of the Council of Appointments. At this time Clinton

was regarded as a prominent candidate of the Republicans for the Presidency but on account of his lack of sympathy with some of the acts of President Jefferson and the course of James Madison prior to the War of 1812, his own party began to look upon him with distrust, and charged him with verging toward Federalism. He was however nominated by the Republicans, but defeated by Madison, and having sacrificed some of his prestige with his own party without gaining much ground among the Federalists, he retired from the Lieutenant-Governorship to continue his duties as Mayor of New



DEWITT CLINTON

York. His desire to improve the welfare of the people by striving to relieve suffering, increasing the facilities for public education, and the establishment of institutions of science, literature and art, together with the suppression of crime, and other beneficial measures served to dispel in the minds of his fellow citizens any suspicions they may have had as to his loyalty. In 1809, he was appointed one of the seven commissioners to survey a route for a canal from the Hudson River to the lakes, and after his removal from the Mayoralty of New York by a Republican Council of Appointment, he was free to give his undivided attention to this project, which was practically a legacy left him by his uncle. Having through his eloquence and persistence secured in 1817, a Legislative Act authorizing

the immediate construction of the Erie and Champlain Canal against the opposition of those who considered the scheme as merely visionary, he was on the strength of his new popularity thus acquired, triumphantly elected Governor the same year by a non-partisan vote, and on July 4, Governor Clinton broke ground for the beginning of what was then considered a gigantic undertaking. In 1819, he was re-elected by a small majority, and owing to the adoption of some constitutional amendments which he did not approve, he declined to become a candidate in 1822. In 1824, his opponents succeeded in causing his removal as Canal Commissioner. This act of injustice so aroused the fair-minded people of all parties that he was once more elected Governor by a larger majority than had hitherto been accorded to any of his predecessors, and he was re-elected in 1826. DeWitt Clinton died in office, but had the satisfaction of being the principal figure in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Canal in 1825, and during his memorable trip in a barge from Lake Erie to New York City he was received with unbounded enthusiasm all along the line. In 1825, he declined the English mission which was tendered him by President John Quincy Adams. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Rutgers in 1812, from the Ohio University in 1825, and from Columbia in 1826. Governor Clinton published Discourses before the New York Historical Society; Memoir of the Antiquities of Western New York; Speeches to the Legislature; and several literary and historical addresses.

CLINTON, James, 1736-1812.

Born in Ulster county, N. Y., 1736; entered the Provincial Militia; served in the French and Indian War in 1756 and distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Frontenac; rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Revolutionary War; defended Fort Clinton against a superior force in 1777; commanded at Albany and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the evacuation of New York; assisted in adjusting the boundary-line between New York and Pennsylvania; was a member of the Legislature and of the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution; Regent of King's College in 1774; died, 1812.

JAMES CLINTON, Regent of King's College, was born in Ulster county, New York, August 9, 1736, third son of Charles Clinton, a native of Ireland and the common ancestor of the Clinton family in the United States. He was liberally edu-

cated and being desirous of entering the military service, was made an Ensign in the Second Ulster County Regiment. While serving as a Captain in the French and Indian War of 1756, he laid the foundation of his reputation as a brave and efficient officer, winning special distinction at the capture of Fort Frontenac. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Colonial Service, which he relinquished at the breaking-out of the Revolutionary War, and in June 1775, was commissioned Colonel of the Third New York Regiment. In the following year he was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Continental Army. As Commander of Fort Clinton he stubbornly resisted with about six hundred volunteers, an attack of about three thousand British regulars under General Sir Henry Clinton, but was forced to evacuate by superior numbers, receiving a severe wound from a bayonet thrust and being the last man to leave the fort. He was in active service during the entire war, commanding at Albany for some time. He participated in the siege of Yorktown and was present at the evacuation of New York. General Clinton was a member of the New York Assembly, a delegate to the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, and served upon the commission appointed to adjust the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. During the early days of American Independence he was actively identified with internal improvements and was one of the Regents of King's College in 1784. His death occurred in Little Britain, Orange county, New York, December 22, 1812.

KING, Rufus, 1755-1827.

Born in Maine, 1755; graduated at Harvard, 1777; served under General Sullivan in the Revolutionary War; acquired high rank as a lawyer; member of the General Court of Mass., 1783; of the Continental Congress, 1784-85-86; delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention; member of the New York Assembly, 1789; served several years in the United States Senate; twice Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Federalist candidate for President in opposition to James Monroe; Trustee of Columbia, 1806-1824; died in New York, 1827.

RUFUS KING, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Scarborough, Maine, in 1755, eldest son of Richard King, a prosperous merchant of that place. He took his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Harvard, the former in 1777, diligently pursuing his studies while the College buildings

were being used by the Continental Army, then recruiting in Cambridge. His law studies interrupted by his service in the Rhode Island expedition under General Sullivan were duly completed, and almost immediately after his admission to the Bar he began to display that sterling ability and intellectual superiority which were the chief characteristics of his long and public career. From the Massachusetts General Court, to which he was elected in 1783, he went in the following year as a delegate to the Continental Congress at Trenton, was a member of that body for the two succeeding



RUFUS KING

years, and in the session of 1785 he sounded the key-note of abolition by introducing an Act prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime. As a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, he assisted in making a final draft of the instrument which, in spite of much opposition ultimately succeeded in binding the states together in one strong confederation, and by his clear and forcible explanation of its provisions succeeded in securing its ratification by his own state. Relinquishing the practice of law he took up his residence in New York City in 1788, was elected to the Assembly of that state in 1789, and subsequently to the United States Senate, to which he was again elected in 1813, and

in 1819. From 1796 to 1803 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and was prevailed upon by President John Quincy Adams to accept the same mission in 1825, but his life of activity and usefulness was rapidly drawing to a close, and finding himself unable to withstand the fatigue attendant upon his important position, he only remained in London a few months. Rufus King died in New York, April 29, 1827. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1802, by Williams in 1803, by Harvard in 1806, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. He accepted a Trusteeship of Columbia in 1806, and served upon the Board until 1824. He was a fellow of the American Academy, and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

KISSAM, Richard Sharpe, 1763-1822.

Born in New York City, 1763; took his Medical degree at the Edinburgh University, 1789; for thirty years, Surgeon at the New York Hospital; Professor of Botany at Columbia, 1792-93; died, 1822.

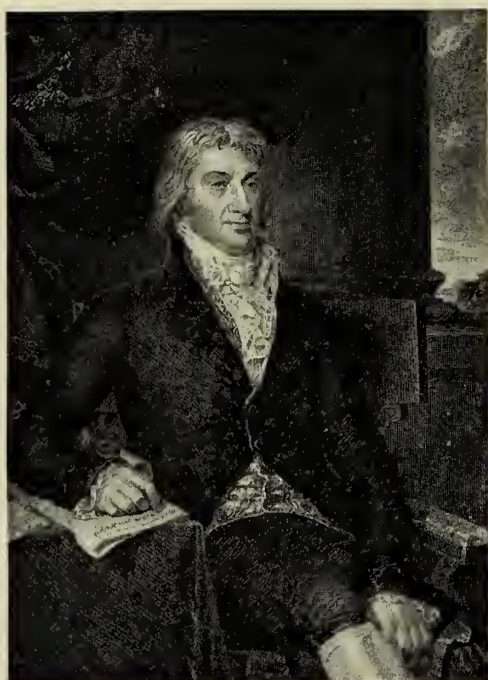
RICHARD SHARPE KISSAM, M.D., Professor of Botany at Columbia, was born in New York City, in 1763. His early education was acquired at Hempstead, Long Island, and his medical studies were pursued at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, from which he was graduated in 1789. He practised in the American metropolis for thirty years, during all of which time he was Surgeon at the New York Hospital, and left behind him a brilliant record as a skilful operator, losing but three cases of lithotomy out of sixty-five that came under his treatment. Dr. Kissam was one of the early American botanists and held the Professorship of that study at Columbia about one year. His death occurred in October 1822.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R., 1746-1813.

Born in New York City, 1746; graduated at King's College, 1765; admitted to the Bar, 1773; Recorder of New York, 1773-1775; member of the Provincial Assembly and the Continental Congress; assisted in drafting the Declaration of Independence; assisted in framing the State Constitution; Chancellor of New York, 1777-1801; Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Federal Government, 1781-1783; Chairman of the New York Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution; Minister to France, 1801-1805; interested with Robert Fulton in applying steam power to navigation; first President of the American Academy of Fine

Arts; Regent of the University of the State of New York; died in 1813.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, A.M., LL.D., Regent of the University of the State of New York, now Columbia, was born in New York City, November 27, 1746. He was a great-grandson of the first Robert, grandson of the second Robert and a son of Robert R. Livingston, who married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman. Graduating from King's College in 1765 and subsequently studying law, the second Robert R. Livingston was admitted to the Bar in 1773, and



ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON

acquired a large practice. Like most of his kinsmen he was a conspicuous figure in the public affairs of the Colonial, State and Federal governments first as Recorder of New York City, which office he held from 1773 to 1775, when he was deposed by Governor Tryon on account of his suspected hostility to the Crown. As a member of the Provincial Assembly he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 and selected as one of the Committee of Five to draft the Declaration of Independence, but was called home prior to the signing of that notable act by important business before the Assembly, in which he occupied his seat on July 8, 1776, when it was voted that the Province should thenceforth be known as the State of New

York. He retained his seat in the Continental Congress until 1777, was again a member from 1779 to 1781, and having assisted in framing the State Constitution which was adopted by the Convention at Kingston, in 1777, he was selected as first Chancellor of the State, holding office until 1801. In that capacity he administered the oath to President Washington. He labored diligently to secure the ratification of the Federal Constitution by his state, served as Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, from 1781 to 1783, declined other important offices including the French mission in 1794, but when in 1801 he was again solicited to represent the United States at Paris, he accepted, resigning the Chancellorship for that purpose, and during his residence at the French Court, he was distinguished among the diplomatic corps as being the favorite of Napoleon Bonaparte, who honored the American with his personal friendship. It was in Paris that Livingston first met Robert Fulton, and becoming interested in the latter's idea of applying steam-power to navigation, he experimented upon the Seine, and also upon the Hudson after his return to America in 1805. After his retirement from public affairs he devoted his time mainly to agriculture. He was first President of the American Academy of Fine Arts, President of the Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts, a Trustee of the New York Society Library, and one of the first Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, which made him a Doctor of Laws. Mr. Livingston died February 26, 1813.

LIVINGSTON, John Henry, 1746-1825.

Born in Poughkeepsie, New York, 1746; graduated at Yale 1762 and received his divinity degree at the University of Utrecht, Holland, 1770; secured the independence of the American Dutch Reformed churches; Pastor of the North Church, New York City, 1770-1810; Professor of Theology at the Reformed Dutch Seminary, Flatbush; Vice-President of the first missionary society in New York; Trustee of Columbia from 1784 to 1810, and Chairman of the Board from 1801 to 1810; President of Queen's College, now Rutgers, 1807 until his death.

JOHAN HENRY LIVINGSTON, D.D., Trustee of Columbia, and for a time Chairman of the Board, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 30, 1746. He was a descendant of the original Robert Livingston, through the latter's third son, Gilbert, who was his grandfather. He graduated from Yale in 1762 and took up the study of law,

but his progress was interrupted by a somewhat protracted illness, during which he decided to become a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed denomination, and setting out for Holland in 1767, he pursued his theological studies at the University of Utrecht, graduating in 1770 with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Returning to New York the same year he began his ministerial labors as Pastor of the North Church to which he had been called while still abroad, and with the exception of the period of British occupation he retained charge of that parish until 1810. Having previously secured



JOHN H. LIVINGSTON

from the Dutch Classis the independence of the American Church, he immediately applied himself to the task of adjusting the difference then existing between the Coetus and the Conferentic factions, whose antagonistic opinions threatened to forever destroy its integrity, and he ultimately succeeded in accomplishing the desired reunion. From 1795 to 1797 he was a Professor of Theology at a seminary established at Flatbush, Long Island by the General Synod, but owing to its insufficient support the institution closed its existence in the latter year. In 1807 he was elected President of Queen's College, now Rutgers, at the same time taking the Chair of Theology, and removing from New York to New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1810, he ably performed the duties of Professor and Chief Executive until his

death, which occurred January 20, 1825. President Livingston possessed in a high degree the intellectual attainments, industry and progressive tendencies characteristic of his family. As a Trustee of Columbia from 1784 to 1810, he endeavored to promote the welfare of the College, and during the last nine years of his service he was Chairman of the Board. From 1784 to 1787 he served as Regent of the University of the State of New York. He was also a pioneer in organized missionary work in the United States, holding the office of Vice-President of the first society formed for that purpose in New York City, and was called by his contemporaries the "Father of the Dutch Reformed Church in America." He published sermons, addresses and A Dissertation on the Marriage of a Man with his Sister-in-Law.

LIVINGSTON, Walter, 1740-1797.

Born in the Province of New York, 1740; member of Provincial and Continental Congresses; Judge of Albany county; one of the first Commissioners of the United States Treasury; Regent and Trustee of Columbia; died, 1797.

WALTER LIVINGSTON, Regent and Trustee of Columbia, grandson of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a descendant of Robert, founder of the family in America, was born in the Province of New York, in 1740. He was actively concerned in the political agitations which preceded the American Revolution, and was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, representing Albany where he resided. The convention of 1777 appointed him Judge of Albany county, and for the years 1784-85 he occupied a seat in the Federal Congress. In the latter year he was chosen one of the first Commissioners of the United States Treasury. In 1784 Judge Livingston joined the Board of Regents of Columbia, and at the time of his death, which occurred May 14, 1797, he was serving as a Trustee.

PEABODY, George Livingston, 1850-

Born in New York City, 1850; fitted for College at Columbia Grammar School; graduated Columbia, 1870; College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1873; on house staff Roosevelt Hospital, 1873-74; studied abroad, at Vienna and Strassburg, 1874-77; Assistant Pathologist N. Y. Hospital, March, 1878; promoted to Pathologist same year; Attending Physician N. Y. Hospital since 1884; Attending Physician Bellevue Hospital 1882-95; St. Luke's Hospital for several years; Attending Physician Roosevelt Hospital since 1895, Lecturer College of Physicians and

Surgeons, 1884-87; Trustee of Columbia, 1884-90; Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics in same College since 1887.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON PEABODY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Columbia, was born in New York City, August 27, 1850. His father, Charles A. Peabody, was a member of the well-known New England family of that name, and his mother, Julia Livingston, belonged to an equally well-known family of New York. The early education of the subject of this



GEORGE L. PEABODY

sketch was received at the Columbia Grammar School in New York City. He entered Columbia College in 1866, taking his degree in 1870. Deciding to follow the medical profession, he took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, graduating in 1873. After a service of one year and a half (1873-1874) on the house staff of Roosevelt Hospital, he went abroad, and spent the three years from 1874 to 1877 in advanced study there, chiefly in the Universities of Vienna and Strassburg. Returning to America in 1878, he commenced practice in New York City, and shortly after, in March 1878, he was appointed Assistant Pathologist to the New York Hospital, filling this position so acceptably that he was made Pathologist in the same year. Since 1884 he has been Attending Physician in

the same institution. He was appointed Attending Physician to Bellevue Hospital in 1882 — a post which he held until 1895, when increasing pressure of professional work caused him to resign it — and was also Attending Physician at St. Luke's Hospital for several years. From 1884 to 1890 he was a Trustee of Columbia. For three years, from 1884 to 1887, he held the post of Lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the latter year he was made Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics there. Since 1895 he has also been Attending Physician at Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Peabody married, April 18, 1883, Miss Jane de Peyster Huggins of New York City. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York, the Association of American Physicians, the Practitioners' Society of New York, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society of New York, the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Century, University, the City, and New York Yacht Clubs. He takes no active part in political questions.

MATTHEWS, James McFarlane, 1785-1870.

Born in Salem, N. Y., 1785; graduated at Union College, 1803 and at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, 1807; Associate Professor of Biblical Literature at Mason's Theological Seminary, N. Y. City; built the Washington Sq. Church; one of the founders of the University of N. Y. and was the first Chancellor; Trustee of Columbia; received D.D. degree from Yale, 1823; died in N. Y., 1870.

JAMES MCFARLANE MATTHEWS, D.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Salem, New York, March 18, 1785. He was graduated at Union College in 1803, and at the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church in 1807. Subsequently he was Associate Professor of Biblical Literature in Dr. John M. Mason's Theological Seminary, New York City, and in 1812 he founded the South Dutch Church in Garden Street, in charge of which he continued until 1840. In 1835 he also built the Washington Square Church, a branch of the South Dutch Church. After 1840 he held no Pastorate, but was active in ecclesiastical affairs until his death, devoting much time to the cause of education, and delivering series of lectures to students. He was one of the founders of the University of New York, of which institution he was the first Chancellor, 1831-1839. From 1825 to 1830 he was a Trustee of Columbia. Dr. Matthews received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale in 1823. He died in New York, January 28, 1870.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, 1866—

Born in Quincy, Mass., 1866; graduated from Harvard 1888; and from the Harvard Law School 1892; admitted to the Bar 1893; is prominently identified with several real estate, financial and industrial corporations; served three terms in the Quincy City Council; was Mayor of the City in 1896; Trustee of the National Sailors' Home, and of various individual estates; Treasurer of Harvard; member of the Somerset Club, Boston; and prominent in yachting circles.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d, Treasurer of Harvard, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, August 2, 1866, son of John Quincy and Fanny (Crowninshield) Adams. He belongs to



C. F. ADAMS 2d

the famous Adams family which has furnished the United States with two Presidents and a distinguished diplomatist—John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams. His father was a Boston lawyer of note who at one time took a leading part in the political affairs of Massachusetts, and was a Democratic candidate for Governor in 1867. His early studies were pursued at the Adams Academy, Quincy, and at the Hopkinson School, Boston, from which he entered Harvard and was graduated with the Class of 1888. He prepared for the legal profession at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1892, and after his admission to the Suffolk Bar, February 1893, he was

for a short time in the office of Sigourney Butler, later entering into partnership with Judge Everett C. Bumpus. In 1894 he engaged in practice alone, making a specialty of managing trust estates, and almost immediately became interested in banking, business corporations and real estate. At the present time he is a director of the American Loan and Trust Company, the Electric Corporation, a Trustee of the Quincy Savings Bank, the Boston Ground Rent Trust, the Adams Real Estate Trust and for various individuals. He is also a Trustee of the National Sailors' Home and actively concerned in its management. As an active member of the Democratic party he is a leading spirit in the municipal affairs of Quincy, having served three terms in the City Council, and was elected Mayor for 1896 and for 1897. During his College days he was President of his Class, First Marshal on Class Day and President of the Hasty Pudding Club. Upon the resignation of Mr. E. W. Hooper as Treasurer of Harvard, the President and Fellows elected Mr. Adams to fill the vacancy and their action being concurred in by the Board of Overseers, he began his duties July 31, 1898. Mr. Adams is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He also belongs to the Somerset Club of Boston. Mr. Adams was married April 3, 1899, at Washington, District of Columbia, to Miss Frances, daughter of Hon. William C. Lovering.

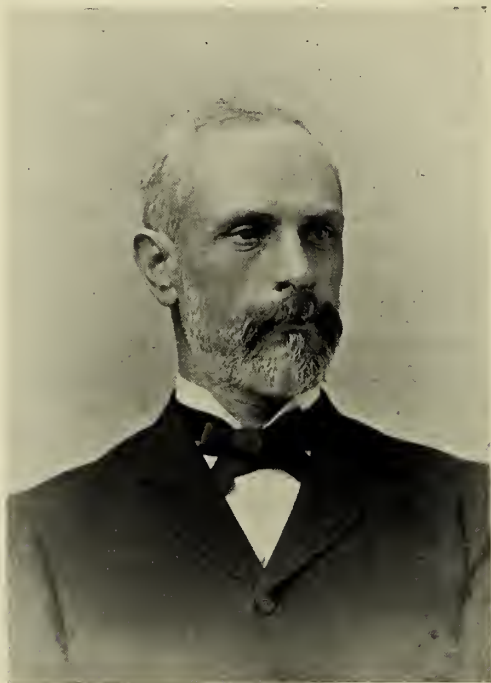
ALLEN, Frederick De Forest, 1844—1897.

Born in Oberlin, O., 1844; graduated at Oberlin College, 1862; studied two years at the University of Leipzig; Professor of Ancient Languages in the East Tennessee University till 1873; Tutor of Greek at Harvard, 1873—1874; Professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Cincinnati, 1874—1879; Professor of Greek at Yale, 1879—1880; and in the latter year was called to the Chair of Classical Philology at Harvard; died, 1897.

FREDERICK DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph.D., Professor of Greek at Yale and subsequently Professor of Classical Philology at Harvard, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, May 25, 1844. He took his Bachelor's degree in 1863 at Oberlin College, his father having been a member of the Faculty there for thirty years, and in 1866 he became Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of East Tennessee, where with the exception of two years spent as a student at the University of Leipzig, he remained until 1873. In 1873—1874 he was Tutor of Greek at Harvard, and in the latter year took the Professorship of Latin and Greek at the University of Cincinnati but recently estab-

lished, and remained there until 1879, when he became Professor of Greek at Yale. In 1880 he was called to the Chair of Classical Philology at Harvard, the Department of Ancient Languages

1885 Curator of the Department of Mammals and Birds in the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Lecturer at Harvard 1871-1873; Editor of the *Auk*, a quarterly journal of Ornithology (1884-1899); and author of several valuable works upon zoölogical subjects.



FREDERICK DE F. ALLEN

having been enlarged that year, and he continued a member of the Faculty there until his death, which occurred August 4, 1897. Professor Allen received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Leipsic in 1870, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale in 1879. For many years prior to his death he was regarded as one of the foremost American scholars, and was unusually well fitted for his special line of work. He published an edition of Hadley's Greek Grammar; an edition of Euripides' *Medea*, Remnants of Early Latin; and an edition of the *Prometheus* of Æschylus for the College series of Greek authors. He was also a skilled musician and was an authority on ancient music and metres.

ALLEN, Joel Asaph, 1838-

Born in Springfield, Mass., 1838; studied Zoölogy under Prof. Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School; accompanied several expeditions for scientific research; chosen Assistant in Ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, 1870; appointed in

JOEL ASAPH ALLEN, Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 19, 1838. Leaving the Wilbraham Academy to enter the Lawrence Scientific School, he gave particular attention to the study of Zoölogy under Professor Agassiz, and accompanied that Scientist to Brazil in 1865. He made scientific explorations in Florida in 1869, the Rocky Mountain Region in 1871, and in 1873 took charge of an expedition under the auspices of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was Assistant in Ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, in 1870, and in the following year received the Humboldt scholarship. From 1871 to 1873 he was Lecturer at Harvard. In 1885 he was chosen Curator of the Department of Mammals and Birds in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. He was made a fellow of the American Academy of Arts



J. A. ALLEN

and Sciences in 1871, of the National Academy of Science in 1876, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, and was President of the

American Ornithologists' Union from 1883 to 1889. Among Mr. Allen's numerous scientific papers and reports are: On Geographical Variations in Color among North American Squirrels; Notes on the Mammals of Portions of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah; Geographical Variation in North American Birds; and Notes on the Natural History of Portions of Montana and Dakota. He is also the author of: Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida; The American Bison Living and Extinct; Monographs of North American Rodentia with Dr. Elliott Coues; and History of North American Pinnipeds, a Monograph of the Walruses, Sea Lions, Sea Bears and Seals of North America. He edited the bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club from 1876 to 1883, and from 1884 to 1899 he conducted *The Auk*, a quarterly journal devoted to Ornithology. Since 1892 he has been Editor of the Bulletin and Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History.

BEACH, Henry Harris Aubrey, 1843-

Born in Middletown, Ct., 1843; educated in Cambridge, Mass., enlisted in the regular army during the Civil War and was assigned to hospital duty; served as surgical assistant at the Massachusetts General Hospital while pursuing his Medical studies at Harvard; graduated 1868; appointed Assistant Demonstrator, later Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Harvard Medical School; Surgeon to the Boston Dispensary and at the Massachusetts General Hospital; sometime Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; and is closely identified with several medical societies.

HENRY HARRIS AUBREY BEACH, M.D., Clinical Instructor of Surgery and formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Harvard Medical School, son of Elijah and Lucy S. (Riley) Beach, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 18, 1843. His early education was acquired in the schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and enlisting in the regular army when twenty years old, he was detailed to hospital service in which he remained until the year following the close of the Civil War, when he was honorably discharged. While attending the Harvard Medical School he acted as Surgical Assistant at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and after his graduation (1868) was called to the Surgical Department of the Boston Dispensary. In 1869 he was chosen Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Harvard and five years afterward received the appointment of Demonstrator at the Harvard Medical School, where for a number of years he gave practical illustrations of Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes'

lectures on Anatomy. For more than twenty-five years he has served upon the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Beach is a prominent member of the principal local medical bodies including the societies for Medical Science, Medical Improvement, and Medical Observation; was President of the Boylston Medical Society of Harvard for the years 1873-1874; and also belongs to the Massachusetts State Medical Society. As a medical writer he has acquired a wide reputation and was Associate Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. For his first wife he married Miss Alice, daughter of



H. H. A. BEACH

the late Edward D. Mandell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who died in 1880. Five years later he wedded Miss Amy M. Cheney, of Boston, the well-known pianist and composer.

AMORY, Robert, 1842-

Born in Boston, 1842; graduate of Harvard, 1863 and of the Harvard Medical School, 1866; studied abroad one year, and settled in Brookline, Mass.; lectured at Harvard, 1869; Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of Bowdoin until 1874; and has contributed original articles and translations to medical literature.

ROBERT AMORY, M.D., Lecturer at Harvard, son of James Sullivan and Mary Copley (Greene) Amory, was born in Boston, Massachusetts,

May 3, 1842. Graduating from Harvard in 1863 and from the Medical School three years later, he spent the ensuing year studying in Paris and Dublin. Upon his return to the United States he took up his residence in Longwood (Brookline), Massachusetts, and began the practice of his profession. In 1870 he lectured at the Harvard Medical School on the physiological action of drugs, and subsequently occupied the Chair of Physiology in the Medical Department of Bowdoin, which he resigned in 1874. He is a member of several medical societies, having been a trial commissioner of the Massachusetts Medical



ROBERT AMORY

Society, Secretary and afterward President of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, Secretary and afterward President of the Norfolk Medical Society and has been a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has published a work entitled *Bromides of Potassium and Ammonium and Action of Nitrous Oxide*. Editor of *Küss Lectures on Physiology*, and Volume 3 of *Wharton and Stella's Medical Jurisprudence*, — *Electrolysis in Medicine*. He is also the author of numerous scientific papers, notable among which are: *Chloral Hydrates*; *Experiments Disproving Evolution of Chloroform in Organism*; *Pathological Action of Prussic Acid*; *Poisons*, etc. He has translated and edited Professor Küss' *Lectures on Physiology* delivered at the

Strasburg University Medical School and his Photograph of the Spectrum was published in the proceedings of the American Academy, of which he is a fellow. Dr. Amory is prominently identified with Brookline town affairs. He entered the Massachusetts Militia as Assistant-Surgeon in 1875, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in 1876, and subsequently appointed Medical Director of the First Brigade. He is a member of the St. Botolph, Algonquin, Somerset, and University clubs of Boston, and of the University club of New York. Dr. Amory was married first, in May 1864, to Miss Mary Appleton Lawrence. She died in 1882, leaving a daughter, Alice. He, married second, in September 1886, Miss Katharine Leighton Crehore. Their children are: Robert, Jr., Mary Copley, Katharine Leighton, Jr., and Margery Amory.

COOPER, Samuel, 1727-1783.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1725; graduated at Harvard, 1743; elected to the Colleague Pastorate of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, in 1744, succeeding his father; Fellow of Harvard for seventeen years; was prominent in political affairs prior to the Revolution; and first Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Died, 1783.

SAMUEL COOPER, D.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 28, 1725. He was a son of the Rev. William Cooper, a Harvard graduate and for many years associated with Dr. Coleman in the Pastorate of the Brattle Street Church, Boston. His preparatory course was pursued in the Grammar School, Boston, and graduating from Harvard in 1743, he turned his attention to the study of theology. On December 31, 1744, he was selected as Assistant Pastor of the Brattle Street Church, succeeding his father in that capacity, but was not ordained until May 21, 1746, and his pastoral relations with that society continued for the rest of his life. He strenuously opposed the Excise and Stamp Acts, wrote many strong political articles for the *Boston Gazette* and his continued denunciations with tongue and pen of British mis-rule at length so aroused the authorities against him, that he found it advisable to leave Boston just prior to the Battle of Lexington. Like his father he declined the Presidency of Harvard, believing himself better fitted for pastoral work, but he accepted membership of the College Corporation in 1767 and continued his Fellowship with the Board until his death, which occurred December 29, 1783. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred

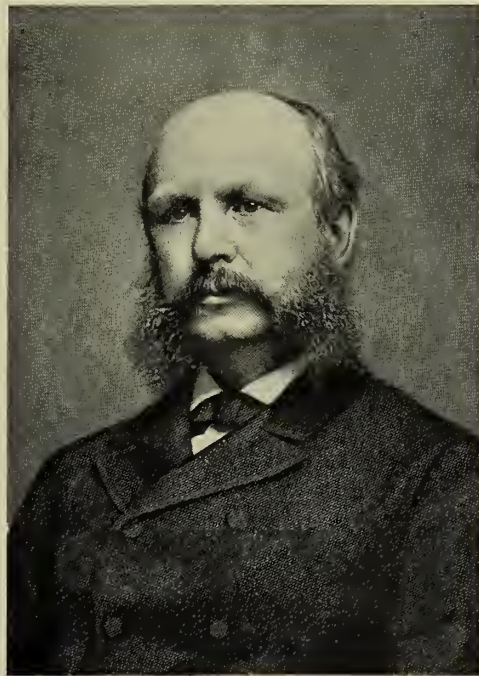
upon him by both Harvard and Yale, and in 1767 he was honored by the University of Edinburgh with that of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Cooper enjoyed the friendship of many distinguished Americans of his time, including John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. Besides being the first Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences he belonged to numerous scientific and religious bodies, and corresponded with eminent men abroad. His published works consist principally of political writings and sermons, many of which denote unusual ability, but a Discourse on the Commencement of the New Constitution of Massachusetts is undoubtedly the most finished product of his pen.

CUMMINGS, Prentiss, 1840-

Born in Sumner, Me., 1840; graduated at Harvard, 1864; Principal of the Portland, Me., High School; Proctor of Harvard and Tutor in Latin, 1866-70; completed his studies at the Harvard Law School and admitted to the Bar, 1871; Assistant U. S. Attorney for the District of Boston, 1874; member of the Boston City Council, 1881-82-83; Representative to the Legislature, 1884-85; President of the Cambridge Street Railway Co., 1885-87; Vice-President of the West End Street Railway Co., 1887.

PRENTISS CUMMINGS, Proctor and Tutor at Harvard, was born in Sumner, Maine, September 10, 1846, son of Whitney and Mary (Prentiss) Cummings. His first American ancestor was Isaac Cummings, a Scotchman who settled in Topsfield, Massachusetts, about the year 1632; and he is a great-grandson, on the maternal side, of the Rev. Caleb Prentiss and of Dr. John Hart, the latter a Revolutionary officer under Colonel Prescott. His College preparations were pursued at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and he was graduated from Harvard with the Class of 1864. After a short season as Master of the High School at Portland, Maine, he began the study of Law with Nathan Webb, now Judge in the United States District Court, and in the following year he entered the Harvard Law School. He was for some time Proctor of the College, and was Tutor in Latin from 1866 until 1870, in which year he resumed his law studies and was admitted to the Bar in 1871. Locating for practice in Boston, he was in 1874 appointed First-Assistant United States Attorney for that District, and held that position for seven years, or until resigning in order to devote more time to his private business. As President of the Cambridge Street Railway Company, to which position he was elected in 1885, he took an active

part in consolidating the street-railway interests of Boston under one management, that of the West End Company, in 1887, and was chosen its Vice-President. For the years 1881-1882-1883 Mr. Cummings was a member of the Boston Common Council, and in 1884-1885 he served as Representative to the Lower House of the Legislature. He is President of the Boston Chess Club, has been a member of the Union and other Boston clubs, and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. On February 25, 1880, he was married in Buckfield, Maine, to Miss Annie Delena Snow, daughter of



PRENTISS CUMMINGS

Alonzo and Priscilla (Weeks) Snow, of Cambridge. Mr. Cummings resides in Brookline, where he is Trustee of the Public Library and member of School Committee.

GRAY, John Chipman, 1839-

Born in Brighton, Mass., 1839; educated at Harvard; has been Associate Editor of the *American Law Review*, Story Professor of Law at Harvard, Royall Professor of Law; practised in Boston as a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring; has published several books on legal matters.

JOHAN CHIPMAN GRAY, LL.D., Royall Professor of Law at Harvard, was the son of Horace and Sarah (Russell) Gray, and was born in

Brighton, Massachusetts, July 14, 1839. He graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1859, afterwards receiving the degree of Master of Arts, in 1861 the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same College and in 1896 the degree of Doctor of Laws from the same College. In 1894 Yale also honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He had entered the Law School in 1860 and studied there two years. He was admitted to the Bar in 1863. During the first four years of the existence of the American Law Review Mr. Gray was one of the Editors. He has been prominent at the Bar as a member



JOHN C. GRAY

of the firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring, Boston. In 1875 he was appointed Story Professor of Law at Harvard and in 1883 was transferred to the Royall Professorship, which position is still held by him. He is a fellow of the American Academy. Several legal works have come from his pen, including a small book on Restraints upon Alienation, Rule against Perpetuities, and Selected Cases on Property, six volumes. He married in 1873 Anna S. L. Mason and has two children.

GRAY, Francis Calley, 1790-1856.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1790; graduated at Harvard, 1809; studied law; Private Secretary to John Quincy Adams; member of the Massachusetts Legislature; President of the Boston Athenæum; Fellow of Har-

vard, 1826-1836; received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, 1841; endowed Harvard Library, also the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; died in Boston, Mass. 1856.

FRANCIS CALLEY GRAY, LL.D., Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 19, 1790; died in Boston December 29, 1856. He was graduated at Harvard in 1809, and studied law with William Prescott, but never practised. He was Private Secretary to John Quincy Adams during the latter's term as Minister to Russia, was several times a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was President of the Boston Athenæum. From 1826 to 1836 he was a Fellow of Harvard, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1841. While a Fellow he rendered the University a great service by defending it in a printed pamphlet, from certain adverse criticisms. He authorized his nephew and residuary legatee, William Gray, to make two important gifts to the University, provided his estate, two years after his death, all other bequests having been paid, should supply the means. The gifts were, a large and valuable collection of engravings and \$16,000 for cataloguing and caring for it, and \$50,000 to establish and maintain a museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Although his wishes were not expressed in the will, but only in a letter to William Gray, the latter faithfully carried them out, and he himself afterwards gave \$25,000 to buy books for the College Library. William Gray was a member of the Class of 1829 and an Overseer from 1866 to 1872. Another of the same family, John Chipman Gray, of the Class of 1811, an Overseer from 1847 to 1854, was also a Benefactor of the University. For these three men, eminent as citizens and as friends of learning, a dormitory built in 1863, still standing, was called Grays' Hall.

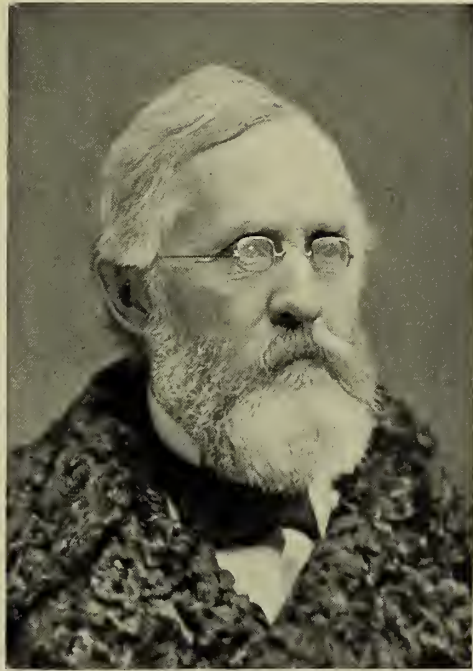
HOAR, Samuel, 1788-1856.

Born in Lincoln, Mass., 1788; graduated at Harvard, 1802; admitted to the Bar 1805 and practised law successfully for forty years; delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1820; a State Senator in 1825 and again in 1833; member of Congress, 1835-1837; expelled from South Carolina in 1844 for defending the rights of the free colored persons; was an Overseer of Harvard from 1853 until his death in 1856.

SAMUEL HOAR, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, May 18, 1788. He was a son of Captain Samuel Hoar, an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolu-

tionary War, and subsequently for a number of years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. After graduating from Harvard (1802), the younger Samuel went to Virginia, where he acted as Private Tutor for two years, at the expiration of which time he applied himself to the study of law, was admitted to the Bar in 1805 and located for practice in Concord, Massachusetts. For forty years he was one of the leading lawyers in the Commonwealth, and as might be expected his ability made him especially eligible to the higher public service, in which he was a conspicuous figure. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, served in the State Senate in 1825 and again in 1833, and represented his district in the National Congress from December 1835 to March 1837. A Whig in politics and a fearless abolitionist, in 1844 he accepted an appointment by the state to visit South Carolina for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a recently promulgated law in that state providing for the apprehension of all free colored persons, found within its borders, and he was expelled from the state by Act of Legislature immediately upon his arrival, ostensibly for merely presuming to question the legality of its acts. Samuel Hoar died in Concord, November 3, 1856. He received the degree of Master of Arts in course, and that of Doctor of Laws was given him in 1838 by Harvard, of which he was an Overseer for the last three years of his life. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical and the American Bible Societies and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His wife was a daughter of Roger Sherman.

(1840) he applied himself to the practice of his profession in Middlesex and Suffolk counties for the succeeding nine years. In 1849 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, — holding that office until 1855, and in 1859 was elected to a seat upon the Supreme Bench, which he retained for ten years. Selected by President Grant for the Attorney-Generalship in his first cabinet, Mr. Hoar served in that capacity from March 1869 to July 1870, and in 1871 he acted as one of the joint high commission that formed the Treaty of Washington with Great Britain. In



E. ROCKWOOD HOAR

HOAR, Ebenezer Rockwood, 1816–1895.

Born in Concord, Mass., 1816; graduated from Harvard, 1835; and from the College Law School, 1839; admitted to the Bar, 1840; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1849–1854 and of the State Supreme Court 1859–1869; Attorney-General of the United States, 1869–1870; assisted in framing the Treaty of Washington, 1871; and member of Congress, 1873–1875; Overseer of Harvard 1857–1887 and a member of the College Corporation; died in Concord, Mass., 1895.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, LL.D., Fellow and Overseer of Harvard, was a son of Hon. Samuel Hoar M.C., and his birth took place in Concord, Massachusetts, February 21, 1816. He was graduated from the Academic and Law Departments of Harvard in 1835 and 1839 respectively, and subsequent to his admission to the Bar

1873 he took his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected by the Republican party, and continued a member of that body till March 3, 1875. Judge Hoar's death occurred in 1895. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; in 1861 he was made a Doctor of Laws by Williams and the same degree was conferred upon him in 1868 by Harvard, of which he acted as an Overseer from 1857 to 1887, being President of the Board for some time. He was also a benefactor of the University, and a member of the Corporation.

HUNTINGTON, Frederic Dan, 1819–

Born in Hadley, Mass., 1819; graduate of Amherst, 1839; of the Harvard Divinity School in 1842; Pastor

of the South Congregational Church, Boston; Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard and Preacher to the University 1855-1860; Chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature; took orders in the Episcopal Church, 1850; organized Emmanuel Parish, Boston; assisted in establishing the Church Monthly, 1861; consecrated Bishop of Central New York, 1869; called to the Presidency of St. Andrew's Divinity School, Syracuse.

FREDERIC DAN HUNTINGTON, S.T.D., LL.D., formerly Professor at Harvard, and subsequently Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, May 28, 1819. His father was the Rev. Dan Huntington,



FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON

a Tutor of Yale from 1796 to 1798, and a convert to Unitarianism from the Trinitarian Congregational faith. Graduating from Amherst in 1839, he entered the Harvard Divinity School, where he completed his studies in 1842, and was subsequently ordained to the Pastorate of the South Congregational Church, Boston. He was Plummer Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard from 1855 to 1860, during which time he officiated as Preacher to the University, and as Chaplain to the Massachusetts Legislature. Severing his connection with the Unitarian Church and with Harvard in 1860 he entered the Episcopal ministry, and after organizing Emmanuel Church, Boston, became its first Rector, continuing as such for nine years, or until elected Bishop of Central

New York. In company with Dr. George M. Randall, he established the Church Monthly in 1861, and after his consecration as Bishop he took the Presidency of St. Andrew's Divinity School, Syracuse, New York. From Harvard Dr. Huntington received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1842. That of Master of Arts was given by Amherst in course, while those of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws were conferred upon him in 1887 and 1888 respectively, and Columbia honored him with the Divinity degree in 1887. He is a prolific writer, much of his work in the way of lessons and lectures having appeared in the reviews, and some of his sermons have been issued in book-form. Among his best known publications are: *Elim, or Hymns for Holy Refreshment*; *Lessons for the Instruction of Children in the Divine Life*; *Helps to a Holy Lent and Steps to a Living Faith*. He edited Archbishop Whately's *Christian Morals*, and *Memoirs of a Quiet Life*.

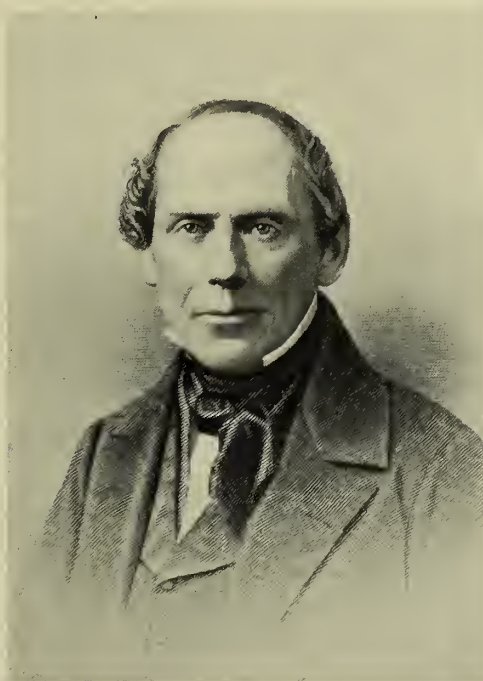
KOEHLER, Sylvester Rosa, 1837-

Born in Leipzig, 1837; came to the United States with his parents in 1849; well known as a writer and lecturer on art subjects, more especially on the reproductive or multiplying arts, (engraving, etc.); is at present Curator of the Print Department in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., and honorary Curator of the Section of Graphic Arts in the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

SYLVESTER ROSA KOEHLER, A.M., late Curator of the John Witt Randall Collection of engravings belonging to Harvard, now Curator of the Print Department in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, and Honorary Curator of the Section of Graphic Arts in the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Leipzig, February 11, 1837. His father, an artist, came to the United States in 1848 and was followed by his family in 1849. The subject of this sketch having been intended for one of the learned professions, attended the lower classes of the Gymnasium St. Nicolai, one of the Latin schools of his native town, but the migration to America left him pretty much to his own resources for further training. Having always had a predilection for literature and the arts, he continued his studies in this direction, and occasionally wrote short articles, some of which were published in Europe, others in the United States. About 1869 he came to Boston, having accepted a

position in the chromolithographic publishing house of L. Prang & Company, which position he filled for nearly ten years. It was not, however, until 1880, that he found it possible to devote himself entirely to the work of his choice. In the year named, he assumed the editorship, with the late C. C. Perkins of Boston, and Dr. Prime of New York, as Associate Editors of the *American Art Review*, which was abandoned by the publishers at the end of two years. He was then engaged for a while as reporter on art matters, on the staff of the *Advertiser of Boston*, and the *Evening Mail and Express of New York*; during several years edited the American department of the *London Magazine of Art* and for some time superintended the printing of the colored illustrations in *Puck* at the request of the late Joseph Keppler. In the year 1893 he delivered a course of lectures on methods of engraving before the Lowell Institute, of Boston, which course he repeated at the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, and the United States National Museum at Washington. Latterly he has given his attention entirely to Museum matters, in the positions named above. In 1892 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and he was also elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston. Of books published by him, there may be named two translations: Von Betzold's *Theory of Color*, and Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching and the following original works: Etching, an Outline of its Technical Processes and its History, etc.; American Art; and Dürer's Engravings, Dry-Points and Etchings*, published by the Grolier Club of New York. At present (1899) he is engaged in preparing for the press his long-planned *History of Color-printing*.

one of his last and most effective speeches was that delivered at a public gathering in Boston, following the assassination of President Lincoln. Though deeply interested in public affairs he refrained from taking an active part in politics, but consented to accept a seat in the State Senate (1862), and rendered valuable service in that body. At the time of his death, which occurred in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 8, 1867, he was holding the responsible position of Actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company to which he was appointed in 1857. Mr. Loring succeeded Edward



CHARLES G. LORING

LORING, Charles Greely, 1794-1867.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1794; graduated at Harvard, 1812; lawyer, orator, state Senator and author; Actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, 1857 until his death; Fellow of Harvard, 1838-1858; died in Beverly, 1867.

CHARLES GREELY LORING, LL.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 2, 1794. He pursued the regular course at Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1812, and preparing himself for the legal profession was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, at which he attained prominence. As an orator his services were called into use on numerous memorable occasions, and

Everett as President of the Union Club, was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred by Harvard in course, while that of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon him in 1850 and he was a Fellow of the College from 1838 to 1858. His published works consist of: *Neutral Relations between the United States and England*; *Life of William Sturgis*; and a number of public addresses.

LOTHROP, Samuel Kirkland, 1804-1886.

Born in Utica, N. Y., 1804; graduated at Harvard, 1825, and at the Divinity School, 1828; Pastor of the

Unitarian Church, Dover, N. H., for some time, and of the Brattle Square Church, Boston, 1834-1876; delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, 1853; member of the Boston School Board thirty years; Overseer of Harvard, 1847-1854; Lecturer at the Divinity School, 1871-1872; died in Boston, Mass., 1886.

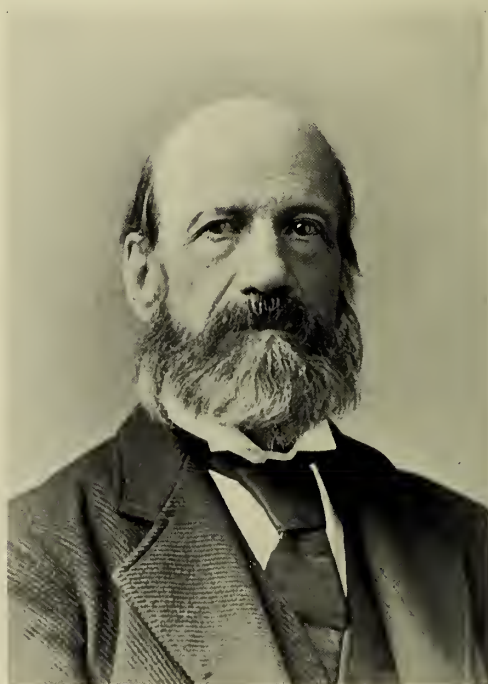
SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP, S.T.D., LL.D., Overseer of Harvard and Lecturer at the Divinity School, was born in Utica, New York, October 13, 1804. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a missionary to the Indians prior to and during the Revolutionary War, and the founder of Hamilton College. His classical and theological studies were pursued at Harvard, where he graduated from the Academic Department in 1825, and from the Divinity School three years later, and in 1829, he took charge of his first Pastorate, that of the Unitarian Church in Dover, New Hampshire. Called to the Brattle Square Church, Boston, in 1834, he retained his pastoral connection with that society for over forty years until 1876, and its dissolution immediately followed his resignation. Dr. Lothrop died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 12, 1886. He was interested in political and educational affairs, serving as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1853, and during his thirty years' membership of the Boston School Board he was Chairman of the English High School Committee a greater part of the time. For the years 1871-72 he held a Lectureship in the Harvard Divinity School, was an Overseer of the College from 1847 to 1854, was made a Doctor of Divinity by Harvard in 1852, and a Doctor of Laws by Hamilton, in 1885. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was the author of: *Life of Rev. Samuel Kirkland* in Sparks' *American Biography*; and a *History of Brattle Square Church*.

LOVERING, Joseph, 1813-1892.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., 1813; graduated at Harvard, 1833; Instructor in Mathematics, 1835-38; Tutor, 1836-38; Professor, 1838-88, and afterward "Emeritus"; Regent, 1857-70; Director of Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 1884-88; public lecturer, and scientific writer; died in Cambridge, 1892.

JOSEPH LOVERING, LL.D., Professor at Harvard, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 25, 1813. With the exception of a year spent as a teacher in his native town, he was connected with Harvard from the time of graduating (1833) until his death, a period of fifty-eight years,

having studied in the Divinity School two years, acted as College Instructor in Mathematics three years, Tutor two years, Lecturer for the same length of time, and as Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy from 1838 to 1888, when he retired and was made Professor "Emeritus." From 1857 to 1870 he served as Regent, which post was later consolidated with that of Dean, and he was Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory from 1884 to 1888. His services as a public lecturer were for many years in constant demand, and besides nine courses of twelve lectures



JOSEPH LOVERING

each before the Lowell Institute, Boston, delivering each lecture twice, he spoke many times before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, and in all of the principal cities and towns of New England. He also supervised the computations of trans-Atlantic longitudes for the United States Coast Survey from 1867 to 1876. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the National Academy of Sciences, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences from 1880 to 1887, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, having while acting as Permanent Secretary edited fifteen volumes of its proceed-

ings. Professor Lovering died in Cambridge, January 18, 1892. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1879. Besides the work above mentioned, he contributed numerous articles on astronomy, physics and kindred subjects to the scientific reviews; was the author of: *Memoirs on the Aurora, Terrestrial Magnetism, and Determination of Trans-Atlantic Longitudes*, issued by the American Academy; a volume on the *Aurora Borealis*, and Editor of a new edition of *Farrer's Electricity and Magnetism*.

LOWELL, James Russell, 1819-1891.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1819; graduated at Harvard, 1838; studied law but abandoned it for literature; poet, satirist, critic, humorist and editor; held the Chair of Modern Languages, Literature and Belles-lettres at Harvard, 1855-1886, succeeding Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; University Lecturer, 1863-1864; Overseer, 1887-1891; Minister to Spain, 1877-1880; Minister to Great Britain, 1880-1885; died in Cambridge, 1891.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor and Overseer at Harvard, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He was a son of Rev. Charles Lowell, and a descendant of sturdy, intellectual and highly cultured New England ancestors. He entered Harvard at the age of fifteen and was graduated at nineteen with the Class of 1838. He also pursued the regular course at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Bar in 1840, but his practice, if indeed he ever had any, was of short duration, as James Russell Lowell, the lawyer, was soon superseded by James Russell Lowell, the poet, humorist, critic, satirist and editor, in all of which he displayed surpassing genius long before entering the field of higher education, of which he was so long a brilliant and conspicuous exponent. His early poetical and prose writings appeared in the *Dial*, the *Democratic Review*, the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review* and the *Pioneer*, the latter a literary and critical magazine of which he was Associate Editor, and which was only able to sustain its life through three numbers, owing to insufficient vitality in the financial department. From 1863 to 1872 he was associated with Professor Charles Eliot Norton in editing the *North American Review* and was the first Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the establishment, character and mission of which were based upon the composite ideas of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Emerson at a meeting held in the *Sage of Concord's* study. In 1855 Mr. Lowell was selected to

succeed Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the Smith Professorship of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres at Harvard, for which he made special preparations by pursuing a two years' course of study in Europe, greatly increasing during his stay abroad his knowledge of the French, Spanish and Italian languages and literature, and assuming the chair in 1857 he retained it until 1886, although his active duties at the University were practically brought to a close by his acceptance of the Spanish mission in 1877. During the years 1863 and 1864 he was University Lecturer at Harvard, was made



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

"Emeritus" Professor in 1886 and was a member of the Board of Overseers from 1887 until his death, which occurred in Cambridge, August 12, 1891. Like most literary men, Professor Lowell found little time to devote to political affairs until long past his fiftieth birthday, and although his patriotism was sincere and his democracy of the purest type, he tempered his radicalism with such conservative opinions as were best calculated in his judgment to effectually preserve American institutions, and any attempt to imperil the principles upon which the Republic was founded, was sure to attract his notice and receive a severe lashing from his caustic pen. In 1876 he was a Presidential Elector, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain in 1877, and in 1880 was advanced to the

higher diplomatic post of American Representative to the Court of St. James. During his residence in London, his personal character, scholarly attainments and high position in American literature, which latter had long been familiar to Englishmen, made him the recipient of the highest honors open to a foreign diplomatist, and certainly no greater recognition of his ability could be shown than the request that he should deliver the oration at the unveiling of a bust of the poet Coleridge in Westminster Abbey, in May 1885, just prior to his recall by the first Cleveland administration. With the possible exception of George Bancroft, the historian, no American scholar has received a more honorable recognition by domestic and foreign Universities, and learned bodies than did James Russell Lowell. Besides the degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws conferred by Harvard, he received that of Doctor of Civil Laws from Oxford in 1873, and was similarly honored by Cambridge in 1874, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities in 1884, and the University of Bologna, Italy, in 1888. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Philosophical and the Massachusetts Historical Societies; the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Literary Society of London and the Royal Academy of Spain, and was elected Rector of St. Andrews University. Of his literary works which are too numerous and also too well-known to the readers of this work to need a minute description, perhaps the most popular with the general public is the *Biglow Papers*, and with the lovers of true rhythmical and romantic poetry the *Vision of Sir Launfal* will ever be a prime favorite. In 1844 Professor Lowell married Maria White, also a poet, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 8, 1821, and died in Cambridge, October 27, 1853. In September 1857 he married for his second wife Frances Dunlap, of Portland, Maine, who died in London, in February 1885.

LOWELL, Charles, 1782-1861.

Born in Boston, 1782; graduated at Harvard, 1800; completed his theological studies abroad; Pastor of the West Unitarian Church, Boston, 1806-1861; member of the Harvard Corporation, 1818-1833; died in Cambridge, 1861.

CHARLES LOWELL, S.T.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Boston, August 15, 1782, son of John Lowell, member of the Continental

Congress, and subsequently Chief-Justice of the First United States Circuit Court. Graduating from Harvard in 1800 and taking up the study of law, he soon afterward decided to enter the Unitarian ministry. Having completed his theological studies in Edinburgh he travelled for a year in Continental Europe, and was installed Pastor of the West Church Boston on January 1, 1806. His activity continued uninterrupted until 1837, when failing health made necessary a season of rest, and during the period of three years, which he spent in Europe and the Orient, his pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, who was thenceforward his associate in the Pastorate. Dr. Lowell continued as Senior Pastor until his death which occurred in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 20, 1861. His ably constructed sermons had the advantage of a clear and forcible delivery, and his attractive personal character gained the sincere devotion of his large congregation. He belonged to numerous literary societies both in America and Europe, was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Archæological Society of Athens. In 1823 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard and was a Fellow of the Corporation from 1818 to 1833. His wife was Harriet Spence of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, daughter of Robert T. Spence, U. S. N. Dr. Lowell published two volumes of sermons: *Meditations for the Afflicted, Sick and Dying*; *Devotional Exercises for Communicants*; and numerous discourses.

LUNT, William Parsons, 1805-1857.

Born in Newburyport, Mass., 1805; graduated at Harvard, 1823 and the Divinity School, 1828; College Instructor, 1826-1827; Overseer 1850-1854; held Pastorate in New York City some time; was Associate Pastor in Quincy, Mass., 1835 until his death in 1857.

WILLIAM PARSONS LUNT, S.T.D., Instructor and Overseer at Harvard, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 21, 1805. Graduating at Harvard in 1823, he was engaged in teaching at Plymouth, previous to beginning the study of law, which he shortly afterward relinquished for theology, and completed his course at the Harvard Divinity School in 1828, having served as an Instructor in Mathematics, in the College during the years 1826-1827. His first charge was of the Second Unitarian Church, New York City, where he remained from 1828 to

1833, and accepting a call to the Associate Pastorship of the Church in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1835, he continued there for the rest of his life. Dr. Lunt died at Akabah, Arabia, March 20, 1857, while on a visit to the scenes of ancient biblical history. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1850, and was an Overseer of the College for the four succeeding years. His published works, which are still admired for their classical purity and clearness of style, consist of: *A Discourse at the Interment of John Quincy Adams*; *Union of the Human Race*; *Sermon on Daniel Webster*; *Gleanings*, edited by his daughter; and he compiled *The Christian Psalter*. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

McKEAN, Joseph, 1776-1818.

Born in Ipswich, Mass., 1776; graduated at Harvard, 1794; Pastor of Congregational Church in Milton, Mass., 1797-1804; Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and Elocution at Harvard, 1809-1818; died in Havana, Cuba, 1818.

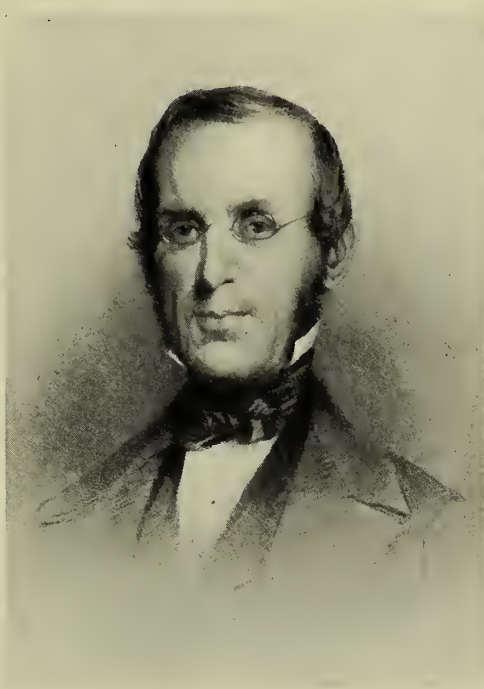
JOSEPH McKEAN, S.D.T., LL.D., Boylston Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and Elocution at Harvard, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 19, 1776. After the completion of his studies at Harvard (1794), he was engaged in teaching some three years until 1797, when he entered the Congregational Ministry and was called to the Pastorship of a church in Milton, Massachusetts, which he was compelled to resign in 1804 on account of failing health. In 1809 he succeeded John Quincy Adams as Boylston Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and Elocution at Harvard, having declined the Chair of Mathematics three years previous, and he continued a member of the Faculty until the year of his death. He died in Havana, Cuba, March 17, 1818, from a pulmonary affection of long standing. Professor McKean was made a Doctor of Laws by Princeton in 1814, and his Divinity degree was conferred by Allegheny in 1818. He published a number of sermons, and prepared a *Memoir of the Rev. John Eliot* for the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member.

MERRICK, Pliny, 1794-1867.

Born in Brookfield, Mass., 1794; graduated at Harvard, 1814; acquired prominence as a lawyer; senior counsel for the defence in the famous *Dr. Webster*

murder trial, served as District Attorney, Municipal Judge and Judge of Common Pleas, Worcester; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1853-1864; Overseer of Harvard, 1852-1855; died in Boston in 1867.

PLINY MERRICK, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 2, 1794. He was a descendant of Thomas Merrick, an Englishman, who arrived in New England in 1630, and was among the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. Taking his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1814 and his Master's later, he was prepared for the legal profession under the direction of Levi Lincoln,



PLINY MERRICK

and practised in Bristol, Worcester and Suffolk counties with marked success, having charge of several important cases including the defence of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. From 1824 to 1843 he held the office of District Attorney for Worcester, was appointed Judge of Common Pleas in 1843, and again in 1851, was Municipal Judge in 1844, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1853 until 1864. In 1856 he removed to Boston and resided there until his death, which occurred February 1, 1867. Judge Merrick was actively interested in the promotion of public improvements and for some time he served as President of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad Company. He also devoted some of his

valuable time to the interests of Harvard, of which he was an Overseer from 1852 to 1855, and received from the College the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1853. His will provided a considerable sum for the express purpose of furnishing the City of Worcester with schools for the higher branches of education.

MANNING, Jacob Merrill, 1824-1882.

Born in Greenwood, N. Y., 1824; graduated at Amherst, 1850; studied theology at Andover (Mass.) Seminary; ordained at Medford, 1854; Assistant at the Old South Church, Boston, 1857; succeeded to the Pastorship, 1872; retired as Pastor "Emeritus"; Lecturer at Andover Seminary, 1866-1872; Overseer of Harvard, 1860-1866; member of the Boston School Board; Trustee of State Library, 1865 until his death in 1882.

JACOB MERRILL MANNING, Overseer of Harvard, was born in Greenwood, New York, December 31, 1824. He was a graduate of Amherst, Class of 1850, and of the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was called to the charge of a Medford, Massachusetts, Church in 1854, and three years later accepted the Assistant Pastorship of the Old South Church, Boston. In 1872 he became Senior Pastor, the duties of which he performed with marked ability until his retirement as Pastor "Emeritus," and his death occurred in Portland, Maine, November 29, 1882. During Mr. Manning's connection with the Old South Society it celebrated, with appropriate ceremonies the two hundredth anniversary of its existence in 1869. In 1859 and 1860 he was Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, and held a similar appointment in the Forty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers in 1862 and 1863. From 1860 to 1866 he served as an Overseer of Harvard, his term covering the entire period of the Civil War; held a Lectureship at the Andover Seminary from the latter year until 1872; occupied a seat upon the Boston School Board for some time; and was a Trustee of the State Library from 1865 until the year of his death. At the ceremony attending the raising of a flag upon the steeple of the Old South Church in May, 1861, he delivered a stirring address, and he also delivered an eloquent eulogy on Henry Wilson at the State House, Boston, in 1875. His services as a lyceum speaker were in great demand, and one of his most popular platform efforts was a lecture on Samuel Adams.

MITCHEL, Jonathan, 1624-1668.

Born in England, 1624; came with his parents to America in 1635; graduated at Harvard, 1647; Tutor there, 1646 (?) - 1650 (?); entered the ministry and succeeded Thomas Shepard as Pastor of the First Church, Cambridge; Fellow of Harvard, 1650-1668; died, 1668.

JONATHAN MITCHEL, A.M., Tutor and Fellow at Harvard, was born in Halifax, England, in 1624. At the age of about ten years he came to New England, with his parents, who accompanied the Rev. Richard Mather, arriving at Boston, August 17, 1835. His connection with Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1647, was practically continued for the rest of his life, as the College records show that he acted as a Tutor prior to and after his graduation, and his name appears among the list of Fellows from 1650 to 1668. Having prepared for the ministry he was called to succeed the Rev. Thomas Hooker at Hartford, but preferring to remain in Cambridge he became the successor of the Rev. Thomas Shepard in the Pastorate of the first church. He was one of the authors of the rules for church membership and discipline established by the Boston Synod of 1662, and the unpleasant task of publicly censuring President Henry Dunster for having espoused the Baptist faith, was accomplished by him in such a quiet and unobtrusive manner, as to spare the feelings of his old preceptor and preserve his friendship. He published a number of sermons, discourses and letters, notable among which were: An Election Sermon; A Discourse of the Glory to which God Hath Called the Believers by Jesus Christ, printed in London and Boston; A Letter Concerning the Subject of Baptism; and Letter of Counsel to his brother. Jonathan Mitchel died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 9, 1668.

MITCHELL, William, 1791-1869.

Born in Nantucket, Mass., 1791; noted astronomer and mathematician; Overseer of Harvard, 1857-1865 and Chairman of the Visiting Committee to the Astronomical Observatory; died in Poughkeepsie, New York, 1869.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, A.M., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, December 20, 1791. Prevented by the War of 1812 from entering Harvard, for which he had prepared, he was engaged in educational pursuits for a number of years, during which time he spent his leisure hours in the study of astronomy

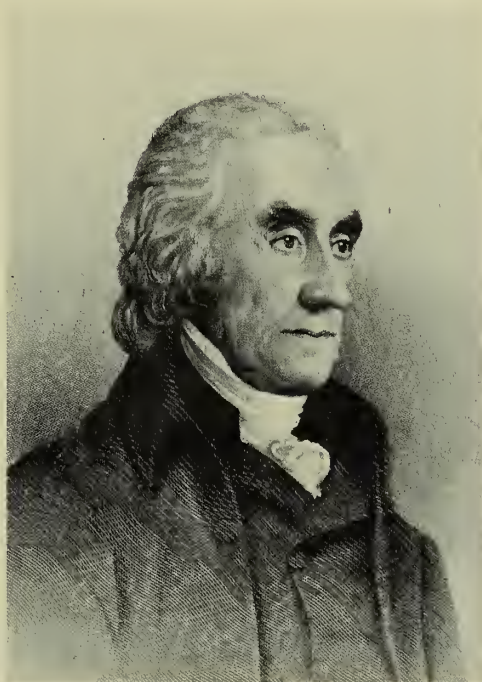
and the higher mathematics for which, in his youth, he displayed a decided predilection. His first observations were made through a primitive telescope furnished by a clock-maker, but being appointed Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket, he was enabled to provide improved facilities, and for many years his routine duties at the bank were interspersed with astronomical researches and determinations made in collaboration with the scientists of the United States Coast Survey. He was made an honorary Master of Arts by Brown in 1848, by Harvard in 1860, and while acting as an Overseer of the latter University from 1857 to 1865, he served as Chairman of the Visiting Committee to the Astronomical Observatory. He was held in the highest estimation by scientists both at home and abroad, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. William Mitchell died in Poughkeepsie, New York, April 19, 1869. He was the father of Maria Mitchell, who was educated under his supervision, was Professor of Astronomy at Vassar from 1865 to 1888, a member of several scientific bodies including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and gained the distinction of being the first woman to receive a fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Miss Mitchell was made a Doctor of Laws by both Hanover and Columbia.

PAINE, Robert Treat, 1803-1885.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1803; graduated at Harvard, 1822; studied law, and admitted to the Bar; member of the Boston Common Council, 1828, 1833 and 1834; member of the Board of Visitors to Harvard Observatory, to which he left his entire fortune, amounting to more than a quarter of a million dollars. Died in Brookline, Mass., 1885.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE is a name long standing on the books of Harvard, since no less than six of Harvard's sons have borne it. To Robert Treat Paine of the Class of 1822, however, Harvard is especially indebted for a munificent benefaction to the Astronomical Department of the College, out of which the Paine Professorship of Practical Astronomy was founded in 1887. Mr. Paine was born in Boston, October 12, 1803, and was the grandson of Robert Treat Paine, a distinguished jurist and patriot of the last century. He was graduated from Harvard in 1822, being the third alumnus of the same name, his father having gradu-

ated in 1792 and his grandfather in 1749. Having finished his course at Harvard, Mr. Paine studied law and was admitted to the Bar. Interesting himself in the politics of his native city, he was a member of the Common Council in 1828, 1833 and 1834, but subsequently held no political office. During the greater part of his life he devoted his time to benevolence and scientific investigation, his interest in astronomy being particularly marked. On February 12, 1831, he observed the annular eclipse of the sun from Monomoy Light, off Chatham. On its recurrence fifty-four years later, in March 1885,



ROBERT TREAT PAINE

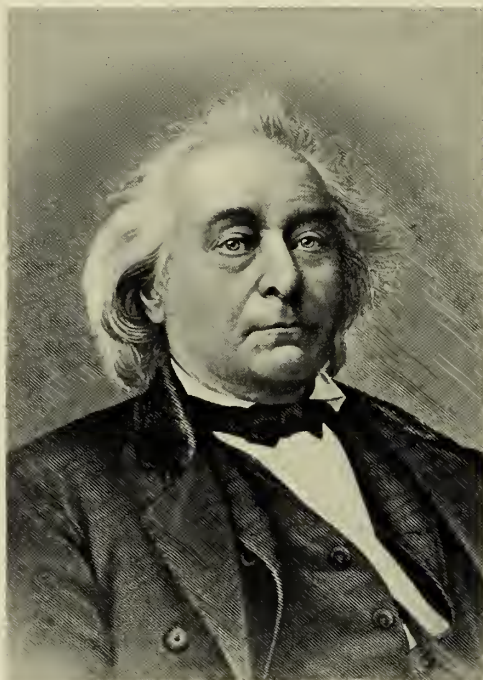
it was his intention to visit Montana to witness it again, but failing health prevented his carrying out his plan. This same illness continued and resulted in his death at his home in Brookline, June 3, 1885. He had served on the Board of Visitors to the Harvard Observatory from its foundation until his death, and he left his entire fortune amounting to more than a quarter of a million to this department of the University.

RANDALL, John Witt, 1813-1892.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1813; attended the Boston Latin School; graduated at Harvard, 1834; Medical School, 1839; appointed Professor of Invertebrate

Zoölogy in the Wilkes South Sea Expedition, but resigned before sailing; died in Boston, Mass., 1892.

JOHAN WITT RANDALL, M.D., Benefactor of Harvard, and a prominent figure in American scientific circles during a life of three-quarters of a century, was born in Boston, November 6, 1813. He was the son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Wells) Randall, his mother being the granddaughter of Samuel Adams, the patriot of the American Revolution. After attending the Boston Latin School he graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1834, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1839. His



JOHN W. RANDALL

tastes early developed in a scientific direction, entomology being a branch to which he specially devoted himself. His acquisitions as a naturalist were speedily recognized, and to him came the appointment of Professor of Zoölogy in the Department of Invertebrate Animals in the South Sea (Wilkes) Exploring Expedition, which the United States fitted out shortly after his graduation. Wearisome delays and internal jealousies so delayed the setting out of the expedition that Dr. Randall saw fit to resign the appointment. He afterward passed his life quietly in retirement, devoting a considerable part of his time to the collection of engravings, of which he had one of the most rare and original collections in America. This he donated to Harvard.

He began six volumes of poetic works, one of which alone had been completed and published at the time of his death. He was a contributor to several of the scientific magazines and the publisher of a large number of scientific monographs. One important paper on the animals and plants of Maine, written to accompany the Geological Survey of that State by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, was lost before it reached the printer and was not re-written up to the time of Dr. Randall's death, which took place in Boston, January 25, 1892. Harvard received from his estate the sum of \$30,000, also his large collection of photographs, to establish the John Witt Randall fund, the income to be used for the care and preservation of his engravings, and the surplus for the general purposes of the Department of Engraving and Fine Arts.

SCHIFF, Jacob Henry, 1847-

Born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1847; educated in Frankfort; entered the banking business; connected with N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., Louisville & Nashville R. R., Northern R. R., Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.; President Montiflore Home for Chronic Invalids; Treasurer N. Y. Free Circulating Library; Trustee of Barnard College; Member Chamber of Commerce, the City, Reform and Lawyers' Clubs, Liederkranz, etc.; member N. Y. Board of Education; founder Semitic Museum at Harvard and benefactor of Columbia.

JACOB HENRY SCHIFF, Founder of the Semitic Museum at Harvard, and Benefactor of Columbia, is a prominent New York banker. He was born in the ancient city of Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1847. His parents were German Hebrews, his father being a successful merchant. The boy attended school in Frankfort and at the age of eighteen came to the United States. He first was associated in business with Budge, Schiff & Company. In 1875 he became a member of the firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Company, private bankers. Since 1885 he has been head of the house, which has excellent connections abroad, and has succeeded in placing large orders for United States government securities, both in Europe and at home. Mr. Schiff has been prominent in the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the great Northern Railroad, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company, and is a large holder of real estate in New York City. He has been President of the Montiflore Home for Chronic Invalids, Treasurer of the New

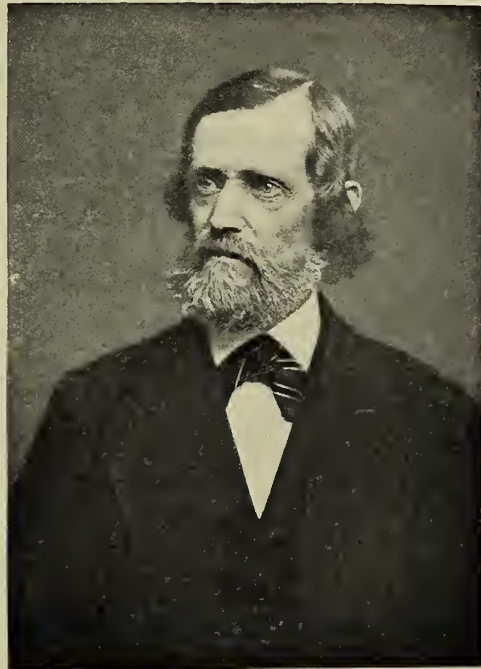
York Free Circulating Library, and a Trustee of Barnard College. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been one of the Committee of Security, and is a member of the City, Reform and Lawyers' Clubs, as well as of Liederkrantz. He likewise has served a number of years on the Board of Education. In 1889 Mr. Schiff gave \$10,000 to Harvard, for the purchase of objects illustrating Semitic life, history and art. In 1892 he gave \$5,000 to Columbia toward the purchase of the new site at Morningside Heights, and in 1896 he bestowed on Columbia \$5,000 for the endowment of a fund to be known as a "Students' Loan Fund." He was married in 1875 to Theresa, the daughter of Solomon Loeb, his senior partner. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

ABBOT, Ezra, 1819-1884.

Born in Jackson, Me., 1819; prepared for College at Phillips-Exeter Academy and was graduated from Bowdoin, Class of 1840; appointed Assistant Librarian at Harvard in 1856, and to a Professorship in the Divinity School in 1872; was the author of numerous works upon theological and Biblical subjects, and collected a valuable library; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1884.

EZRA ABBOT, LL.D., S.T.D., Professor at the Harvard Divinity School, was born in Jackson, Maine, April 28, 1819. It is stated upon good authority that when but nineteen months old he knew every letter in the alphabet. Entering the primary school at an unusually early age, he was when five years old advanced to the first class in reading, and at the age of seven years his teacher was surprised at the lively interest displayed by the young pupil in Rollin's Ancient History. But although his intellectual development was so far in advance of his playmates, this fact did not in the least prevent him from indulging enthusiastically in out-door sports, as is generally the case with extraordinarily precocious scholars. On the contrary he was fond of all pastime games, was an expert angler, possessed a genial disposition, and could relate a story or an incident in a most entertaining manner. After the completion of his preparatory course at Phillips-Exeter Academy, he entered Bowdoin from which he was graduated in 1840, and almost immediately took up his residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His connection with Harvard began in 1856, when he accepted the appointment of Assistant Librarian, and in 1872 he was called to the Chair of New Testament Criticisms and Interpreta-

tion in the Divinity School, which he occupied for the rest of his life, which terminated at Cambridge, March 21, 1884. Professor Abbot received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1869, and although a layman, that of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1872. His library of five thousand volumes contained many valuable books, including a collection of Greek New Testaments of various editions, which he gave to the University Library, and the remainder was bequeathed to the Divinity School with the provision that a more spacious and safe place of keeping be



EZRA ABBOT

secured as soon as possible. As a Unitarian he contributed frequently to the periodicals of that denomination, wrote numerous articles upon biblical criticism for the *North American Review*, and the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. He was a member of the American Committee to revise the New Testament, and as a Bibliographer his labors were extremely important. His published works include a careful revision and collation with the originals of the numerous quotations in Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying*, a new edition of which he published in 1864; an extensive catalogue of books upon Bibliography, prepared as an appendix to Alger's *Critical History of a Future Life*; an invaluable addition to the *Prolegomena* to the eighth edition of Tischendorf's *Greek Testament*; New

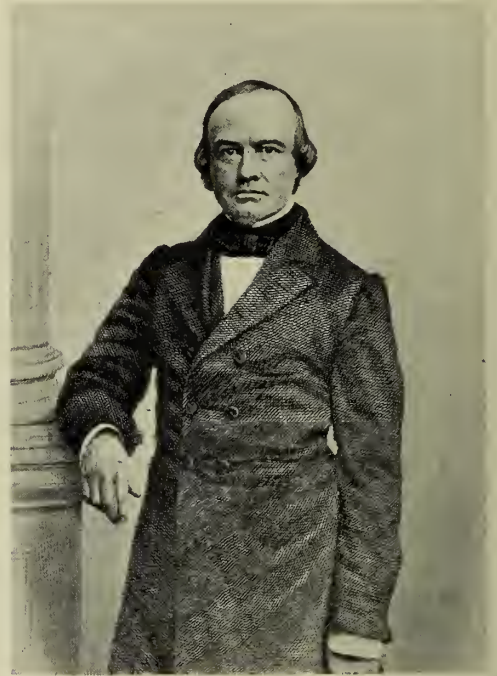
Discussions of the Trinity; Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life; and his most important as well as his latest work, consisting of a small volume on The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel. He edited Norton's Statement of the Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of the Trinitarians; Lamson's Church of the First Three Centuries, and other controversial works. He also contributed to the pronunciation of names in Worcester's Dictionary. A memorial of Dr. Abbot was published by the Alumni of Harvard Divinity School in 1884.

CURTIS, Benjamin Robbins, 1809-1874.

Born in Watertown, Mass., 1809; graduated at Harvard, 1829 and Harvard Law School, 1832; admitted to the Bar, 1832; practised for a short time in Northfield, Mass., and afterwards in Boston; Judge U. S. Supreme Court, 1851-1857; counsel for defence in impeachment trial of President Johnson, 1868; Fellow of Harvard Corporation, 1846-1851; Lecturer Harvard Law School, 1872-1873; Democratic candidate for United States Senator, 1874; member Massachusetts Historical Society and fellow American Academy; died in Newport, R. I., 1874.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, LL.D., Fellow of Harvard and Lecturer in the Harvard Law School, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, November 4, 1809. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829 and at the Harvard Law School in 1832, and was admitted to the Bar in the latter year. Entering upon practice in Northfield, Massachusetts, he soon after removed to Boston, where his legal attainments and judicial mind advanced him rapidly to an eminent rank in his profession. Appointed to the Bench of the United States Supreme Court in 1851, by President Fillmore, he came into national prominence by dissenting from the decision of the court in the celebrated Dred Scott case, and by the powerful argument advanced in support of his conclusions. Resigning from the Bench in 1857, he resumed practice in Boston. As one of the counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial in 1868, the answer to the articles of impeachment devolved largely upon him, and his opening for the defence was regarded as a masterpiece of legal clearness and ability. Judge Curtis' devotion to his profession prevented him from taking much active interest in politics; he served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1874 was the candidate of the Democratic party for United States Senator. He was a member of the Corporation of Harvard 1846-1851, and in 1872-1873 was

a Lecturer in the Harvard Law School. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1852, and he was similarly honored by Brown in 1857. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy. His death occurred in Newport, Rhode Island, September 15, 1874. His published works include, besides many volumes of legal reports and digests, his Memoir and Writings,



BENJAMIN R. CURTIS

in two volumes; the first containing a memoir by his brother, George Ticknor Curtis, and the latter consisting of miscellaneous writings edited by his son Benjamin R. Curtis.

CURTIS, George Ticknor, 1812-1894.

Born in Watertown, Mass., 1812; graduated at Harvard 1832; admitted to the Bar, 1836; practised in Boston until removed to New York in 1862; Lecturer Harvard Law School, 1847-1848; member Massachusetts Historical Society; author of many legal and historical works; died in 1894.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Lecturer in the Harvard Law School, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, November 28, 1812, and was graduated at Harvard in 1832. After admission to the Bar in 1836, he practised Law in Boston until 1862, when he took up his residence in New

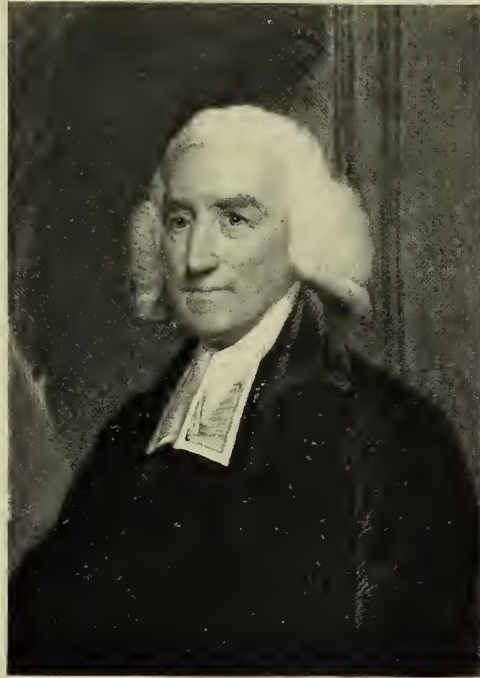
York, and afterwards devoted much time to historical investigations and to literary work. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for several terms, but never interested himself in politics to the extent of interfering with his profession and other chosen pursuits. He served for a time as United States Commissioner at Boston, in which capacity, in 1851, he had occasion to return a fugitive slave to his master, an act by which he incurred the animosity and severe denunciations of the abolitionists. He was a Lecturer in the Harvard Law School in 1847-1848. Mr. Curtis published a great number of legal digests, manuals, commentaries, etc., also a History of the Origin, Formation and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, two volumes; a Life of Daniel Webster; Life of James Buchanan; Creation and Evolution; and other works. He was a member and later corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died in New York City, March 28, 1894.

LOTHROP, John, 1740-1816.

Born in Norwich, Conn., 1740; graduated at Princeton, 1763; studied theology under Dr. Eleazar Wheelock; Pastor of the old North Church, Boston, 1768; preached in Providence, R. I., 1775-1776; resumed his labors in Boston after its evacuation by the British; Fellow of Harvard, 1778-1815; Secretary of the Board of Overseers, 1804-1816; died in Boston, Mass., 1816.

JOHN LOTHROP, S.T.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 17, 1740. His great-grandfather was the Rev. John Lothrop, who founded the church in Barnstable, Massachusetts in 1639, and the great-grandson spelled his name after the manner of his sturdy ancestor. Relinquishing the study of medicine in order to enter the ministry, he prepared for his divinity studies by pursuing a classical course at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1763, and while studying theology under Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, he taught in the latter's Indian school. After spending some time in missionary work among the Indians he was called to the pulpit of the old North Church, Boston in 1768. During the turbulent times attending the occupancy of the town by British troops he preached in Providence, Rhode Island, and finding his church in ruins upon his return in 1776, he officiated as assistant to Dr. Ebenezer Pemberton until the latter's death, when he accepted the Pastorate of the united societies. Dr. Lothrop was made a Master of Arts in course

by Princeton, received the same degree (honorary) from Harvard in 1768, and was honored by Edinburgh with that of Doctor of Divinity in 1785. His services to Harvard were performed as a Fellow from 1778 to 1815, and as Secretary of its Board of Overseers from 1804 to 1816. His published works consist of sermons and papers printed in the collections of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of which he was a member, a Biographical Memoir of the Rev. John Lothrop and a Com-



JOHN LOTHROP

pendious History of the Late War (1815). Dr. Lothrop died in Boston, January 4, 1816. His son, John, Harvard 1789, was a well-known poet, educator and lecturer of his day.

MATHER, Cotton, 1663-1727.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1663; graduated at Harvard, 1678; Pastor of the North Church, Boston, Associate and Senior, 1684 till death; Fellow of Harvard, 1690-1703; conceded to be one of the greatest American scholars of his day and the author of three hundred and eighty-two volumes; died, 1727.

COTTON MATHER, S.T.D., Fellow of Harvard, son of Increase Mather, was born in Boston, February 12, 1663. He studied at Harvard graduating in 1678 at the age of fifteen, and in spite of the habit of stammering, which seriously

impeded for a time his entrance to the ministry, he preached when seventeen years old, having by his own exertions eradicated the fault. From 1684 to 1723 he assisted his father in the Pastorate of the Second Church, and succeeding the latter continued in charge for the rest of his life. He was a firm believer in the witchcraft delusion, which he considered to be a diabolical visitation, yet his desire to closely investigate the so-called evil influence caused him to take an alleged possessed girl into his own house for the purpose of observing minutely the exact nature of the uncanny phenomena, but



COTTON MATHER

the result seems to have strengthened his belief as he sanctioned the Salem executions of 1692, and though he later acknowledged that ultra-extreme measures had been resorted to, he never regretted the occurrence, nor did he cease to regard the trouble as directly the work of evil spirits. The somewhat narrow theology resulting from the religious superstition of the time, did not prevent him from fostering his desire for intellectual advancement, which he gratified to the highest degree possible to obtain, being regarded by his contemporaries as the most eminent scholar in America, and although the charges of personal vanity are more or less true, he cannot be justly charged with its kindred fault, selfishness, as he was equally

desirous that educational facilities should be open to all, even to the negro children, for whom he established a school, which he supported at his own expense. Cotton Mather died in Boston, February 13, 1727, and his remains lie interred beside those of his father in the family vault at Copp's Hill Cemetery. In 1710 he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of Doctor of Divinity, was honored with a fellowship in the Royal Society, London three years later, being the first American accorded that distinction, and was a member of the Harvard Corporation from 1690 to 1703. According to his son, Samuel Mather, his literary works numbered three hundred and eighty-two publications, of which two hundred and forty-two volumes had been collected and identified up to 1879, but John Langdon Sibley in his work on the early graduates of Harvard, credits him with a still larger number. Some of his best-known works are: *Magnalia Christi Americana*; *Psalterium Americanum*, and *Biblia Americana* or *Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament*, illustrated.

MONIS, Judah, 1683-1764.

Born in Italy, 1683; Instructor in Hebrew at Harvard, 1722-1760; published a *Hebrew Grammar*; died in Northborough, Mass., 1764.

JUDAH MONIS, Instructor in Hebrew at Harvard, was born in Italy, February 4, 1683, of Jewish parentage, who provided him with a good education. He emigrated to America, and being subsequently converted to Christianity, made open declaration of his faith and was publicly baptized in Cambridge, Massachusetts. That the authorities of Harvard which was at that time the principal and with one exception the only seat of learning for theological students in America, were quick to secure the valuable services of this convert, is much to their credit. From 1722 to 1760 he taught Hebrew at the College, during which time he gained by his upright character and benevolence the sincere affection of the many students who profited by his instruction. Rabbi Monis, as he was generally known, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1720. He is believed to have married a sister of Rev. John Martin, the first settled minister in Northborough, Massachusetts, where he spent the last four years of his life, and he died April 25, 1764. Rabbi Monis was the author of a *Hebrew Grammar* and a work entitled: *Truth, Whole Truth and Nothing but Truth*. The following is a copy of the

unique inscription upon his headstone, which is still standing in the only Northborough burying-ground :

"Here lie buried the remains of Rabbi Judah Monis, M. A., Late Hebrew Instructor At Harvard College in Cambridge; In which office he continued 40 years. He was by birth and religion a Jew, But embraced the Christian faith, And was publickly baptized, At Cambridge, A.D. 1722, And departed this life April 25th, 1764, aged eighty one years, two months and twenty one days.

"A native branch of Jacob see,
Which, once from off its olive broke,
Regrafted from the living tree (Rom. XI. 17, 24,) Of the reviving sap partook.

"From teeming Zion's fertile womb (Isa. LXVI. 8),
As dewey drops in early morn (Ps. CX. 3),
Or rising bodies from the tomb (John V. 28, 29),
At once be Israel's nation born (Isa. LXVI. 8)."

MORTON, Marcus, 1784-1864.

Born in Freetown, Mass., 1784; graduated at Brown, 1804; noted lawyer and politician; Clerk of the State Senate, 1811; member of Congress, 1817-1821; member of the Executive Council, 1823; Lieutenant-Governor, 1824; Associate Justice Supreme Court, 1825-1839; Governor of Massachusetts, 1840 and again in 1843; Collector of the Port of Boston, 1845-1848; member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1853; Representative to the Legislature, 1858; Overseer of Harvard, 1826-1852; and again 1854-1860; died in Taunton, 1864.

MARCUS MORTON, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, February 19, 1784. He was educated at Brown, graduating in 1804, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Taunton, where he engaged in practice. His political qualifications caused his appointment as Clerk of the State Senate in 1811, and in 1816 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives serving in that capacity two terms. In 1823 he was a member of Governor William Eustis' Council, and elected Lieutenant-Governor for the following year. For fourteen years (1825-1839), he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was elected Governor in 1840, succeeding Edward Everett, whom he defeated by one vote, and was again elected in 1843. He was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston in 1845, resigning in 1848, in which year he abandoned the Democratic party for the Free-soil movement, and was a member of the Convention for the Amendment of the State Constitution in 1853. In 1853 he represented his district in the

Legislature, and was opposed to the secession of the slave states. Governor Morton was made a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Laws by Brown, and in 1840 received the latter degree from Harvard, of which he was an Overseer from 1826 to 1852, and again from 1854 to 1860. He died in Taunton,



MARCUS MORTON

Massachusetts, February 6, 1864. His son, Marcus, who graduated at the Harvard Law School, became Associate Justice of the Superior and Supreme Courts and Chief-Justice of the latter in 1872.

MORTON, Charles, 1626-1698.

Born in England, 1626; graduate of Oxford; took holy orders; converted to Puritanism and was for some years engaged in preaching and teaching; emigrated in 1686; Pastor of the church in Charlestown, Mass., for the rest of his life; Lecturer at Harvard; Fellow of the College, 1692-97; Vice-President, 1697-98; died, 1698.

CHARLES MORTON, Vice-President of Harvard, was born in Pendavy, Cornwall, England, in 1626. Thomas Morton, Secretary to King Edward III., was his ancestor. Educated at Oxford, he acquired a fellowship there, and took orders in the Established Church. He was numbered among the Royalist clergy until his conversion to Puritanism, and the Conformity Act of 1662 caused his expul-

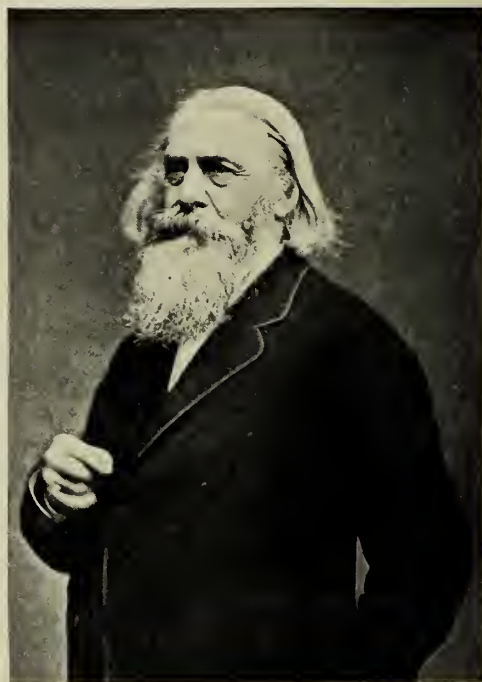
sion. He subsequently presided over a small gathering of non-conformists in the Parish of St. Ives until after the great London conflagration of 1666, when he engaged in teaching, and for some years was the Preceptor of an academy for boys, located at Alwington Green, of which Daniel Defoe was an attendant. Continued persecution by the Bishops' Court at length compelled him to seek an asylum in New England, whither he was accompanied by Samuel Penhallow, the future historian, who was at that time studying under his tuition, and shortly after his arrival (1686), he was called to the Pastorate of the Church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, which he retained for the rest of his life. For some time he delivered philosophical lectures to an assemblage of Harvard students, but the Corporation saw fit to cause their suspension. They were, however, desirous of retaining his services at the College, both on account of his superior learning and the moral influences he exercised over the students, and it was proposed to offer him the Presidency, but the majority of the Board considered it unsafe to place in that high office a man to whom the Government was so violently opposed. He was honored with a Fellowship in 1692, and in 1697 was elected the first Vice-President of Harvard, which office was created especially for him. Charles Morton died in Boston, April 11, 1698. He was the author of: *The Ark; Its Loss and Recovery*; *a System of Logic*: long used as a text-book at Harvard; *A Discourse on Improving the County of Cornwall*; *A Complete System of Natural Philosophy in General and Particular*; now in the Bowdoin College Library; and a manuscript pamphlet entitled *Compendium Physicæ ex Auctoribus Extractum*, preserved by the American Antiquarian Society.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, 1809-1880.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1809; graduated at Harvard, 1829; Tutor, 1831; Prof. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1833; Perkins Prof. Astronomy and Mathematics, 1842; Consulting Astronomer to American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac; Supt. U. S. Coast Survey; member American Philosophical Society; fellow of the American Academy and of the Royal Society, London and Edinburgh, etc.; died at Cambridge, Mass., 1880.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL.D., Professor at Harvard, whose name occupies a conspicuous place in the galaxy that has shed a brilliant lustre over the Academic Department of that University, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 4,

1809. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, was appointed Tutor there in 1831, University Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1833; and Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in 1842. From 1836 to 1846 he issued a series of text-books on Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Curves, Functions, and Forces. The books were so full of novelties that they never became widely popular, but nevertheless had a prominent influence upon mathematical teaching in this country. During the year 1842, Professors Peirce and Lovering published a Cambridge



BENJAMIN PEIRCE

Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics in which Peirce gave an analytical solution of the motion of a top. About the same time he adapted the epicycles of Hipparchus to the analytical forms of modern science, and the method was used by Lovering in Meteorological discussions communicated to the American Academy. The comet of 1843 gave Professor Peirce the opportunity, by a few striking lectures in Boston, to arouse an interest in astronomy which led to the foundation of the observatory in Cambridge, and the result of his computations made possible the still more important services to astronomy which he, together with Sears S. Walker, rendered in connection with the discovery of Neptune. A few years later Peirce published the re-

markable results of his labors upon Saturn's rings, proving by his investigations that the ring, if fluid, could not be sustained by the planet, as had been contended, but was on the contrary sustained by the numerous satellites around the planet. In 1849 he was appointed Consulting Astronomer to the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. He also assisted Professor Bache in the United States Coast Survey until, in 1867, he was appointed Superintendent, which position he held until 1874. Many monograms bearing the mark of Peirce's individuality and power were read by him before academies, societies and institutions. In 1857 he published a volume summing up the most valuable and most brilliant of analytical mechanics, interspersing them with original results of his own labor. His mathematical treatises and text-books, ranging from Algebra to the highest forms of computations, have for years been the acknowledged authorities in the leading Colleges and Universities of the world. Professor Peirce was a fellow of the American Academy and the Royal Society London and Edinburgh, also a member of the American Philosophical Society and various other scientific societies of America and Europe. After a life full of honors and of success, Benjamin Peirce passed away in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 6, 1880.

PERKINS, Charles Callahan, 1823-1886.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1823; graduated at Harvard, 1843; studied music and art abroad; Lecturer at Harvard, 1869-75; one of the founders of the Museum of Fine Arts; President of the Boston Art Club, 1869-79; of the Handel and Haydn Society, 1875-86; member of Boston School Board, 1870-83; noted author, editor, art critic and musician; member of the Legion of Honor of France; died, 1886.

CHARLES CALLAHAN PERKINS, A.M., Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, 1823. After the completion of his classical course he spent some time in Rome and Paris studying art and music, and upon a subsequent visit he studied etching, which he was among the first to introduce into the United States. Identifying himself with the musical, art and educational circles of Boston, he became widely known as an author, editor and critic, and was actively interested in securing the erection of the present Boston Music Hall, completed in 1852. As one of the promoters and honorary Directors of the Museum of Fine Arts he took much interest in the development of that institution, and from 1869 to 1879 he

was President of the Boston Art Club. For many years he was a leading member of the Handel and Haydn Society, sometimes acting as its Conductor, and from 1875 to 1886 he was its President. The introduction of music and the Fine Arts into the public school system of Boston, was the result of his efforts while serving on the School Board, 1870 to 1883, and his earnest endeavor to improve the artistic taste of the pupils by placing within their reach the elementary principles of these studies, is deserving of the highest commendation. As a member of the lecture force at Harvard, 1869 to 1875, his services were extremely valuable to the students. „Mr. Perkins enjoyed the personal friendship of many distinguished people among whom was the Hon. William M. Evarts, and it was while driving with the latter at Windsor, Vermont, that the accident occurred which caused his death, August 25, 1886. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Legion of Honor of France, and corresponding member of the French Institute. He is the author of *Tuscan Sculptors*; *Italian Sculptors*; *Art in Education*; *Raphael and Michel Angelo*; *Sepulchral Monuments in Italy*; *Historical Handbook of Italian Sculptors*; *Gheberti et son école*; and at the time of his death was engaged upon a history of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, which was completed by John S. Dwight. He was also concerned in the Editorship of Champlin's *Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings*.

HIGGINSON, Stephen, 1770-1834.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1770; was a prominent Boston merchant and noted for his acts of charity and benevolence; served as Steward of Harvard, 1819-1827; died in Cambridge, 1834.

STEPHEN HIGGINSON, Steward of Harvard, was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson, one of the founders of Salem, Massachusetts, and his birth took place in that town, November 20, 1770. His father, who was also named Stephen, was a prosperous merchant and shipmaster, and the son followed the former occupation in Boston with marked success. He was especially noted as a philanthropist, and his many acts of charity and benevolence caused him to be known as the "Man of Ross" of his day. He resided in Cambridge, where his death occurred February 20, 1834, and for seven years (1819-1827) he ably performed the duties of Steward of Harvard.

ANDREEN, Gustav Albert, 1864-

Born in Baileytown, Indiana, 1864; fitted for College in Swedona, Ill.; graduated from Augustana College 1881 and Instructor there 1882-84; Instructor Bethany College, 1886-93; Vice-President of the Institution, 1893; student at Yale, 1893-94; Tutor in German, Yale, 1894-98; Instructor in Scandinavian Languages, 1898.

GUSTAV ALBERT ANDREEN, Instructor at Yale, was born in Baileytown, Indiana, March 13, 1864, son of Andrew and Hilda (Esping) Andreen. His ancestry was Swedish on both sides. He attended the public and parochial schools of



GUSTAV A. ANDREEN

Swedona, Illinois, and was prepared by a Tutor for Augustana College, where he graduated in 1881. He taught Latin and German there from 1882 to 1884, and then studied law for sixteen months in Rock Island. He then accepted a call to teach Greek and German at Bethany College, Kansas, where he remained until 1893, acting as Vice-President of the Institution during the last year of his stay. Mr. Andreen resigned this position in order to pursue further studies, and entered the Class of 1894 at Yale in its Senior year, accepting at its close the position of Tutor in German in the Academic Department. In 1898 he was made an Instructor in the Scandinavian Languages, and at the same time was given a two years' leave of absence for

study abroad. He attended the Scandinavian Philological Convention at Christiana in the summer of 1898, and has been spending the first year of his absence in Norway and Sweden, studying at the University of Upsala. His second year's work will be done for the most part in Norway, although he intends to spend some time in Germany, returning in time to take charge of his classes at the beginning of the College year in 1900. Mr. Andreen was married August 7, 1890, to Marie Augusta Strand, of Junction City, Kansas, and has three children: Paul Harold, Marion Albert and Esther Miriam Andreen. He has taken a lively interest in Connecticut politics since his residence in New Haven, and in the national campaign in 1896 he spoke in different parts of the state in behalf of sound money.

BISSELL, Clark, 1782-1857.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., 1782; graduated at Yale, 1806; Justice of the Conn. Supreme Court, 1829-1839; Governor of that State, 1847-1849; Professor of the Yale Law School, 1847-1855. Died, 1857.

CLARK BISSELL, LL.D., Governor of Connecticut and Law Professor at Yale, was a native of Lebanon, that state, and was born in 1782. He was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1806 and settling in Norwalk, Connecticut, was for many years engaged in the practice of law. In 1829, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, holding his seat upon the Bench for ten years; was elected Governor in 1847 and re-elected in 1848. In 1847 he was called to the Kent Professorship in the Law Department of Yale, and continued a member of the Faculty until 1857. Governor Bissell received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater* in 1847 and was a Fellow ex-officio.

BUSHNELL, George, 1818-1898.

Born in New Preston, Conn., 1818; educated at Yale and the Divinity School, graduating from the latter, 1846; held Pastorates in Worcester, Mass., Waterbury, Conn., and Beloit, Wis.; was a Fellow of Yale, 1888-1898. Died at New Haven, Conn., 1898.

GEORGE BUSHNELL, D.D., a member of the Yale Corporation, was born in New Preston, Connecticut, December 13, 1818. He was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1842, and completed his theological studies at the Divinity School in 1846. He was ordained to the ministry the

same year, and in 1848 responded to a call from the Salem Street Congregational Church, Worcester, Massachusetts, remaining there some eight years. His next charge was in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he labored from 1858 to 1865, in which year he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, and was Pastor of the Congregational Church in that town for nineteen years. In 1884, Dr. Bushnell retired permanently from regular pastoral work, and returning East, settled in New Haven, where he died, April 5, 1898. At the time of his death he was a Fellow of Yale, having been elected to the Corporation in 1883. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Beloit College in 1879.

School he settled in New Haven and began the practice of his profession. He assisted in the Medical Clinic of his *alma mater* from 1892 to 1894; assisted in the Surgical Clinic from 1894 to 1897, and was appointed Instructor in Operative Surgery in 1897. From 1893 to 1895 he was Town Physician, and from 1895 to 1896 Physician to the Almshouse. Dr. Bacon was married July 6, 1892, to Emma Waleska Schneeloch, and has two children;



LEONARD W. BACON, JR

BACON, Leonard Woolsey, Jr., 1865-

Born in Stamford, Conn., 1865; prepared for College at various schools in Europe and America, finishing at Andover, Mass.; attended Amherst, Yale, Leipzig, University of Penn. and University of Syracuse; graduated Yale Medical School, 1892; honorary B. A. Yale, 1894; Town Physician, New Haven, 1893-95; Physician to Almshouse, New Haven, 1895-96; Assistant in Medical Clinic, Yale Medical School, 1892-94; Assistant in Surgery, 1894-97; Instructor in Operative Surgery since 1897.

L EONARD WOOLSEY BACON, Jr., M.D., Instructor in Operative Surgery at the Yale Medical School, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, February 24, 1865, son of Leonard Woolsey and Susan Bacon. His early education was obtained at a number of different institutions, both at home and abroad. He attended public schools in Germany and in Switzerland; the Free Academy at Norwich, Connecticut; the Bingham School, North Carolina; and graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. His Freshman year at College was taken at Amherst; his Sophomore and Junior years with the Class of 1888 at Yale. In October, 1887, he went to Leipsic and took one semester in philosophy and one in medicine. He also studied one term in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one at Syracuse University. At the time of the Johnstown flood, Dr. Bacon served three months with the Red Cross, and subsequently studied for over a year at the Mills Training School for Male Nurses in connection with Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He acted as a professional nurse during 1889 and 1890, and graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1892. He received an honorary Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale in 1894. Upon graduation from the Medical

Leonard Woolsey Bacon, 3d (April 23, 1894) and Emma Waleska Bacon (April 30, 1897). Dr. Bacon is a member of the New Haven Medical Association and of the Connecticut Medical Society.

BISHOP, Louis Bennett, 1865-

Born in Guilford, Conn., 1865; prepared for College at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven; graduated from Yale 1886 and from Yale Medical School, 1888; studied at the New York Polyclinic and in Vienna; House Staff New Haven Hospital, 1889-90; Assistant in Surgical Clinic Yale Medical School, 1893-95, Pediatric Clinic, 1895.

L OUIS BENNETT BISHOP, M.D., Assistant at Yale, was born in Guilford, Conn., June 5, 1865, son of Timothy Huggins and Jane Maria (Bennett) Bishop. He prepared for College at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, and

graduated from Yale in 1886, and from the Yale Medical School in 1888. He then attended the New York Polyclinic, and subsequently became a member of the House Staff of the New Haven Hospital. In 1891 he took the winter semester in Vienna. He became Assistant in the Surgical Clinic of the New Haven Dispensary and the Yale Medical School in 1893. Since 1895 he has acted as Assistant in the Children's Department of the same institutions. Dr. Bishop is a member of a number of societies and clubs, among others the



LOUIS B. BISHOP

City, County and State Medical Societies, the American Ornithological Union, the Linnæan Society of New York, the Graduates' Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York.

BUSHNELL, Horace, 1802-1876.

Born in New Preston, Conn., 1802; graduated at Yale, 1827; Tutor there, 1829-31; studied law and theology; Pastor of the North Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., 1833-1859; noted as an eloquent preacher and able writer. Died in Hartford, Conn., 1876.

HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., LL.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in New Preston, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 14, 1802. Previous to his College preparations he worked in a fulling mill, and after completing the regular course at Yale

(1827), he turned his attention to literary and educational pursuits, first as Literary Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, and later as a school teacher in Norwich, Connecticut. From 1829 to 1831 he was a law student at Yale, serving as a Tutor in the College while pursuing his studies, and he subsequently prepared himself for the Ministry. His only Pastorate was that of the North Congregational Church, Hartford, where he was ordained in May 1833, and his pastoral relations with the society continued for twenty-six years, or until 1859, when his retirement was made necessary owing to the impaired condition of his health. Dr. Bushnell was progressive in his ideas, eloquent in expression and fearless in the utterance of his convictions. While travelling in Europe (1846) a letter written by him to the Pope was published in London, and in 1849 he was summoned before the Association of Congregational Ministers on account of his views upon the doctrine of the Trinity contained in a book issued by him, entitled *God in Christ*, but his able defence prevented the charge of heresy from being sustained. The last seventeen years of his life were devoted almost exclusively to literary work which he pursued industriously in spite of his physical disability, and he died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1876. From Yale he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, the latter in 1871; and that of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Wesleyan and Harvard in 1842 and 1852 respectively. Besides his contributions to periodicals he published numerous sermons, essays, etc., including his defence against the charge of heresy issued under the title of *Christ in Theology*; *Christian Nurture*; *Nature and the Supernatural*; *Character of Jesus*; *Work and Play*; *Christ and his Salvation*; *The Vicarious Sacrifice*; *Moral Uses of Dark Things*; and *Woman Suffrage, the Reform against Nature*. His later writings were: *Sermons on Living Subjects*; and *Forgiveness and Law*. Bushnell Park, Hartford, in which the State House is located, was named in his honor.

COLEMAN, Lyman, 1796-1882.

Born in Middlefield, Mass., 1796; graduated at Yale, 1817; Principal of the Hartford, Conn., Latin Grammar School three years; Tutor at Yale five years; studied theology at the Yale Divinity School; Pastor of the Congregational Church in Belchertown, Mass., seven years; Principal of the Burr Seminary, Vt., five years and subsequently of the English Department of the Phillips-Andover Academy; studied abroad two years;

taught German at Princeton and Amherst; Professor of Greek and Latin at Lafayette College, Pa., seven years, and occupied the Chair of Latin Language and Literature there for the rest of his life; died, 1882.

LYMAN COLEMAN, D.D., Tutor at Yale, and afterward Professor at Princeton, Amherst and Lafayette, was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, June 14, 1796. He entered Yale with the Class of 1817, receiving his Bachelor's degree at graduation and that of Master of Arts in course. After serving as Principal of the Latin Grammar School in Hartford, Connecticut, for three years, he returned to Yale as Tutor and student in 1820, acting in the former capacity for five years, and during that time he studied theology. Accepting a call to the Congregational Church in Belchertown, Massachusetts, he labored there for seven years, at the expiration of which time, he resumed educational work, taking charge for the next five years of the Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont, and going from there to Phillips-Andover Academy as Principal of the English Department. The years 1842 and 1843 were devoted to studying in Germany, and after his return he turned his attention to teaching the German Language first at Princeton and later at Amherst. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of Greek and Latin at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and in 1861 was given the newly created Chair of Latin Language and Literature. Professor Coleman remained at Lafayette for the rest of his life, which terminated March 16, 1882. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Middlebury in 1833, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton in 1847. Prior to settling in Easton he made an extended tour in Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Besides a translation from the German entitled: *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, he published: *The Apostolical and Primitive Church*; *Historical Geography of the Bible*; *Ancient Christianity*; *Historical Text-book and Atlas of Biblical Geography*; *Prelacy and Ritualism*; and a genealogy of the Lyman family.

BANCROFT, Cecil Kittredge, 1868-

Born, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 1868; prepared for college at Andover, Mass.; graduated from Yale in 1891; taught in Morris Academy, 1891-93; post-graduate course at Yale 1893-95; Tutor in Latin at Yale, 1895.

CECIL KITTREDGE BANCROFT, Tutor at Yale, was born at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, December 15, 1868, son of Cecil Franklin

Patch and Frances Adelia (Kittredge) Bancroft. His preparation for College was made at the Phillips Academy, Andover, and he graduated from Yale with the Class of 1891. He then taught at the Morris Academy of Morristown, New Jersey, until 1893, when he returned to New Haven and studied



C. K. BANCROFT

in the Graduate Department of the University. Spent the years 1894 and 95 in Europe in travel and study as private tutor. He was appointed Tutor in Latin in September 1895.

BRUSH, George Jarvis, 1831-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1831; graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, 1852; University of Munich, 1853-54; Freiberg Mining Academy, 1854-55; Royal School of Mines, London, 1855-56; Prof. of Metallurgy, 1855; Prof. of Mineralogy, 1864; Chairman of Governing Board, Sheffield Scientific School, 1872-98.

GEORGE JARVIS BRUSH, LL.D., Director of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 15, 1831. His early education was obtained in the schools of Brooklyn, New York and West Cornwall, Connecticut. From 1846 to 1848 he was in business in New York. In 1848 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, from which he graduated in 1852, being one of six to receive the newly

created degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Yale. The year following his graduation he became Assistant in Chemistry at the University of Virginia, where, with Professor J. Lawrence Smith, he made a series of valuable investigations upon American minerals, the results of which were published in the *American Journal of Science*. The next year he spent at the University of Munich, and the year after that at the Mining Academy of Freiberg, Saxony. In 1855 he was elected Professor of Metallurgy at Yale, and after a further course of study in the Royal School of Mines at London, and



GEO. J. BRUSH

a visit to the principal mines and smelting works of Europe he returned to this country and entered upon his duties in January 1857. In 1864 his Professorship was enlarged so as to embrace Mineralogy. He was for a time Secretary and Treasurer of the Sheffield Scientific School, was Curator of the Mineralogical Collection from 1867 to 1874, and since the formal organization of the Faculty in 1872 has been Chairman or Director, of the Governing Board, until his retirement in December 1898. Professor Brush was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1868, and in 1880 was chosen President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of many scientific societies in America and abroad, and in

1886 received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard. He is the author of many papers, giving the results of his investigations of mineral species, which have been contributed to scientific journals, and have done much for the advancement of mineralogical science in this country. He has published a work on *Determinative Mineralogy*, edited several supplements to Dana's *Mineralogy*, aided Professor J. D. Dana in the preparation of the fifth edition of his *System of Mineralogy*, and was also for a time an Associate Editor of the *American Journal of Science*. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peabody Museum of Yale, as well as Trustee and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Sheffield Scientific School. His chief life-work, however, has been in connection with the Sheffield Scientific School, from which he graduated with its first class, and of which he was for more than a quarter of a century the Director. To him more than to any other man is due the great success which the school has attained.

HOBART, Noah, 1705-1773.

Born in Hingham, Mass., 1775; graduate of Harvard, 1724; Pastor of Church in Fairfield, Conn., forty years; a Fellow of Yale twenty years; died in Fairfield, Conn., 1773.

NOAH HOBART, M.A., a Fellow of Yale from 1752 to 1773, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 2, 1705. He was a great-grandson of Edmund, and a grandson of the Rev. Peter Hobart, both of whom were from Hingham, County of Norfolk, England, and the latter, who was graduated at Cambridge, England, assisted in 1635 in the settlement of Hingham, Massachusetts, of which town he was the first minister. Noah Hobart was graduated at Harvard in 1724 and studied theology. The greater part of his ministerial labors were performed in behalf of the Church in Fairfield, Connecticut, of which he was Pastor from 1733 until his death, which occurred there December 6, 1773. He was a zealous promoter of religious and educational work, was actively concerned in the Episcopal controversy of that day, and held a Fellowship at Yale at a time when religious intolerance was considered absolutely essential to the welfare of the College. Mr. Hobart published several sermons: *Serious Address to the Episcopal Separation*; and *Principles of the Congregational Church*. John Sloss Hobart, son of the above, was born in Fairfield in 1738, graduated at Yale 1757 and became

a prominent statesman and jurist, holding a seat in the National Senate and upon the United States Supreme Bench.

GOODELL, Thomas Dwight, 1854-

Born in Ellington, Conn., 1854; early education at Rockville, Conn., public schools; B. A. Yale, 1877; Ph.D. Yale, 1884; travelled in Europe, 1886-87; teacher Hartford High School, 1877-88; Assistant Professor of Greek, Yale, 1888-93; Professor of Greek, Yale, 1893.

THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL, Ph.D., Professor of Greek at Yale, was born in Ellington, Connecticut, November 8, 1854, son of Francis



THOMAS DWIGHT GOODELL

and Sophia Louise (Burpee) Goodell. Professor Goodell is of an old Puritan family, his ancestors having settled in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Rockville, Connecticut, and entered Yale in 1873, graduating in 1877. He took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1884, and spent the Academic year 1886 to 1887 in travel and study abroad. He was classical teacher in the Hartford Public High School from 1877 to 1888, and Assistant Professor of Greek in Yale from 1888 until 1893, when he became full Professor, which Chair he holds at the present date. He represented Yale as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature

in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the year 1894 to 1895. Professor Goodell was married May 9, 1878 to Miss J. Harriet, daughter of William W. Andross of Rockville, Connecticut.

DURFEE, Bradford Matthew Chaloner, 1843-1872.

Born in Fall River, Mass., 1843; entered Yale, but left during Sophomore year; received the M. A. degree, 1871; gave Durfee Hall to Yale; died in Fall River, Mass., 1872.

BRADFORD MATTHEW CHALONER DURFEE, M.A., Benefactor of Yale, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, June 15, 1843. Shortly after his birth the death of his father left him possessed of a large fortune. He entered Yale, but was compelled by ill health to forego the completion of his College course, and left during his Sophomore year. After two or three years spent in foreign travel, he returned home and assumed charge of his mercantile affairs. His health continued precarious, however, and he was obliged to spend much of his time in sea voyages. He became an ardent yachtsman, making long cruises and visiting various Atlantic countries on his yacht "Josephine." But he sought in vain for renewed health, and died in Fall River, September 13, 1872. In 1871 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale, to which institution he gave Durfee Hall, one of the finest College dormitories in the United States.

GRUENER, Gustav, 1863-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1863; prepared for College at New Haven public schools; B. A. Yale, 1884; studied in Germany, 1887-89; Ph.D. Yale, 1896; Instructor in German, Yale, 1885-87; Tutor, 1889-98; Assistant Professor, 1892-97; Professor, 1897.

GUSTAV GRUENER, Ph.D., Professor of German at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 30, 1863, son of Leopold and Katharine (Kern) Gruener. His early education was acquired in the public schools of New Haven, whence he entered Yale, graduating in 1884. He studied in Germany from 1887 to 1889, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale in 1896. Mr. Gruener was an Instructor in German at Yale from 1885 to 1887, and Tutor from 1889 until 1892, when he was made Assistant Professor. In 1897 he was made full Professor of German which rank he

now holds. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and while in College he was a mem-



GUSTAV GRUENER

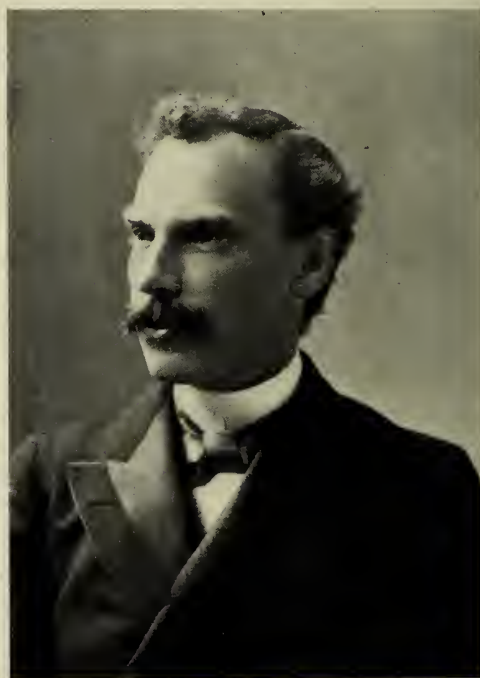
ber of several of the societies open to undergraduates. In politics he is an Independent Republican.

BACON, Benjamin Wisner, 1860-

Born in Litchfield, Conn., 1860; prepared for College at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and in Europe; graduated at Yale 1881, and at the Divinity School 1884; ordained to the ministry in Lyme, Connecticut; Pastor of a Congregational Church in Oswego, New York, 1889-96; Instructor in New Testament Criticism and Exegesis Yale Divinity School, 1896-97; now Professor of that subject.

BENJAMIN WISNER BACON, D.D., Litt.D., Professor of New Testament Criticism in the Yale Divinity School, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 15, 1860, son of Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey and Susan Bacon. His parents were both natives of New Haven, as was also his grandfather, Dr. Leonard Bacon, and his ancestors on both sides were sturdy New England Puritans. From the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, he entered the Gymnasium of Coburg, Germany, going from there to the Collège de Genève, Switzerland, and was graduated from Yale with the Class of 1881. His theological studies were pursued at the Yale Divinity

School, Class of 1884, and he was ordained to the ministry June 12 of that year at the First Congregational Church, Lyme, Connecticut. Called to a pastorate in Oswego, New York, he began his duties January 1, 1889, and continued them until September 1896, when he returned to Yale as Instructor in New Testament Criticism and Exegesis. In May of the following year he was advanced to the Buckingham Professorship of that subject, which he still retains. From 1889 to 1894 he was a member of the Reform Club of New York City; was a member of the Victoria Institute, London, England, during the years 1895 and 1896, and is at the present time a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the Oriental Society. In politics he votes independently. On May 27, 1884, Professor Bacon married Eliza Buckingham Aiken, of Norwich, Connecticut. They have two children: Dorothy Buckingham, born November 13, 1885; and Benjamin Selden Bacon, born April 6, 1888. Prof. Bacon is the author of two volumes of Pentateuch Criticism, *The Genesis of Genesis*, Hartford, Connecticut, 1892, and *The Triple Tradition of the Exodus*,



BENJ. W. BACON

Hartford, 1894, and translator of Wildeboer's *Kanon des ouden Verbouds*, and of several of the German contributions to Haupt's *Sacred Books of the Old Testament*. He is a contributor to the *T. and T.*

Clark Bible Dictionary, and to the leading critical journals, and author of a volume on New Testament Introduction in the New Testament Handbook Series of Macmillan and Company.

PERRIN, Bernadotte, 1847-

Born at Goshen, Conn., 1847; early education, district and high schools of New Britain and Hartford; B.A. Yale, 1869; studied in Germany, 1876-1879; teacher Hartford High School, 1869-70, 1874-76, 1879-81; Tutor at Yale, 1873-74; 1878-79; Professor of Greek at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, 1881-93; Professor of Greek at Yale, 1893-

BERNADOTTE PERRIN, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek at Yale, was born at Goshen, Connecticut, September 15, 1847, son of Lavalette



B. PERRIN

and Ann Eliza (Comstock) Perrin. He made his preparation for College in the district and high schools of New Britain and Hartford, entering Yale in 1865, and graduating with the Class of 1869. The year after his graduation he taught in the Hartford High School, and then studied one year in the Divinity School and two years in the Graduate School at New Haven, returning then for two years more of instruction at Hartford. From 1876 to 1879 Mr. Perrin studied in Germany, returning to this country to teach again both in Yale and at

Hartford. From 1881 to 1893 he was Professor of Greek in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, and in 1893 he was appointed Professor of Greek at Yale. Professor Perrin has spent much time in original research, and is regarded as a high authority in classical philology, and the ancient languages. He is the author of editions of Cæsar's Civil War, and of Homer's Odyssey. In 1881 he married a distant relative, Miss Luella Perrin, of Lafayette, Indiana. She died in 1889. In 1892 he married Miss Susan Lester, daughter of Judge C. S. Lester of Saratoga, New York. He has two children: Lee James and Lester William Perrin.

IDDINGS, Joseph Paxson, 1857-

Born in Baltimore, 1857; graduated from the Scientific Department of Yale, 1877; Assistant in surveying there, 1877-1878; studied geology at Columbia and petrology in Heidelberg; Assistant Geologist, U.S. Geological Survey, 1880; Geologist, 1888; Professor of Petrology in the University of Chicago; author of numerous scientific articles.

JOSEPH PAXSON IDDINGS, Ph.B., Assistant in Surveying at Yale, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 21, 1857. Graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1877, he pursued a post-graduate course in analytical chemistry and was Assistant in Surveying and Mechanical Drawing there for a year. He was a student in geology at Columbia, under Professor Newberry, studied petrology in Heidelberg, giving special attention to microscopic petrography, and upon his return in 1880 he received the appointment of Assistant Geologist under Arnold Hague upon the United States Geological Survey. He was subsequently chosen Professor of Petrology in the University of Chicago. Professor Iddings' contributions to scientific literature include *The Columnar Structure in the Igneous Rock on Orange Mountain, New Jersey*; and the *Nature and Origin of Lithophysæ and the Lamination of Acid Lavas*; *Obsidian Cliff, Yellowstone National Park*; *On a group of volcanic rocks from the Tewan Mountains, New Mexico*; *The Eruptive rocks of Electric Peak and Sepulchre Mountain, Yellowstone National Park*; *On the origin of Igneous Rocks*; *Report on the geology of the Yellowstone National Park (in part)*, and other papers printed in the *American Journal of Science*, in the publications of the United States Geological Survey and in the *Journal of Geology*.

BAYARD, Samuel, 1767-1840.

Born in Philadelphia, 1767; graduated at Princeton, 1784; appointed Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, 1791; prosecuted American claims in London after Jay's Treaty; was Presiding Judge of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Court and subsequently of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset county, N. J., member of the Legislature a number of years; was one of the founders of the American and New Jersey Bible societies and of the Princeton Theological Seminary; a Trustee of Princeton 1807-1810 and Treasurer from the latter year until 1828; died, 1840.

SAMUEL BAYARD, A.M., Treasurer of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, January 11, 1767, fourth son of Colonel John Bayard, the Revolutionary patriot. He was valedictorian of the Class of 1784 at Princeton, and studying law, he practised in Philadelphia until appointed Clerk of the United States Supreme Court in 1791. President Washington selected him as United States Commissioner to prosecute the claims of Americans before the British Admiralty Courts pursuant to the Jay Treaty, and he resided in London for four years. Settling in New Rochelle, New York, after his return he was Presiding Judge of Westchester county, and moving to Princeton, New Jersey, in 1806 served in the same capacity in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature for some years. Judge Bayard was actively concerned in religious and educational matters and assisted in organizing the New York Historical Society, the American and New Jersey Bible Societies, and was one of the founders of Princeton Theological Seminary. He served as a Trustee of Princeton from 1807 until 1810 and as its Treasurer from 1810 to 1828. His death occurred May 12, 1840. He published a funeral oration on General Washington; A Digest of American Cases on Law and Evidence; An Abstract of the Laws of the United States which relate to the Duties and Authority of Inferior State Judges and Justices of the Peace; and Letters on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

HATCHER, John Bell, 1861-

Born in Cooperstown, Brown county, Ill., 1861; fitted for College at Guthrie County High School in Panora, Ia.; studied for one term in Iowa College at Grinnell; spent two and one half years in Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, and graduated with the Class of 1884; was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey from July 1884 to August 1892; Assistant in Geology in Yale 1890-1893; since 1893 has been Curator of Ver-

tebrate Paleontology in Princeton, and since 1894 has also been Assistant in Geology in the University of Princeton.

JOHN BELL HATCHER, Curator in Vertebrate Paleontology, and Assistant in Geology at Princeton, was born in Cooperstown, Illinois, October 11, 1861, son of John and Margaret Columbia (Laining) Hatcher. He is of English and Irish descent. The original Hatcher family came to Virginia from England in the seventeenth century. His branch of the family migrated to West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio late in the



JOHN BELL HATCHER

eighteenth century. His father migrated to Illinois about 1850, and to western Iowa shortly after his birth. His early education was obtained in the district schools of western Iowa, with a partial four years' course at the Guthrie County High School in Panora, Iowa, where he was fitted for College. He spent two and a half years at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, where he took the course in natural history, graduating with the Class of 1884. After graduation he was a member of the United States Geological Survey, from July 1, 1884 to August 1, 1892. He was made Assistant in Geology in Yale in 1890, and in 1893 was called to Princeton as Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology. The next year he was also appointed Assistant in Geology, a position he still holds. His principal work has been

along the line of geology and vertebrate paleontology; especially field work in Western United States, and Patagonia, South America. Professor Hatcher has written numerous articles on these and kindred subjects, among which are the following: The Beds of Converse County, Wyoming, published in the *American Journal of Science*; The Titanotherium Beds, *American Naturalist*; On Diplacodon and Telmatotherium, *American Naturalist*; Recent and Fossil Tapirs, *American Journal of Science*; The Geology of Southern Patagonia, *American Journal of Science*; Diceratherium, Two Horned Rhinoceros, *American Geologist*. He is a member of the Geological Society of America, and the Princeton Biological Society and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, October 10, 1887, to Anna Matilda Peterson, by which union were five children, three of whom survive: Earle, Harold and Alice Agnes Hatcher.

KINSEY, John, 1693-1750.

Born in Philadelphia, in 1693; studied law and practised in N. J. and Penn.; member of the N. J. Assembly and Speaker; member of the Penn. Assembly, also Speaker; Attorney-General of the Province; Chief-Justice; Commissioner to settle the boundary dispute; commissioner on the treaty with the Six Nations; died at Burlington, N. J., 1750.

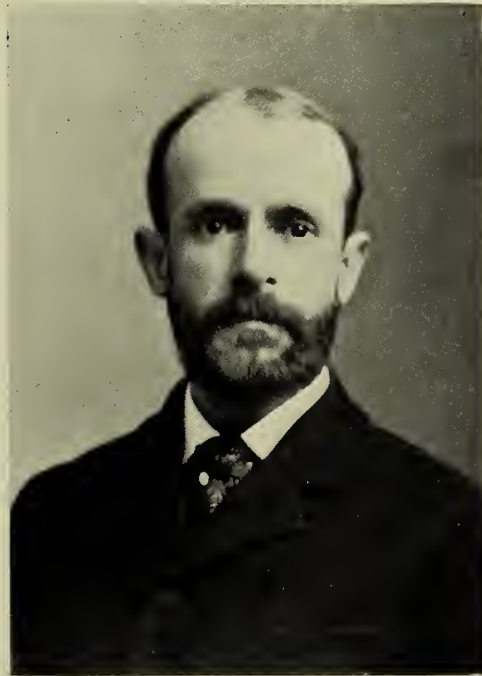
JOHAN KINSEY, Chief-Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, and one of the incorporators of Princeton, was the son of a Quaker preacher, and grandson of John Kinsey, one of the commissioners of the proprietors of West Jersey who came from London in 1677. He was born in Philadelphia in 1693, and died in Burlington, New Jersey, May 11, 1750. He was educated in the law and practised in the courts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Until nearly forty years of age he was a resident of New Jersey, where he was a member of the Assembly and for several years Speaker of that body; but in 1730 he removed to Philadelphia, and was at once elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, in which he served continuously by re-elections, and as Speaker from 1739, for the remainder of his life. From 1738 to 1741 he was Attorney-General of the Province, and in 1743 was appointed Chief-Justice, which office he held until his death. Judge Kinsey was one of the two commissioners sent to Maryland in 1737 to negotiate for the settlement of the boundary dispute, and was also one of the commissioners who in 1745, in conjunction with commissioners from New

York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, negotiated at Albany, New York, a treaty with the Six Nations. His son James Kinsey born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1731, died in Burlington, New Jersey, January 4, 1803 — was also an eminent lawyer and jurist, a member of the Assembly of New Jersey and of the Continental Congress, and Chief-Justice of New Jersey from 1789 until his death. Princeton bestowed on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1790.

RANKIN, Walter Mead, 1857-

Born in Newark, N. J., 1857; fitted for College in private schools in Newark; graduated Williams, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879; was post-graduate student and Fellow at Princeton; went abroad and studied in the University of Munich, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1889; made Instructor in Biology at Princeton, 1889; promoted to Assistant Professor of Biology in 1895.

WALTER MEAD RANKIN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biology at Princeton, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 1, 1857,



WALTER M. RANKIN

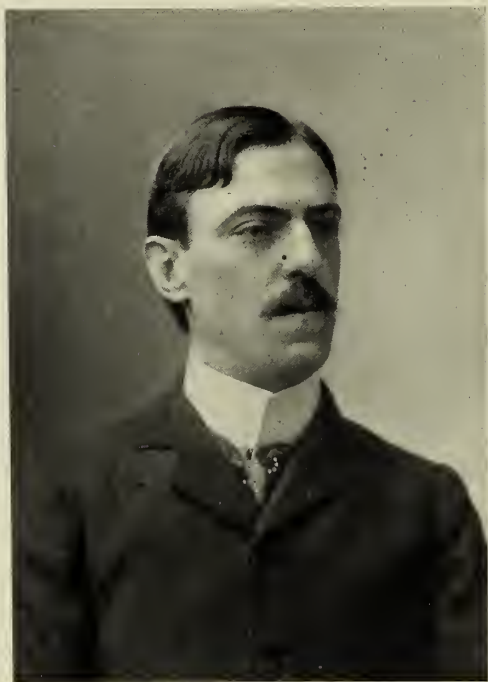
son of William and Ellen Hope (Stevens) Rankin. He is descended on his father's side from William Rankin, who was born in Scotland in 1740, came to Nova Scotia in 1749, and later settled in the United States. A maternal ancestor was John Stevens, who migrated from England to America in 1638. He

was prepared for College at private schools in Newark, and graduated from Williams with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Class of 1879. He afterwards became a post graduate student and Fellow at Princeton. He went abroad and studied in the University of Munich, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from there in 1889. Returning to America that year, he became Instructor in Biology at Princeton, and in 1895 was promoted to Assistant Professor of Biology, his present position. He has taken no part in public life and is unmarried.

ROBBINS, Edmund Yard, 1867-

Born in Windsor, N. J., 1867; prepared for College at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.; graduated Princeton, Class of 1889; held the Classical Fellowship at Princeton for one year, taught in Princeton Preparatory School, 1890-1891; went abroad in 1891 and spent three years in study at Leipzig University; appointed Instructor of Greek at Princeton in 1894; made Assistant Professor of Greek in 1897.

EDMUND YARD ROBBINS, A.M., Assistant Professor of Greek at Princeton, was born in Windsor, New Jersey, October 3, 1867, son of



EDMUND Y. ROBBINS

George R. and Anna M. (Cubberly) Robbins, and grandson of ex-Judge Randal C. Robbins of Windsor, New Jersey. He was fitted for College at Peddie Institute in Hightstown, New Jersey, and was

graduated from Princeton with the Class of 1889. He held the classical fellowship at Princeton for one year. In 1890-1891 he was an Instructor in the Princeton Preparatory School. In the summer of 1891 he went abroad and spent three years at Leipzig, studying Comparative Philology with Professors Brugmann, Leskien and Sievers, and Indo-Iranian with Professors Windisch and Lindner. He was appointed Instructor of Greek at Princeton in the fall of 1894, and was made Assistant Professor of Greek in the University, in the spring of 1897. He is a member of the American Philological Association.

SHIPPEN, Edward, 1703-1781.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1703; engaged in the fur trade; Mayor, 1744; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Prothonotary; Purveyor of supplies to the Provincial and British forces, 1760; founder of Shippensburg, Penn.; one of the promoters and a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of N. J.; also associated with the initiation of the Phila. Academy, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the American Philosophical Society; died in Lancaster, Penn., 1781.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, one of the incorporators of the College of New Jersey, was born in Boston, July 9, 1703. In early life he was associated in business with James Logan, and afterwards in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence. He was Mayor in 1744, and in 1745 was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1752 he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was Prothonotary until 1778. He was a purveyor of supplies to the Provincial and British forces and in 1760 received public thanks for his integrity and efficiency. He was the founder of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1746 was one of the promoters of the College of New Jersey, and served as a member of its first Board of Trustees until his resignation in 1767. Judge Shippen's name is associated with the initiation of the Philadelphia Academy, the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the American Philosophical Society. He served on the Revolutionary committees and was a sincere supporter of the popular cause. He died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1781.

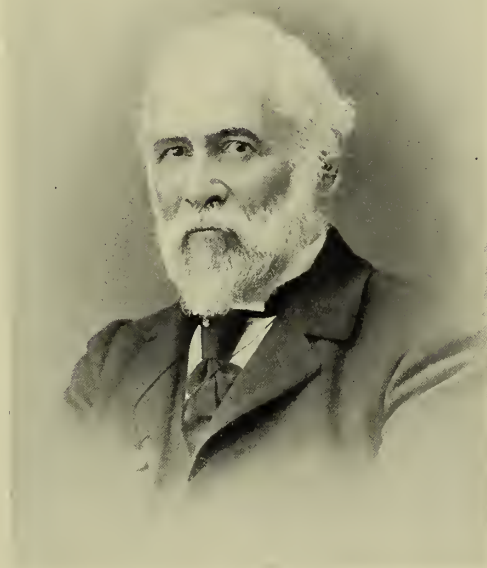
YOUNG, Charles Augustus, 1834-

Born in Hanover, N. H., 1834; received his early education at home, in the Hanover schools and under private tutors; graduated at Dartmouth, 1853; studied one year at Andover Theological Seminary; was

teacher of classics in Phillips-Andover Academy, 1853-1856, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Western Reserve College, 1857-1866, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Dartmouth, 1866-1877, and since 1877 has been Professor of Astronomy at Princeton; President American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1883, member National Academy of Science, associate fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences, fellow American Philosophical Society, fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science, foreign associate Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain; honorary member British Association for the Advancement of Science, Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical Society, Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society, *Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, life member *Astronomische Gesellschaft*; author of *The Sun*, published in the *International Scientific Series*; *A Text-book of General Astronomy*, *Elements of Astronomy*, and *Lessons in Astronomy* and numerous magazine articles, scientific addresses and contributions to astronomical journals.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUNG, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Astronomy at Princeton, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, December 15, 1834, son of Professor Ira and Eliza Minot (Adams) Young. He is descended on the paternal side from Sir John Young, who in 1627 was one of the original grantors of the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay, and on the mother's side from Professor Ebenezer Adams of Dartmouth College, and from the Ipswich (New Hampshire) Adamses, tracing back to Rev. Mr. Adams of Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1636. His early education was acquired mainly at home, in the Hanover schools and under private tutors. He was graduated at Dartmouth in the Class of 1853, having taught common school for three winters during his College course. From 1853 to 1856 he was a teacher of classics in Phillips-Andover Academy, and during that time studied one year at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1856 he was called to the Chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, which he filled from 1857 to 1866. In 1865 he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Dartmouth, the post held by his father, Professor Ira Young, for twenty years, 1838-1858, and served in that capacity until 1877, when he accepted the Chair of Astronomy at Princeton which he continues to fill. Professor Young is known as a prominent astronomer. He was a member of the astronomical party sent to observe the solar eclipse of August 1869, at Burlington, Iowa, and had charge of the spectroscopic observations of the party. On this occasion he discovered the green line of

the coronal spectrum, and identified it with the line 1474 of the solar spectrum. He was also a member of the expedition under Professor Joseph Winlock to observe the eclipse of 1870 at Jerez, Spain, when he discovered the so-called "reversing layer" of the solar atmosphere which produces a bright-line spectrum correlative to the ordinary dark-line spectrum of sunlight. For this and other observations he received the Janssen medal of the French Academy of Sciences in 1890. In August 1872, he was stationed at Sherman, Wyoming, to make solar spectroscopic observations. In 1874 he



C. A. YOUNG

went to Pekin, China, as Assistant Astronomer under Professor James G. Watson, to observe the transit of Venus, and in 1878 he had charge of the astronomical expedition organized by Princeton to observe the eclipse of that year. He devised a form of automatic spectroscope which has been generally adopted by astronomers throughout the world and he has made a great number of new and important observations on solar prominences. He has also verified experimentally what is known as Doppler's principle as applied to light, showing that the lines of the spectrum are slightly shifted to one direction or the other, according as the light is moving toward the earth or away from it, and by this means has been enabled to measure the velocity of the sun's rotation. Professor Young is connected in

membership with most of the leading scientific societies at home and abroad, and has been honored by official distinction by many of them. He was in 1883, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences; associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston; fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain; honorary member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical Society; honorary member Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society; honorary member Societa degli Speltroscopisti Italiani, and life member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft. He holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Hamilton and from the University of Pennsylvania, and that of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan, Columbia and Western Reserve. He has given popular lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston and the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, and various courses at Williams, Mt. Holyoke and elsewhere. Besides scientific addresses and large contributions to astronomical journals and magazine articles, he has published *The Sun in the International Scientific Series*, *A Text-book of General Astronomy*, and two minor text-books. During the Civil War for four months in the summer of 1862, Professor Young was in the military service as Captain of Company B, Eighty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In politics he is an Independent. He was married August 26, 1857, to Augusta Spring Mixer; they have three children: Clara Eliza, Charles Ira and Frederick Albert Young, all born in Hudson, Ohio.

YOUNG, John Clarke, 1803-1857.

Born in Greencastle, Penn., 1803; educated at Columbia, Dickinson College and Princeton Theological Seminary; Tutor in Princeton College 1826-28, and Clerk of the Faculty, 1827-28; Pastor in Louisville, Ky., 1828-30; President Centre College, Danville, Ky., 1830-57; Pastor in Danville, 1834-57; received D.D. degree from Princeton, 1839; Moderator Presbyterian General Assembly, 1853; died in Danville, 1857.

JOHAN CLARKE YOUNG, D.D., Tutor and Clerk of the Faculty at Princeton, was born in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1803, son of an eminent clergyman of the Associate Reformed Church. His classical education was begun at Columbia, but after three years spent there he trans-

ferred to Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1823. He then studied for two years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and for two years following was a Tutor in Princeton College, during the latter half of his Tutorship officiating also as Clerk of the Faculty. He was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery in 1827, and in 1828 was installed as Pastor of a church in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1830 he was chosen President of Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, a position which he held until the end of his life. He also served from 1834 until his death as Pastor of a church in Danville. Princeton conferred upon him the (honorary) degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1839. In 1853 he was chosen Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Dr. Young came into political prominence through a controversy in which he supported the views of the Kentucky Emancipationists and deprecated the aims of the Abolitionists. A hundred thousand copies were circulated of his Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, Proposing a Plan for the Instruction and Emancipation of their Slaves, which he prepared in 1834 for the Committee of the Kentucky Synod which had passed resolutions of gradual emancipation. Dr. Young married for his first wife a niece of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge; his second wife was a daughter of John J. Crittenden. He died in Danville, Kentucky, June 23, 1857.

WOOD, Silas, 1769-1847.

Born in Suffolk county, N. Y., 1769; graduated at Princeton 1789; Tutor at Princeton 1789-94 and Clerk of the Faculty 1791-93; practised law in Huntington, N. Y.; member of Federal Congress, 1819-29; died in Huntington, 1847.

SILAS WOOD, A.M., Tutor and Clerk of the Faculty at Princeton, was born in Suffolk county, New York, in 1769, and was graduated at Princeton in 1789. For a period of five years following graduation he was a Tutor at Princeton, and during two years of that time was Clerk of the Faculty. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and engaged in practice at Huntington New York. From December 1819 to March 1829 he served in the Federal Congress, having been elected as a Democrat. His only published work of importance was a sketch of the First Settlement of the Several Towns of Long Island, with their Political Condition to the End of the Revolution, issued in 1824, and republished in 1865 with a Biographical Memoir and Additions by Alden J. Spooner. Mr. Wood died in Huntington, New York, March 2, 1847.

ANDREWS, Sherlock James, 1801-1880.

Born in Wallingford, Conn., 1801; graduated at Union College, 1821; Assistant Instructor in Chemistry at Yale, 1821-24; began the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1825; member of Congress, 1840; appointed Judge of the Superior Court, 1848; delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1849 and 1873. Died, 1880.

SHERLOCK JAMES ANDREWS, LL.D., Assistant Instructor in Chemistry at Yale, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 17, 1801. Graduating from Union College in 1820 he attended the Yale Law School and from 1821 to 1824 was assistant to Professor Silliman in the Chemical Department. Opening a law office at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1825 he acquired an extensive practice, and was elevated to the Superior Court Bench in 1848. In 1840 he was elected Representative to Congress by the Whig party, and took an active part in the Constitutional Conventions of 1849 and 1873. His sterling integrity, fervid eloquence and keen sense of humor made him extremely popular both as a politician and a jurist, and he was a contemporary of Thomas Corwin at the Ohio Bar. Judge Andrews died in Cleveland, February 11, 1880.

was a deaf mute, educated under the Abbé Sicard at the Royal Institution in Paris. He came to America with Thomas Gallaudet in 1816 to assist in founding the first institution for deaf mutes at Hartford, where he remained all his life as a teacher of the deaf. Professor Beers fitted for College at the Hartford High School, and graduated from Yale in 1869. The next two years he studied law in New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He practised only a year, and returned to New Haven in 1871 to accept a Tutorship in English at Yale. He was made Assistant



HENRY A. BEERS

BEERS, Henry Augustin, 1847--

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1847; prepared for College at the Hartford High School; graduated from Yale 1869; studied law, 1869-71; Tutor at Yale 1871, Assistant Professor 1875, Professor 1880-; has written a number of books, mostly on subjects connected with English and American literature.

HENRY AUGUSTIN BEERS, M.A., Professor of English at Yale, was born in Buffalo, New York, July 2, 1847, son of George Webster and Elizabeth Victoria (Clerc) Beers. His ancestor, James Bere, or Beere, came to America in 1634 in the ship "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, England, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1659. Professor Beers' grandfather, Seth Preston Beers, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was a prominent lawyer for some twenty-five years, until chosen Commissioner of the Connecticut School Fund, a position which he occupied for a quarter of a century. He was several times Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and once Democratic candidate for Governor. Professor Beers' maternal grandfather, Laurent Clerc, was a native of La Balme, France, where his forefathers for many generations had been notaries and mayors of the town. He

Professor in 1875, and Professor in 1880. In 1876 he spent five months in Europe, mainly at Heidelberg, where he attended lectures by Kuno Fischer. He has been active in literary work outside of his College duties, and besides many articles for reviews and magazines and contributions to dictionaries and encyclopædias, he has published the following books: *Odds and Ends* (verse); *A Century of American Literature*; *Life of N. P. Willis*; *Selections from Willis' Prose Writings*; *The Thankless Muse* (verse); *Outline Sketch of English Literature*; *Outline Sketch of American Literature*; *Selections from Coleridge's Prose Writings*; *A Suburban Pastoral and other Tales*; *The Ways of Yale*; and *A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth*

Century. Professor Beers was married July 7, 1873, to Mary Heaton, of Covington, Kentucky, and has eight children: Thomas Heaton, Elizabeth Clerc, Catherine, Frederic, Dorothy, Mary Heaton, Henry Augustin, Jr., and Donald Beers.

ADAMS, George Burton, 1851-

Born in Fairfield, Vt., 1851; fitted for College at home and at Beloit Academy; graduated from Beloit College 1873; from Yale Divinity School 1877; degree of Ph.D. Leipzig 1886; Professor of History Drury College, 1877-88; Professor of History, Yale, since 1888.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph.D., Professor of History at Yale, was born in Fairfield, Vermont, June 3, 1851, son of Calvin Carlton



GEORGE B. ADAMS

and Emeline (Nelson) Adams. He prepared with his father for College, taking the last year in Beloit Academy, and graduating from Beloit College in 1873. He then attended the Yale Divinity School, graduating in 1877, and in the Fall of that year became Professor of History and English at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. In 1886 Mr. Adams took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig, and in 1888 accepted the Chair of History at Yale. Professor Adams is the author of a number of books and articles on historical subjects.

BROCKLESBY, John, 1811-1889.

Born in West Bromwich, England, 1811; educated in the United States, graduating from Yale in 1835; Tutor there 1838-1840; Professor at Trinity for forty years, and frequently fulfilled the duties of President; died, 1889.

JOHAN BROCKLESBY, LL.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in West Bromwich, England, October 8, 1811. He was educated in this country, having crossed the ocean when nine years old, and graduating at Yale with the Class of 1835, subsequently served as Tutor there for two years. In 1840, he was given the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, which he occupied until 1873, when he was chosen Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy and retained charge of those departments until 1882. Professor Brocklesby was acting President of Trinity in 1860-64-66-67 and 74, and in 1868 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Hobart College. He was the author of *Elements of Meteorology*; *Views of the Microscopic World*; *Elements of Astronomy*; and *Elements of Physical Geography*. He also contributed largely to the *Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*. Professor Brocklesby died in 1889.

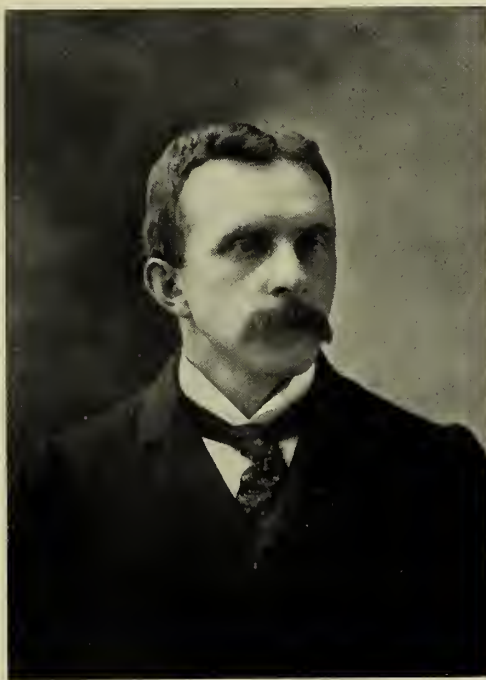
CHITTENDEN, Simeon Baldwin, 1814-1889.

Born in Guilford, Conn., 1814; entered the wholesale dry goods business in N. Y., 1842; Vice-President of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce; Director of several railroads and banks; President of the New Haven & New London Shore Line Railroad; founder of the Church of the Pilgrims, N. Y.; aided in establishing the Brooklyn Library; elected to Congress, 1874; member of the Committee on Banking and Currency; endowed the College Pastorate; the Chittenden Professorship of Divinity named for him; built the new Library Building, Yale; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1889.

SIMEON BALDWIN CHITTENDEN, by whose generosity the new library at Yale was built, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, March 29, 1814, the son of Abel and Anna (Baldwin) Chittenden. He began his preparations to enter Yale but his mother was early left a widow with limited means, and both on her account and because of an excellent business opening he abandoned his plans and entered a store in New Haven. In 1842 he moved to New York and established himself in the wholesale dry-goods business in Hanover Square. In this he was

rapidly successful, accumulated a large fortune, and entered the wider business interests of the city. From 1867 to 1869 he was Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; he was a Director of several railroads and banks and President of the New Haven & New London Shore Line Railroad. He was also one of the founders of the Church of the Pilgrims, and aided in establishing the Brooklyn Library. Although Mr. Chittenden took no active part in politics until after the Civil War, he always showed a deep interest, especially in the financial problems of the government. In 1874 upon his retirement from active business life, Mr. Chittenden was elected to Congress as an Independent Republican. He was twice re-elected, serving for seven years, during most of which he was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Throughout his life Mr. Chittenden retained a warm affection for the College at which he had intended to study, and this affection he showed by several generous gifts. In 1863, he gave \$30,000 which was combined with an earlier gift of \$5,000 as an addition to the endowment of the College Pastorate. In recognition of these gifts the Chair was subsequently named the "Chittenden Professorship of Divinity." In 1870 he gave \$1000 towards the erection of East Divinity Hall. In 1887 he offered to bear the expense of the construction of a new library building for Yale as a memorial of his only daughter, Mary Chittenden Lusk. This was begun in April 1888, but Mr. Chittenden did not live to see its completion. He died in Brooklyn, April 14, 1889, leaving one son, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., who survived him. A bust, presented by his family, stands in the Reading Room of the Chittenden Library.

He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale in 1885 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in the same Institution in 1889. From then until 1894 he was Head-Master of English in the Shadyside Academy of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1894 he was appointed Instructor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School and in 1897 was made Assistant Professor of English. Mr. Cross was married July 17, 1889 to Helen Baldwin Avery, and he has three children: Wilbur Lucius, Jr., Samuel Avery and Elizabeth Baldwin Cross. He is an Independent in politics. In College he was a member



WILBUR L. CROSS

CROSS, Wilbur Lucius, 1862-

Born in Mansfield, Conn., 1862; prepared for College in Willimantic, Conn.; B.A. Yale, 1885; Ph.D. Yale, 1889; Head-Master Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1889-94; Instructor in English Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, 1894; Assistant Professor, 1897.

WILBUR LUCIUS CROSS, Ph.D., Assistant Professor at Yale, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, April 10, 1862, son of Samuel and Harriet Maria (Gurley) Cross. His family settled in Connecticut early in the eighteenth century, having come over from England at that time. His early education was acquired from the district school of Mansfield and the Natchaug High School, Willi-

of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, and he is at present a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. In 1899 he published a work entitled *The Development of the English Novel*.

HART, Luther, 1783-1834.

Born in Goshen, Conn., 1783; graduated at Yale 1807, and with the first class from Andover Seminary; Pastor of a church in Plymouth, Conn., from 1810 until his death; was a Fellow of Yale 1829-1834; died, 1834.

LUTHER HART, M.A., Fellow of Yale was born in Goshen, Connecticut, in July 1783. He entered Yale with the Class of 1807 and after graduating taught in the Litchfield Academy for a

year. Beginning the study of theology with the Rev. Ebenezer Potter of Washington, Connecticut, he finished his course at the Seminary in Andover, Massachusetts, graduating with the first class sent forth from that institution, and entered the ministry in 1809. The Congregational Society of Plymouth, Connecticut, selected him for its Pastor in the following year, and he continued his labors with that church until his death, which occurred April 25, 1834. He was a zealous worker for the redemption of souls, and directly instrumental in the conversion of five hundred persons during his ministry. From 1829 till 1834 he was a member of the Yale Corporation. Mr. Hart published a number of sermons, and a Memoir of Amos Pettengill.

COLLIER, Peter, 1835-1896.

Born in Chittenango, N. Y., 1835; graduated at Yale, 1861; Assistant Instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, 1861-1866; appointed Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy at the University of Vermont, 1870; Sec. of the Vermont State Board of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacture, 1873-1876; was one of the United States' Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, 1873; Chemist to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1877-1883; investigated the possibility of producing sorghum sugar in the United States; died, 1896.

PETER COLLIER, Ph.D., M.D., Assistant Instructor in Chemistry at Yale, was born in Chittenango, New York, August 17, 1835. Having pursued a course of preliminary study at the Yates Polytechnic Institute, Chittenango, he entered Yale, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1861, and while taking an advanced course of study in chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School, he acted as Assistant Instructor in that Department. Accepting the Professorship of Analytical Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy at the University of Vermont in 1867, and also that of General Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical School, he remained there for ten years, during which time he was Dean of the Medical Faculty. As Secretary of the Vermont Board of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacture from 1873 to 1876 he devoted much time to preparing the reports of that body for those years, and as a member of the United States Commission to the World's Exposition at Vienna in 1873 he furnished the report on Commercial Fertilizers. In 1877 he was appointed Chemist to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and during the six years in which

he was engaged in that work he promoted and supervised a number of scientific investigations, the most important being a careful study by means of numerous practical experiments, of the feasibility of economically producing sorghum sugar in this country. Those experiments were attended with perfect success, showing conclusively that in case sugar cane should at any time become unavailable, large quantities of the sorghum product can be had at small cost. Professor Collier was also the inventor of an apparatus for extracting sugar from cane and sorghum refuse. He wrote many articles and lectured before scientific societies on fertilizers, sorghum, etc. He edited the reports of the Department of Agriculture from 1877 to 1883, and is the author of: *Sorghum: Its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered*, and as a *Source of Sugar, Syrup and Fodder*. From Yale he received the degree of Master of Arts in course, while that of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him in 1866, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was awarded him by the University of Vermont. Professor Collier died in 1896.

LAMPSON, William, 1840-1897.

Born in Le Roy, N. Y., 1840; graduated at Yale, 1862; Editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*; a member of *Skull and Bones*; studied at Heidelberg; graduated from Columbia Law School and received the LL.B., degree, 1867; President of his father's bank at Le Roy, N. Y.; member of the Metropolitan and University Clubs, N. Y.; bequeathed the bulk of his property to Yale; died in Le Roy, N. Y., 1897.

WILLIAM LAMPSON, one of the latest and most generous of Yale's Benefactors, was born in Le Roy, New York, February 28, 1840. He was the son of Miles P. Lampson, a local banker, and the nephew of Sir Curtis Lampson, an American banker in London. Mr. Lampson was prepared for College in his native town and entered Yale in 1859. In his College life, as well as in his later years, he was quiet and unobtrusive, making few but close friendships, and living much with his books, of which, even as an undergraduate, he possessed a very fine collection. He was an Editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, a member of "*Skull and Bones*," and took honors at his graduation in 1862. He also formed a strong attachment for Professor Thomas Thatcher which continued after his graduation and did much to turn Mr. Lampson's generosity toward Yale. After his graduation Mr. Lampson went abroad for two years, studying at

Heidelberg. Upon his return in 1864 he entered the Columbia Law School, and took the regular course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1867. He then entered his father's bank in Le Roy, New York, and upon his father's death became its President. He resided in the family mansion until his death, making several trips abroad with his friend Professor Othniel C. Marsh. He was a member of the Metropolitan and University Clubs in New York and a lifelong Democrat in politics, but took no part in public life. Mr. Lampson always cherished a special fondness for Yale and made no secret of his intention to leave the College a generous amount at his death, but all friends of Yale were surprised and pleased when, on Mr. Lampson's death, February 14, 1897, it was found that he had left the bulk of his estate, probably nearly half a million dollars, to the University. The exact terms of his will were as follows: "*Seventh.* I give and bequeath unto my *alma mater*, the Corporation of Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut, the sum of \$150,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to effect the object of this provision, that is to say, for the purpose of erecting a building for Commencement and other public exercises, to be called the 'Lampson Lyceum.' If, however, such a building should be erected before my estate is available for such a purpose, then I give a like sum for the purpose of erecting any other building of which the College stands in need, said building to be of a public character and to be erected on the College Campus or adjacent grounds. *Eighth.* All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate I give and bequeath and grant and devise unto the aforesaid Corporation of Yale College, to be held by it in trust forever to establish a fund to be known as the 'Lampson Fund,' the income of which shall be devoted to the endowment of Professorships of Latin, Greek and English Literature. If at the time when my estate becomes available, the income from the same should be insufficient for the establishment of the above-named Professorships, then so much of it shall be used for this purpose, as will establish one or more such Professorships, and if the income from my estate at such time should be more than sufficient to make all of the specified endowments, I direct that such other Professorships may be endowed therefrom as in the judgment of the Trustees of the Corporation may be deemed advisable." Owing to long continued litigation the estate has not yet become available.

HAWES, Joel, 1789-1867.

Born in Medway, Mass., 1789; educated at Brown and at Andover Theological Seminary; connected with the First Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., as Pastor "Emeritus" forty-nine years; and a Fellow of Yale twenty-one years; died in Gilead, Conn., 1867.

JOEL HAWES, D.D., a Fellow of Yale from 1846 to 1867, was born in Medway, Massachusetts, December 22, 1789. His early educational opportunities were meagre, but by indomitable perseverance he was able to study at Brown, from which he was graduated in 1813, and to complete his theo-



JOEL HAWES

logical course at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1818 he responded to a call from the First Congregational Church, Hartford, Connecticut, officiating unaided until 1860, when he was provided with an Assistant, and in 1864 he was retired as Pastor "Emeritus," remaining as such for the rest of his life, which terminated at Gilead, Connecticut, June 5, 1867. Dr. Hawes was a Fellow of Yale from 1846 until his death, and took a marked interest in the welfare of the College. He visited Europe and the Levant in 1844, spending some time with his daughter, who was a missionary in Turkey. Among his principal writings are: *Lectures to Young Men*; *Tribute to the Pilgrims*; *Religion of the East*; *Washington and Jay*; and *An Offering to Home Missionaries*.

McCURDY, Charles Johnson, 1797-1891.

Born in Lyme, Conn., 1797; graduated at Yale, 1817; prominent lawyer, member of the Connecticut House of Representatives and Senate; Speaker of the former; Lieutenant-Governor, 1847-1848; Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, 1850-1852; Judge of the Connecticut Superior and Supreme Courts; member of the Peace Congress in 1861; Lecturer at Yale, 1873-75; ex-officio Fellow; died, 1891.

CHARLES JOHNSON McCURDY, LL.D., Lecturer at Yale, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, December 7, 1797. His classical course was pursued at Yale, which gave him his Bachelor's



CHARLES J. McCURDY

degree in 1817, and after completing his law studies under the direction of Zephaniah Swift, he entered the legal profession. He attained distinction both at the Bar and in the Legislature, serving as Representative and Senator, and as Speaker of the House during three sessions; was Lieutenant-Governor for the years 1847 and 1848, and from 1850 to 1852 held the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, Austria. In 1856 he was chosen a Justice of the Superior Court, and later elevated to the Supreme Bench, from which he retired in 1867. As a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, Judge McCurdy was a leading spirit in the deliberations of that body. In 1868 he was made a Doctor of Laws by Yale, lectured on life insurance there from

1873 to 1875, and was a Fellow of the College, ex-officio: Judge McCurdy died in 1891

MONROE, Elbert Brinckerhoff, 1837-1894.

Born at New York in 1837; graduated at the University of the City of New York, 1854; entered business; Corporate member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board; Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, Hampton Institute and Rutgers College; member of the Indian Commission; member of the Y. M. C. A.; gave Dwight Hall to the Yale Y. M. C. A.; Director, Treasurer, Vice-President and President of same; also on the Finance Committee; died in Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, 1894.

ELBERT BRINCKERHOFF MONROE, M.A., Donor of Dwight Hall at Yale, was born in New York in 1837 and was the son of Ebenezer B. Monroe, a merchant. His ancestry was Scotch on his father's side and Dutch on his mother's side. Mr. Monroe graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1854, and immediately entered the business firm of Ball, Black & Company. He married Virginia Marquand, niece of Frederick Marquand, one of Yale's most generous benefactors and the donor of Marquand Chapel. Mr. Monroe was successful in business and in 1874 retired to give his whole attention to religious and philanthropic work. He was connected with many benevolent institutions, for thirteen years was Superintendent of Knox Memorial Sunday School, and was one of the Corporate members and a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board. Mr. Monroe was also a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, of Hampton Institute and of Rutgers College; he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Indian Commission, a position which he held until his death. Mr. Monroe's interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, which culminated in his gift of Dwight Hall to the College Young Men's Christian Association of Yale, began with the origin of the Association in New York in 1852. He was successively its Director, Treasurer, Vice-President and for nine years its national President; he served on its Finance Committee until his death. In 1884 Mr. Monroe heard of the efforts which were being made at Yale to secure a Young Men's Christian Association building for College students, and learned of the great interest which his uncle, Frederick Marquand, had expressed in the plan just before his death. He immediately offered as the heir and executor of Mr. Marquand, to erect the building in

his memory. The building was formally presented to Yale in 1886 by Mr. Monroe and was named Dwight Hall in honor of the elder President Dwight. Mr. Monroe spent the rest of his life in quiet philanthropic work, dying April 21, 1894, at his home in Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. His widow survives him.

HILLHOUSE, James Abraham, 1730-1775.

Born in Montville, Conn., 1730; graduated at Yale, 1749; Tutor there, 1750-1756; practised Law in New Haven, Conn.; elected one of the twelve "Assistants," 1772; died, 1775.

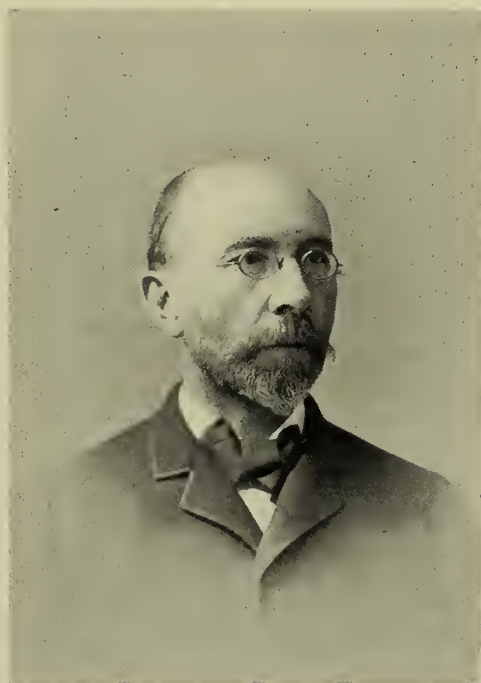
JAMES ABRAHAM HILLHOUSE, M.A., Tutor at Yale, son of the Rev. James Hillhouse, was born in Montville, Connecticut, in 1730. His father who was born in Ireland about the year 1687, pursued a classical and theological course at the University of Glasgow, and previous to emigrating to America was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry, Ireland. In all probability he accompanied a party of Presbyterian emigrants to New Hampshire in 1719, and receiving the endorsement of Cotton Mather, was installed Pastor of the recently organized church at New London, Connecticut, in 1722. James Abraham Hillhouse took his Master's degree at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1749, and receiving an appointment as Tutor at the College in the following year, continued in that capacity until 1756. He entered the legal profession and became a successful practitioner in New Haven, and was chosen one of the twelve "assistants" in 1772. His death occurred in 1775. His grand-nephew also named James Abraham, was born in New Haven, September 26, 1789, and graduated at Yale in 1808. He engaged in mercantile business in New York City and was financially successful. Retiring from business in 1822, he devoted the rest of his life to literature. A visit to England in 1819 gave him an opportunity to form the acquaintance of many noted men of that day by whom he was kindly received and well thought of. His last years were spent on his estate near New Haven, called Sachem's Wood, where he died January 5, 1841. He was a poet of recognized merit and the author of numerous poems, discourses, dramas etc., among which are: *The Judgment*—a Vision, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale; *Sachem's Wood*, a poem; *Percy's Masque*; *Hadad*, dramas; and *Demetria*, an Italian tragedy. He married Cornelia Lawrence, daughter of Isaac Law-

rence, of New York, and through his widow was a benefactor of Yale.

LUQUIENS, Jean Jules Adolphe, 1845-

Born at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1845; early education acquired in schools of native place; Theological School, Canton de Vaud, 1866; Ph.D. Yale, 1873; teacher Cincinnati University, 1873-74; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1874-92; Professor Modern Languages, Yale, 1892-.

JEAN JULES ADOLPHE LUQUIENS, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages at Yale, was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1845. His early



JEAN J. A. LUQUIENS

education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, where he received the usual European Academic training. He graduated in 1866 from the Theological School of the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, and attended afterward the Theological Department of the University of Berlin. In 1873 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Yale. He was a teacher in American schools and Cincinnati University from 1869 to 1874, and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, from 1874 to 1892, when he was called to the Street Professorship of Modern Languages at Yale. Professor Luquiens is a member of the American Oriental

Society and of the Modern Language Association. He was married in 1875 to Emma Clark and has three children: Frederic Bliss, Huc. Mazelet and Louise Luquiens.

MUNSON, Eneas, 1734-1826.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1734; graduated at Yale, 1753; Tutor at Yale; studied Divinity; Chaplain in the Army in Long Island; studied medicine; President of the Conn. Medical Society; Prof. of Materia Medica and Botany; died in New Haven, 1826.

ENEAS MUNSON, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Medical School of Yale from its organization until his death, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 24, 1734, and was graduated at Yale in 1753. After two years spent as a Tutor in the College and in studying divinity under President Stiles, he was appointed Chaplain in the Army in Long Island. He also studied medicine under Dr. John Darby, and in 1756 began practice in Bedford, New York, but in 1760 returned to New Haven, where he established a large practice and maintained a high reputation for more than fifty years. During the Revolutionary period he served at various times in the State Legislature, and for many years he was President of the Connecticut Medical Society. He died in New Haven, June 16, 1826.

SAGE, Henry William, 1814-1897.

Born in Middletown, Conn., 1814; studied at Bristol, Conn.; entered business at Ithaca, N. Y.; endowed the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching"; built Sage College, a College Hall at Cornell; assisted in establishing the Library at Cornell; founded the Susan C. Sage Professorship of Philosophy at Cornell; endowed the Sage School of Philosophy; President of the Board of Trustees, Cornell; died in Ithaca, N. Y., 1897.

HENRY WILLIAM SAGE, who established the Lyman Beecher Lectureship at Yale, was the son of Charles Sage and was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 31, 1814. He prepared for Yale at Bristol, Connecticut, but soon removed to Ithaca, New York, and entered business there in 1832. He soon became interested in the lumber industry, established logging mills and factories in Canada and Michigan and became one of the largest landowners in Michigan. In 1857 Mr. Sage moved to Brooklyn and became a prominent member of Plymouth Church. In 1871 he gave \$10,000 to the Yale Divinity School to endow the "Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching" to be filled by

the annual appointment of some person who had been successful in the practical work of the ministry. The first lecturer was Henry Ward Beecher, and the lectureship has since been filled by some of the most distinguished preachers of both England and America. Mr. Sage became much interested in the founding of Cornell. In 1873 he built Sage College, a College Hall for women which did much to settle the question of co-education at Cornell. When the establishment of a library seemed to be in doubt, owing to the difficulties arising in connection with the Willard Fiske bequest, Mr. Sage assumed the cost of construction, and further endowed the library with \$300,000. He also founded the Susan C. Sage Professorship of Philosophy and endowed the Sage School of Philosophy with \$200,000 making the total sum of his gifts to Cornell over \$1,000,000. He also gave freely of his time and ability, spending the later years of his life in Ithaca, and acting after the death of Ezra Cornell as President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Sage died in Ithaca, New York, September 17, 1897.

SLOANE, Thomas Chalmers, 1847-1890.

Born in New York City, 1847; graduated at Yale, 1868; entered business in New York City; built Sloane Physical Laboratory; member of the Corporation; endowed the University Library; died in Lenox, Mass., 1890.

THOMAS CHALMERS SLOANE, who with his brother Henry T. Sloane, gave and liberally endowed the Sloane Physical Laboratory, was born in New York City, October 21, 1847. He entered Yale in the Class of 1868 and after graduation joined his father and brothers in the business firm of W. & J. Sloane in New York. In 1873 he married Priscilla P. Dixon, sister of one of his classmates. In 1880, after his father's death, he proposed the gift to Yale of a suitable memorial. The Sloane Physical Laboratory, completed in 1883, was the result. Later he rendered great help in securing funds for the new Gymnasium and contributed liberally himself. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Corporation by the Alumni. During the winter of 1888 Mr. Sloane's health, never very strong, began to fail, and he died in Lenox, Massachusetts, June 17, 1890, leaving a widow but no children. By his will he made liberal bequests to a number of charities, an absolute bequest to Yale of \$75,000 for the Sloane Laboratory and a conditional bequest of \$200,000 which has since been received and added to the endowment fund of the University Library.

WINCHESTER, Oliver Fisher, 1810-1880.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1810; learned the carpenter's trade; master-builder in Baltimore, Md.; began the manufacture of shirts in New Haven, Conn.; stockholder of the Volcanic Arms Co., which later became the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., President of the same; Presidential Elector, 1864; Lieut.-Governor of Connecticut, 1866; founded an observatory at Yale; died in New Haven, Conn., 1880.

OLIVER FISHER WINCHESTER, Benefactor of Yale, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 30, 1810. His educational opportunities were meagre. Having learned the carpenter's trade he became a master-builder in Baltimore, Maryland, but abandoned the trade in 1833, to engage in mercantile pursuits. In 1834, he opened the first men's furnishing store in Maryland, which he conducted until 1848, when he moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and in company with John M. Davies began the manufacture of shirts. That enterprise was probably the first of its kind established in America and grew to be the largest in the United States. His interest in firearms dates from about the year 1856, when he became one of the principal stockholders in the Volcanic Arms Company, organized for the purpose of manufacturing a repeating rifle invented by Benjamin T. Henry, which was one of the first magazine guns produced in this country. That enterprise was succeeded in 1860, by the New Haven Arms Company, promoted by Mr. Winchester who purchased the combined interests of his associates, and in 1865, the New Haven Arms Company was superseded by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Disposing of his interest in the shirt manufactory in order to devote his whole time to the Presidency of the new company, the Henry rifle under his direction passed through a series of improvements and eventually became known as the Winchester Repeating Rifle, many of which were sold to the French and Turkish governments. In 1872 the company began to manufacture metallic cartridges and at the present time has facilities for producing one million per day. Mr. Winchester was chosen by the Republican party a Presidential Elector in 1864, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1866. His interest in educational and religious work was emphasized by liberal donations, and besides his gifts to the scientific and theological schools connected with Yale he gave property to the value of \$100,000 to be used for the founding and maintenance of an observatory, with the special request that it should not be named in his honor. As a result of his interest in science

the Yale Observatory contains the only heliometer in this country, and its horological and thermometric bureaus are exceedingly useful in ascertaining the defects in watches and thermometers. Mr. Winchester died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 10, 1880.

BUNNELL, Otis Gridley, 1868-

Born in Burlington, Conn., 1868; graduated at Yale (Sheffield Scientific School), 1892; travelled abroad; appointed as Assistant in French at Yale, 1894; and an Instructor, 1895.

OTIS GRIDLEY BUNNELL, Ph.B., Instructor in French at Yale, was born in Burlington, Connecticut, December 19, 1868, son of Norris



OTIS GRIDLEY BUNNELL

Woodruff and Kavanna (Edwards) Bunnell. His ancestors were originally English. After concluding his attendance at the public schools he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, and was graduated in 1892. During the succeeding two years he travelled in Europe, spending a considerable portion of the time in France, where he perfected his studies in his present specialty. In 1894 he returned to Yale as an Assistant in French, and was appointed an Instructor in that language in 1895. Mr. Bunnell is a member of the Graduates Club, New Haven.

ALEXANDER, Joseph Addison, 1809-1860.

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1809; graduated at Princeton, 1826; associated in the establishment of Edgehill Seminary at Princeton, N. J.; Adj. Prof. Ancient Languages and Literature at Princeton; Asso. Prof. and Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; died at Princeton, N. J., 1860.

JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, Adjunct Professor at Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1809, son of Archibald Alexander, D.D.; died in Princeton, January 28, 1860. He was graduated at Princeton in 1826, with the first honor of his class, and soon after associated himself with R. B. Patton in the establishment of Edgehill Seminary at Princeton. In 1830 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature at Princeton, which chair he filled until 1833, when he went abroad and spent several years in studying languages. In 1838 he was elected Associate Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1840 he was made Professor. Subsequently (1851) he was transferred to the Chair of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, and in 1859 to the Chair of Hellenistic and New Testament Literature, which he held until his death. He was master of nearly all the modern languages of Europe, and as an Orientalist he had few superiors. His great linguistic knowledge is shown by his numerous exegetical works. His biography, by his nephew, Henry Carrington Alexander, was published in 1869.

BAIRD, Henry Martyn, 1832-

Born in Philadelphia, 1832; educated at the Universities of the City of New York and of Athens, Greece, and at Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries; Tutor at Princeton, 1855; Professor of Greek Language and Literature at the University of the City of New York, 1859-

HENRY MARTYN BAIRD, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Tutor at Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1832, son of the Rev. Robert Baird, D.D., an eminent American clergyman and philanthropist. Graduating from the University of the City of New York in 1850, he continued his studies in Greece and at the Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries, after which he became a Tutor at Princeton, 1855-1859. In 1859 he was called to the Chair of Greek Language and Literature at the University of the City of New York, which he still holds. Professor Baird received the

degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws from Princeton College in 1867 and 1882 respectively, and that of Doctor of Divinity was conferred in 1877 by Rutgers College. At the Sesquicentennial of Princeton University in 1896, he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Letters. His published works are: Narrative of a Residence and Travels in Modern Greece; Life of Robert Baird, D.D.; History of the Rise of the Huguenots; The Hugue-



HENRY MARTYN BAIRD

nots and Henry of Navarre; The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and Theodore Beza, the Counsellor of French Protestantism (1899).

BLAIR, Samuel, 1741-1818.

Born in Fagg's Manor, Penn., in 1741; graduated at Princeton, 1760; Tutor; licensed to preach, 1764; Pastor at Boston, Mass.; elected President of Princeton but did not serve; member of the Penn. Legislature; Chaplain to the Continental Congress; received the D.D. degree from the University of Penn.; died in Germantown, Penn., 1818.

SAMUEL BLAIR, elected sixth President of Princeton, but who did not serve, was the son of Samuel Blair, founder and Principal of the Classical School at Fagg's Manor, Pennsylvania. There the subject of this sketch was born, in 1741;

he died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1818. He was graduated at Princeton in 1760, and was a Tutor there until 1764, when he was licensed to preach by the Newcastle Presbytery. In 1766 he was settled as colleague of Dr. Sewall, over the Old South Church in Boston. In 1767, at the age of twenty-six, he was elected to the Presidency of Princeton, Dr. Witherspoon having declined the first call of the Trustees to that office; but learning that owing to a change of circumstances Dr. Witherspoon was willing to accept, Mr. Blair declined in his favor. His health becoming impaired, chiefly as a result of exposure in a shipwreck while on his way from Philadelphia to Boston to assume his Pastorate in 1766, at which time he narrowly escaped with his life, he resigned his charge in 1769, and returned to Philadelphia, where he married a daughter of Dr. Shippen. The rest of his life was passed at Germantown, where he was the principal founder of the English Presbyterian Church. He was several times a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and was for two years Chaplain to the Continental Congress. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was given him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1790.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, 1745-1807.

Born in Windsor, Conn., 1745; entered Yale, graduated at Princeton, 1766; studied theology and law; admitted to the Hartford County Bar, 1771; elected States Attorney, 1775; member of the Conn. General Assembly; delegate to the Continental Congress; member of the Governor's Council; Judge of the Conn. Superior Court; member of the Federal Convention at Philadelphia; member of the U. S. Senate; Chief-Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; member of the committee appointed to adjust the difficulties between the U. S. and France; Chief-Justice of the Conn. Supreme Court; died in Windsor, Conn., 1807.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, LL.D., one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society at Princeton, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. In 1762 he entered Yale, but shortly afterward went to Princeton, where he was graduated with high honors in 1766. Having studied theology a year he abandoned it for the law and was admitted to the Hartford County Bar in 1771. He practised his profession in connection with farming until 1775, in which year he was elected States Attorney, and selling his farm he removed to Hartford, where he immediately rose to prominence as a lawyer. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was elected by

the Whig party to represent Windsor in the General Assembly, in which he figured as a member of the Committee of Four, formed for the purpose of managing the military finances of the Colony and called "the Pay Table." As a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1778 he served upon the Marine Committee or Board of Admiralty, and also on the Committee of Appeals, and from 1780 till 1784 he was one of the most valuable members of the Governor's Council. Retiring from the Continental Congress in 1783 and refusing to serve further, although again re-elected, he declined the appointment of Commissioner of the Treasury, but accepted that of Judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, which he held some four years. In May 1787, he was made a member of the Federal Convention at Philadelphia, where he earnestly advocated state rights, and the motion, which was carried, expunging from the Constitution the words "National Government," and substituting instead the words "Government of the United States," was made by him. Domestic affairs compelled him to quit the Convention before the day fixed for signing the Constitution, but he labored diligently and effectively in securing its ratification by the Connecticut State Convention. He was a member of the First United States Senate under the new government which was assembled at New York, in 1789, and the Act drawn by him as Chairman of the Committee appointed to organize the Judiciary is still in force. His zealous endeavors to strengthen the financial credit of the Republic, and at the same time confine the national expenses to a basis of actual necessity, gained for him the title of "The Cerberus of the Treasury," and his encouragement and protection of home manufactures received general commendation. He was universally recognized as the Federalist leader in the Senate and John Adams called him "the finest pillar of Washington's whole administration." The sending of John Jay to England was suggested by him and his eloquent defence of the resulting treaty caused it to be accepted by the Senate. From 1796 to 1799 he served with marked ability as Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In the latter year he was in company with Patrick Henry and Governor William R. Davie, appointed by President Adams to adjust the difficulties then existing between the United States and France, and this extraordinary commission as it was termed, not only succeeded in settling the questions in dispute, but gained from the French government a recognition of the rights of neutral vessels, together with an indemnity for

depredations on American commerce, the discussions and negotiations for which were conducted almost exclusively by Judge Ellsworth. Ill health caused him to resign the Chief-Justiceship while still abroad. He spent some time in England testing the curative powers of the Mineral Springs at Bath, and although it was not customary at that time for Englishmen to look with favor upon the United States or its people, he was cordially received by distinguished representatives of the Court, the Bench and the Bar. In 1802 he was again elected to the Governor's Council, which then acted as a final Court of Appeals and in 1807 he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, but the feeble state of his health forced him to resign a few months later, and his death occurred at Windsor, Connecticut, November 26, 1807, shortly after his retirement. Two of his sons acquired distinction, namely, Henry Leavitt Ellsworth, who became United States Commissioner of Patents; and William Wolcott Ellsworth, who served as Governor of Connecticut and Justice of the Superior Court. The latter married a daughter of Noah Webster.

WILSON, Albert Harris, 1872-

Born at Saundersville, Tenn., 1872; early education in a private school in Sumner county, Tenn., graduated from Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., with degree of B.S., 1892; degree M.S. from the same University in 1893; graduate student at Johns Hopkins, 1893-95; Instructor in Mathematics at Princeton since 1895.

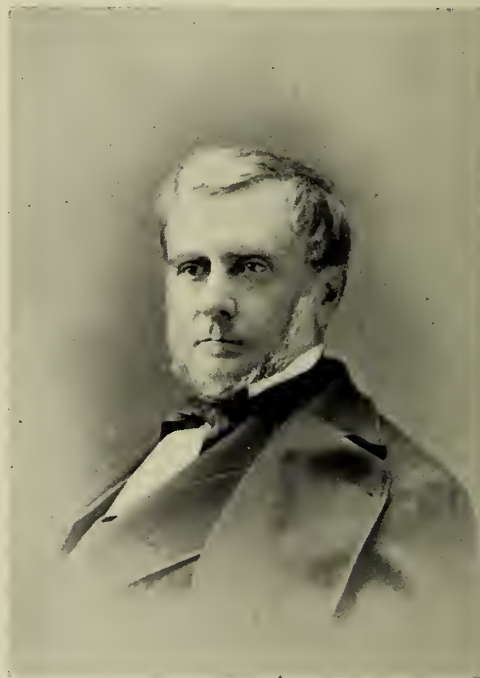
ALBERT HARRIS WILSON, M.S., Instructor in Mathematics at Princeton, was born at Saundersville, Tennessee, February 4, 1872, son of Thomas Black and Lucy Gwathmey (Cragwall) Wilson. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry; on the maternal of Welsh descent. He received his early education at a private school in Sumner county, Tennessee, afterwards becoming a student in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Class of 1892, receiving the degree of Master of Science the following year. From 1893 to 1895 he was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins. In 1895 he was made Instructor in Mathematics at Princeton, a position he fills at the present time. Mr. Wilson has taken no part in political life and is unmarried.

SCHANCK, John Stillwell, 1817-

Born near Freehold, N. J., 1817; fitted for College in Lenox, Mass.; graduated Princeton, Class of 1840;

then studied medicine in Princeton and in the University of Pa., at Philadelphia, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1843; Physician and Professor of Chemistry etc., at Princeton, 1842-1893; since 1892 Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and Hygiene.

JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK, M.D., Professor "Emeritus" of Chemistry and Hygiene, at Princeton, was born near Freehold, New Jersey, February 24, 1817, son of Rudolf R. and Mary (Stillwell) Schanck. On the paternal side he is descended from Edgar "the Schenck," cup-bearer (butler) to Charlemagne, 780, and from Roelof Martense Schenck of Holland, who came to Flatlands, Long Island, in 1650, and whose descendants settled in north-eastern New Jersey. He received his early



JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK

education in a common school near Middletown, New Jersey, and in Lenox, Massachusetts. He then entered Princeton, and graduated with the Class of 1840, after which he took a course in medicine at Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1843. He has been Physician and Professor of Chemistry, etc., in Princeton for half a century, from 1842 to 1893, but since 1892 has not been engaged in active work as a teacher, having been made, in that year, Professor "Emeritus" of Chemistry and Hygiene. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married, October 1842, to Maria Robbins, of Lenox, Massachusetts. They have had seven children, three of whom are still living.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, 1830-1888.

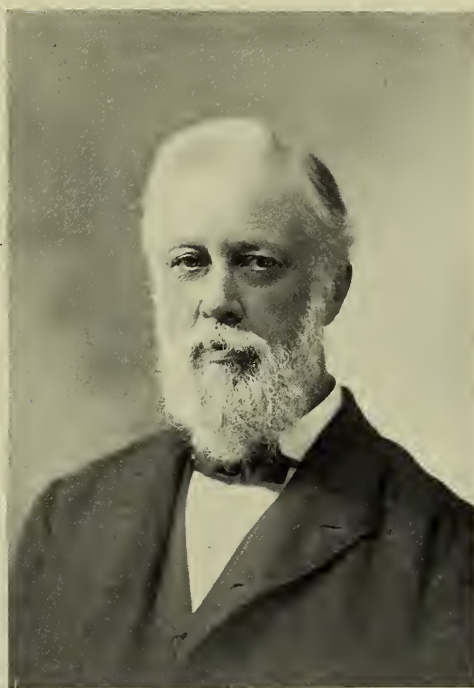
Born in New York City, 1830; educated at Columbia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons; was for thirty-five years actively connected with various hospitals of the metropolis; founded the Brooklyn and Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospitals; member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1860-1867; Lecturer in the Medical Department of Columbia, 1867-69; Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1869-1888; a Trustee from 1874 until his death in 1888.

CORNELIUS REA AGNEW, A.M., M.D., Professor and Lecturer in the Medical Department of Columbia and a Trustee, was born in New York City, August 8, 1830. Graduating from Columbia in 1849 and from the Medical Department in 1852, he served as House Surgeon and Curator of the New York City Hospital previous to perfecting his studies in Europe and upon his return was appointed Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, remaining there until 1864. His establishment of an Ophthalmic Clinic at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868 was followed in the ensuing year by his appointment as Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear at that Institution, and he continued as such for the rest of his life. His zeal for the welfare and prosperity of the University from which he was graduated, was second only to his professional duties, which were themselves in a great measure closely identified with the interests of his *alma mater*, and aside from his earnest desire to enlarge and improve its Medical Department, he aided in establishing the School of Mines, and acted as a Trustee from 1874 to 1888. The Brooklyn and Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospitals were founded by him in 1868 and 1869 respectively. As Medical Director of the State Volunteer Hospital during the Civil War, and as one of the Managers of the Insane Hospital at Poughkeepsie, he greatly increased the efficacy of the public medical service, and his labors in behalf of the United States Sanitary Commission of which he was a member, from 1860 to 1867, were extremely valuable. Dr. Agnew was elected President of the State Medical Society in 1872, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Schools. As a specialist in ophthalmic and aural surgery he was without a superior in this country, and his death which occurred in 1888, was the cause of general regret. During his professional life the fruits of his experience and observation were made known to his brother practitioners by his numerous contributions to the medical journals. His other publications consist of brief monographs and a series of Clinical Lectures.

ANTHONY, William Arnold, 1835-

Born in Coventry, R. I., 1835; educated in the Scientific Department of Yale and Assistant Instructor there, 1856-57; Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Antioch College, 1867-70; appointed to the Chair of Industrial Physics and Mechanics at Cornell in 1872; designed several valuable machines; and has contributed much to scientific literature.

WILLIAM ARNOLD ANTHONY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at Columbia, and formerly Assistant in Engineering at Yale, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, November 17, 1835. After serving as Assistant Instructor



WILLIAM ARNOLD ANTHONY

in the Scientific Department of Yale, where his education was completed, he was Principal of a graded school in Crompton, Rhode Island, for three years, and in 1860-61 he was teacher of the sciences in the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, that state. He subsequently taught in Franklin, New York, and from 1867 to 1870 he was Professor of Physics and Chemistry at Antioch College. He was Professor of Physics at Iowa State Agricultural College from 1870 to 1872, and in the latter year became Professor of Physics and Mechanics at Cornell. Since 1879 he has been Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at Columbia, and Professor of Physics at the Cooper Union Free Night School of Science. Professor Anthony has designed two

turbine wheels, constructed in 1875 a Gramme dynamo-electric machine, and has also produced a large tangent galvanometer for the accurate measurement of electric currents to one or two hundred amperes. He belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His contributions to scientific literature have been widely read, and in collaboration with Professor C. F. Brackett he published an Elementary Text-book on Physics. Professor Anthony received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Physics from Yale in 1860.

ANTHON, George Christian.

Born in Germany; was a Surgeon in the British Army during the American Revolution; afterwards settled in New York City and became actively interested in the welfare of Columbia.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN ANTHON, M.D., Trustee of Columbia from 1796 to 1815, was born in Germany, and subsequent to the completion of his professional studies he was a Surgeon in the British Army, where he attained the rank of Surgeon-General. He came to America with the Army during the Revolutionary War, and continued in His Majesty's service until the surrender of Detroit in 1788, when he resigned his commission and settled in New York. Aside from his professional attainments his natural ability and progressive tendencies drew him into other fields of usefulness, particularly that of education, and his services as a Trustee of Columbia which extended through a period of nearly twenty years, were exceedingly valuable to that institution. Dr. Anthon married the daughter of a French officer. His second son, John, was a prominent Jurist and founder of the New York Law Institute. Another son, Henry became a clergyman, and a third, Charles Anthon, who was graduated from Columbia in 1815, became Jay Professor of Greek Language and Literature there, and was the author of several valuable College text-books.

ANTHON, Charles, 1797-1867.

Born in N. Y. City, 1797; graduated at Columbia, 1815; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Adjunct Professor and Professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia at the same time becoming Head-Master of the Grammar School attached to the College; Professor of Greek Language and Literature; received

the LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1831; died at N. Y. City, 1867.

CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor in Columbia, was born in New York City, November 19, 1797; died there, July 29, 1867. He was a son of Dr. George Christian Anthon, a German physician, who served in the British Army until the surrender of Detroit in 1778, when he resigned, married the daughter of a French officer, and settled in New York City. Charles was graduated at Columbia in 1815, studied law in the office of his brother John, a prominent jurist, and was admitted to the Bar in 1819. He never practised law however, being appointed in 1820 Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia. Ten years later he succeeded to the full Professorship, at the same time becoming Head-Master of the Grammar School attached to the College. The latter post he occupied until 1864. In 1857 he was transferred to the Jay Chair of Greek Language and Literature. Professor Anthon was made a Doctor of Laws by Columbia in 1831. He devoted much attention to the preparation of text books for Colleges, and published nearly fifty volumes of classical schoolbooks, many of which were republished in Europe.

BARD, William, 1777-1853.

Born in N. Y. City, 1777; graduated at Columbia, 1797; became a pioneer in life insurance in the U. S.; President of the N. Y. Life Insurance Co.; Trustee of Columbia, 1840-53; died in N. Y. City, 1853.

WILLIAM BARD, Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City in October 1777, son of Dr. Samuel Bard, and was graduated at Columbia in 1797. He became a pioneer in life insurance in the United States, and for many years from its foundation in 1830 was President of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Bard served as a Trustee of Columbia from 1840 to 1853. He died in New York City, October 17, 1853.

BURR, William Hubert, 1851-

Born in Watertown, Conn., 1851; graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., in 1872, with the degree of C.E.; Professor of Rational and Technical Mechanics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1876-84; Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Engineer of Construction and General Manager of the Phoenix Bridge Company, 1884-91, superintending the construction of some of the largest bridges then built; Professor of Engineering at Harvard, 1892-93; Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia, 1893 to date; mem-

ber of Committee on Water Front of New York City, 1894, and of a Committee of experts on rapid-transit; member of Commission of Engineers on Hudson River bridge, 1894; Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Works of New York, 1893-95; member of Board of Consulting Engineers to the Department of Docks, 1895-98; Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Parks, 1896-98; has held numerous other important professional positions; is the author of several professional text-books.

WILLIAM HUBERT BURR, C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, July 14, 1851. Both his father, George William Burr, and his mother, Marion Foot Scoville, were members of old colonial families. The Burrs were an English family, the first member of which in a direct line in this country was Jehu Burr, who settled at what is now Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1640. Soon afterwards he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, since that time the residence of the family. His descendants were prominent in colonial affairs, and played important parts in the early development of Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War the patriotism of the family entailed severe losses upon it, especially during the incursion into Fairfield of the British under Tryon in 1777. William Hubert Burr received his early education through private instruction and in the Academy at Watertown, Connecticut. In 1868 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, graduating in 1872 with the degree of Civil Engineer, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He was the Professor of Rational and Technical Mechanics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1876 to 1884. During this period he published three books: *The Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses*; *The Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering*; and *The Theory of the Masonry Arch*; besides a number of contributions to *Transactions of Engineering Societies* and similar publications. From 1884 to 1891 he was successively Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Engineer of Construction, and General Manager of the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and some of the largest bridges then built, among them the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati, the Red Rock Cantilever across the Colorado River near The Needles, California, and the Pecos Viaduct in Texas, were designed and built under his supervision. In 1891-1892 he was Vice-President of the firm of Soosmith & Company of New York. He was Professor of Engineering at Harvard from 1892 to 1893.

Since the latter year he has been Professor of Civil Engineering in Columbia. In 1894 he served on the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy on the improvement of New York City's water-front, and was also a member of a committee of experts appointed by the Rapid Transit Commission to consider plans and estimates for the establishment of a rapid-transit system in New York. In the same year he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of a Board of Engineers to consider the feasibility of a single 3200-foot span suspension bridge over the Hudson River. From 1893 to



WM. H. BURR

1895 he was Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Works of New York City for the design and construction of the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge. From 1895 to January 1898, he was a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers to the Department of Docks. In February 1896, he was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Parks, in charge of the construction of the Harlem River Driveway and a number of other public works. In the autumn of 1896 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of a Board to determine the location of a deep-water harbor for commerce and of refuge on the coast of Southern California. Mr. Burr is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the

Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and of a number of other professional and scientific organizations. In 1892 he received the Rowland prize of the former Society for his paper on The River Spans of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge. He has contributed a number of other papers to the Society, and from 1893 to 1896 he was a director of the organization. He married in 1876 Caroline Kent Seelye, who died in 1894. He has three children: Marion Elizabeth, William Fairfield and George Lindsley Burr.

Instructor in same at Columbia, 1881-1882; appointed Professor of Germanic Language and Literature there in 1890; member of Columbia University Council, 1891-1892; died in 1896.

HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Language and Literature at Columbia, was born in Fredericksvoern, Norway, September 23, 1848. His education was begun at the Gymnasium in Christiania, continued in Leipzig, Germany, and completed at the University of Norway, from which he was graduated in 1868. Coming to the United States the same

BERRIAN, William, 1787-1862.

Born in New York City, 1787; educated at Columbia; became an Episcopal Minister and was connected with Trinity Church, New York, almost continuously for fifty-one years; was a Trustee of Columbia from 1832 until his death in 1862, and published several religious works.

WILLIAM BERRIAN, S.T.D., a Trustee of Columbia for thirty years, was born in New York City in 1787. Graduating from Columbia in 1808, he became an Episcopal clergyman in 1810, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Minister at Trinity Church, New York. In 1830 he assumed the Rectorship, was chosen a Trustee in 1832, continuing to serve in each of these capacities for the rest of his life, and with the exception of a short time spent in Belleville, New Jersey, and two visits to Europe, his labors in behalf of Trinity Parish extended through a period of fifty-one years. Dr. Berrian died November 7, 1862, leaving behind him the honorable record of a zealous, high-minded and exceedingly able clergyman. From Columbia he received his Master's degree in course, was made a Doctor of Divinity in 1828, was a member of its Board of Trustees from 1832 to 1862 and a Trustee of Hobart from 1848 to 1862. He was the author of *Travels in France and Italy*; *Devotions for the Sickroom*; *Enter Thy Closet*; *Family and Private Prayers*; *Historical Sketch of Trinity Church*; *Recollections of Departed Friends*; *On Communion*; and *The Sailors' Manual*. He also edited the works of Bishop J. H. Hobart.



HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN

BOYESEN, Hjalmar Hjorth, 1848-1896.

Born in Norway, 1848; acquired a liberal education; came to the United States in 1868 and became Editor of a Scandinavian paper in Chicago, the following year; was Professor of German at Cornell 1874-1880;

year, in 1869, he took the Editorship of a Scandinavian newspaper called the *Fremad*, published in Chicago, and the readiness with which he acquired the language of the country enabled him in a remarkably short space of time to write fluently in English. In 1874, he became Professor of German at Cornell, holding that chair until 1881, when he came to Columbia as Instructor in the same language; was made Professor in 1882, and in 1890 appointed to the Chair of Germanic Language and Literature. Professor Boyesen was a member of the University Council for the years 1891-1892. As an author he has attained a wide-spread popularity, and assisted in founding the Authors' Club of New York. Among his best known stories are:

Gunnar : A Norse Romance ; A Norseman's Pilgrimage ; Tales from Two Hemispheres ; Falconberg ; Goethe and Schiller, Their Lives and Works ; Queen Titania ; A Daughter of the Philistines ; The Story of Norway ; Essays on Scandinavian Literature ; Essays on German Literature ; The Light of Her Countenance ; Vagabond Tales ; The Mammon of Unrighteousness ; Literary and Social Silhouettes ; The Golden Calf ; Idylls of Norway ; and three stories for boys entitled : The Modern Vikings, Boyhood in Norway and Against Heavy Odds. Some of his works have been translated into German, Norwegian, and Italian, and his *Ilka on the Hill-top* was dramatized and successfully produced in New York in 1884.

GRISCOM, John, 1774-1852.

Born in Salem county, N. J., 1774 ; educated at the Friends' Academy, Philadelphia ; Principal of a Friends' School in that city thirteen years ; noted educator and philanthropist ; Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, 1813-1820 ; of Chemistry and Natural History in the Medical Department of Rutgers sixteen years ; projector of schools and benevolent societies ; reorganized the common school system of New Jersey ; one of the first to teach chemistry in the United States ; an early contributor to Silliman's *Journal of Science* ; author of two interesting works ; died in Burlington, 1852.

JOHAN GRISCOM, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, was born in Hancock's Bridge, Salem county, New Jersey, September 27, 1774. Educated at the Friends' Academy, Philadelphia, he was subsequently appointed Principal of the Friends' Monthly-Meeting School, over which he presided for thirteen years. He went to New York City in 1806 and was prominently identified with educational work in the metropolis for the succeeding twenty-five years. He was one of the first American scholars to form a proper estimation of the practical value of chemistry as a regular study, and was among the pioneer class lecturers on that science in this country. From 1812 to 1828 he was Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the Medical Department of Rutgers, and from 1813 to 1820 he occupied the Chair of Chemistry at Columbia. His lectures were delivered in a building known as the New York Institution, immortalized by the poet Fitz-Greene Halleck as being "Sacred to Scudder's shells and Dr. Griscom" and about which the present Columbia student can obtain information only through tradition and the College annals. Dr. Griscom promoted the establishment of a school

based upon the monitorial system of instruction which had a successful existence under his charge from 1825 to 1831, and was called the New York High School. He was one of the organizers of the New York Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime, a worthy antecedent of numerous similar movements. After concluding his educational work in the metropolis he was Principal of the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, Rhode Island for two years, lectured on chemistry and natural philosophy in different places, was Superintendent and Trustee of public schools in Burlington, New Jersey, and assisted in improving the common school system of that state. Abstract translations of chemical articles from the European scientific journals were contributed by him to Silliman's *Journal of Science* for a number of years, and he was the author of : *A Year in Europe* ; and *Monitorial Instruction*. Dr. Griscom died in Burlington, February 26, 1852.

HACKLEY, Charles William, 1809-1861.

Born in Herkimer county, N. Y., 1809 ; graduated at West Point, 1829 ; Assistant Professor at that place ; studied theology and ordained as a clergyman ; Professor of Mathematics in the University of N. Y. ; President of Jefferson College, Miss. ; Rector of St. Peter's church, Auburn, N. Y., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia ; died in N. Y. City, 1861.

CHARLES WILLIAM HACKLEY, S.T.D., Professor of Astronomy in Columbia, was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 9, 1809 ; died in New York City, January 10, 1861. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1829, and remained there as Assistant Professor until 1832. He then studied law, and later theology, and in 1835 was ordained as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon afterwards he became Professor of Mathematics in the University of New York, and subsequently President of Jefferson College, Mississippi. He was also for a time Rector of St. Peter's Church at Auburn, New York. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia in 1843, and in 1857 assumed the Chair of Astronomy alone, which he held until his death. Professor Hackley was particularly active in his efforts to establish an astronomical observatory in New York City. He was a profuse contributor to secular and scientific journals and periodicals, and published a *Treatise on Algebra* ; an elementary Course in *Geometry* ; and *Elements of Trigonometry*.

HEWITT, Abram Stevens, 1822—

Born in Haverstraw, N. Y., 1822; graduated at Columbia, 1842; Acting Professor of Mathematics, 1843; studied law and practised for short time; engaged in the iron business with Peter Cooper; Secretary and Director of the Cooper Union; U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, 1867; Representative to Congress, 1875-1879, and again 1881-1886; Mayor of New York City, 1887-1889; one of the organizers of the County Democracy, 1879; promoted the U. S. Geological Survey; Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 1876; orator at the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, 1883; President of the Columbia Alumni Association, 1883; President of American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1876; recognized authority on finance, labor and the development of national resources.

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT, LL.D., Benefactor of Columbia, and at one time Acting Professor, was born in Haverstraw, New York, July 31, 1822. Proficiency in his studies in the New York Public Schools gained for him a scholarship at Columbia during the progress of which he supported himself by teaching. Graduating with honor in 1842, he remained at the College the following year as Acting Professor of Mathematics. A warm friendship between himself and his classmate, Edward Cooper, resulted in his allying himself by marriage with that well-known family, and he afterward became the business associate of his College companion. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1849, but soon abandoned the profession to engage in the iron business with Peter Cooper whom he subsequently succeeded in company with Edward Cooper, and the firm of Cooper & Hewitt became the owners and operators of several large iron mines. Having visited England solely for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the manufacture of gun-barrel material, Mr. Hewitt placed his resources at the disposal of the Government during the Civil War, and furnished gun-barrels to the War Department at a heavy loss to his concern. He has also sacrificed considerable by keeping his works in operation during periods of business depression, and as a result labor troubles have been avoided. His report on Iron and Steel as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1867 was published both in America and Europe, and his farewell address as President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1876, on a Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States, also created favorable comment on both sides of the Atlantic. Leaving Tammany and allying himself with Irving Hall, he assisted in 1879, in organizing the County Democracy. During his ten years in Congress his

speeches carried weight with both parties, and he was mainly instrumental in re-establishing the United States Geological Survey. As Mayor of New York, 1887-89, his administration was conducted upon a well organized business basis, and marked by a determination to hold the heads of departments accountable for the stewardships intrusted to their charge. Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876. He was President of the Columbia Alumni Association for 1883, was selected as Orator at the opening of Brooklyn Bridge the



ABRAM S. HEWITT

same year, and has long been considered a high authority on labor, finance, the development of national resources and numerous other business and political issues. He has been Secretary and Director of the Cooper Union from its organization and for more than twenty-five years his duties in these capacities equalled those of a College President. He was made a Master of Arts by Columbia in course, a Doctor of Laws in 1887, and has displayed his appreciation and loyalty by presenting the College with a substantial benefaction.

HOLLEY, Alexander Lyman, 1832-1882.

Born in Lakeville, Conn., 1832; graduated from Brown, 1853; civil and mechanical engineer, railway expert and metallurgist; introduced in the U. S. the

Bessemer process of making steel; editor, writer and Lecturer on the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel at the Columbia School of Mines, 1878 until his death in 1882.

ALEXANDER LYMAN HOLLEY, LL.D., Lecturer at Columbia, was born in Lakeville, Connecticut, July 20, 1832. His father was Alexander H. Holley, at one time Governor of Connecticut, and Horace Holley, a graduate of Yale, 1803, a noted Unitarian preacher and President of Transylvania University, Kentucky, from 1818 to 1827, was his uncle. Alexander L. Holley was graduated a civil engineer from the Scientific Department of Brown in 1853, and prior to taking the management of the Railroad Advocate (1856) he worked as a draughtsman and machinist, acquired some knowledge of mechanical engineering, and was for a time employed at the locomotive works in Jersey City. His venture as joint publisher and Editor of the Advocate and of The American Engineer in company with Zerah Colburn proved somewhat disastrous. Visiting Europe for the purpose of studying foreign railway systems, his report pointed out the way in which the running expenses of American roads could be reduced. He was for some time a regular contributor to the New York Times on engineering topics, in the interest of which he visited Europe. He returned on the first transatlantic trip of the "Great Eastern," having previously written a series of articles for the New York Times on her construction. He was for some time Editor of the Mechanical Department of the American Railway Review. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the Federal Government, which never took the trouble to acknowledge the receipt of his letter. He was sent abroad in 1862 by Edwin A. Stevens to study ordnance and armor, and in the following year he again crossed the ocean in the interest of Corning Winslow & Company of Troy, New York, for the purpose of obtaining information on the manufacture of Bessemer steel, the latter trip resulting in his securing the American rights to the process, and upon his return he established the first Bessemer plant in Troy. He subsequently planned similar works in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, North Chicago, Joliet, Pittsburg and St. Louis, and in the designing of the Scranton, Bethlehem and Cambria works he was the consulting engineer. Among the sixteen patents issued to him several were for improvements in the Bessemer Process, one of the most notable of which was his detached converter-shell. Mr. Holley retained an active interest in the iron and steel manu-

facture for the rest of his life and the results of his observations and experiments were confidentially made known to the Bessemer Association. The Government was at length forced to recognize his ability as an expert in the useful sciences, and in 1875 he was appointed to the Board for Testing of Metals. In 1878 he was summoned to the Columbia School of Mines as Lecturer on the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel, and continued as such until his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, January 29, 1882. Mr. Holley was a Trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1865 to 1867, and again from 1870 to 1882. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown in 1878. He was a member of various scientific bodies including the Institute of Mining Engineers of which he was President in 1875; the American Societies of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, having been Vice-President of the former in 1875 and of the latter in 1880. Besides American and European Railway Practice and a Treatise on Ordnance and Armor, both of which were issued simultaneously in New York and London, he was the author of numerous technical papers, and in collaboration with Lenox Smith wrote a series of forty-one articles on American Iron and Steel which were published in the London Engineering.

HARDON, Henry Winthrop, 1861-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1861; graduate of Harvard, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885, LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1885; admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in Boston, 1885; went to New York in 1885 and entered law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman; continued there (with the exception of the winter semester of 1887-88, spent in study of International Law at the University of Berlin) until September 1895; in September 1895, on the recommendation of Dean Ames of the Harvard Law School, was made Professor of Law at Cornell; Professor of Law at Columbia, 1896 to date.

HENRY WINTHROP HARDON, A.M., LL.B., Professor of Law at Columbia, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 13, 1861. His father, Henry C. Hardon, who married Anna Wallace Wilson, came of a family which has been established at Mansfield, Massachusetts, since pre-Revolutionary times, and the Wilson family, descended from William Wilson of Boston (1635), were among the original proprietors of Andover, Massachusetts. Henry C. Hardon removed from Boston to Newton before his son was ready for school and the boy's early education was received in the public schools of that place. He spent seven years at Harvard, taking the degree of Bachelor

of Arts in 1882 and that of Master of Arts three years later. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1885. While still at the Law School he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in Boston, January 1885. At College he became a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club and the O.K. Society, and was one of the Board of Editors of the Harvard Advocate. On leaving Harvard he went to New York City, was admitted to the Bar there, and entered the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman: with the exception of the winter semester of 1887 and 1888,

Frances Burr, daughter of Isaac Tucker and Anne Frances (Hardon) Burr of Newton and has two children. Mr. Hardon has always been interested in the various movements to secure better municipal government for New York City, and took an active part in the citizens' uprising of 1894, which resulted in the overthrow of Tammany Hall. He is a member of the University Club, the Harvard Club of New York, the New England Society, and the Bar Association of New York, and a civilian member of the Naval Institute.



HENRY W. HARDON

spent in study of International Law, at the University of Berlin, Germany, he was there until September 1895, mainly engaged in the preparation and trial of cases, and the argument of motions and appeals. In September 1895, on the recommendation of Dean Ames of the Harvard Law School, to whom President Schurman had applied for a graduate of that school with some experience in the profession, Mr. Hardon was made Professor of Law at Cornell. In the following March, a Professorship of Law in the Law School of Columbia falling vacant, Mr. Hardon was tendered the appointment which he still holds. His subjects are pleading and practice at common law, in equity, and under the code, wills and administration. He married June 24, 1886, Cora

JARVIS, Samuel Farmar, 1786-1851.

Born in Middletown, Conn., 1786; graduated at Yale, 1805; ordained to the Protestant Episcopal Ministry, 1811; in charge of several churches including St. Paul's, Boston, of which he was the first Rector; Professor of Biblical Learning at the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., and of Oriental Languages at Trinity; spent nine years in Europe gathering material for a church history; Secretary and Treasurer of the Christian Knowledge Society; Trustee of Columbia, the General Theological Seminary and Trinity College, and Secretary of his Diocese; died, 1851.

SAMUEL FARMAR JARVIS, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 20, 1786. He was a son of Abraham Jarvis, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut from 1797 to 1813. Graduating from Yale in 1805 and subsequently studying theology, he took orders in 1811 and was immediately assigned to St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, New York. Two years later he assumed the Rectorship of St. James' Church, New York City in connection with his other parish, serving them both until 1819, when he joined the Faculty of the newly organized General Theological Seminary, New York, as Professor of Biblical Learning. His call to St. Paul's Church, Boston, as its first Rector compelled him to resign his Professorship in 1820, and he remained in charge of his Boston parish for six years. In 1826 he relinquished his ministry and departing for Europe was for the succeeding nine years engaged in securing material for a projected history of the church. Returning in 1835 he was for the next two years Professor of Oriental Languages at what is now Trinity College, Hartford, and from 1837 to 1842 was Rector of Christ Church, Middletown. His appointment by the General Convention as Church Historiographer made necessary his permanent retirement from the ministry in the latter year, and he thenceforward gave his principal attention to

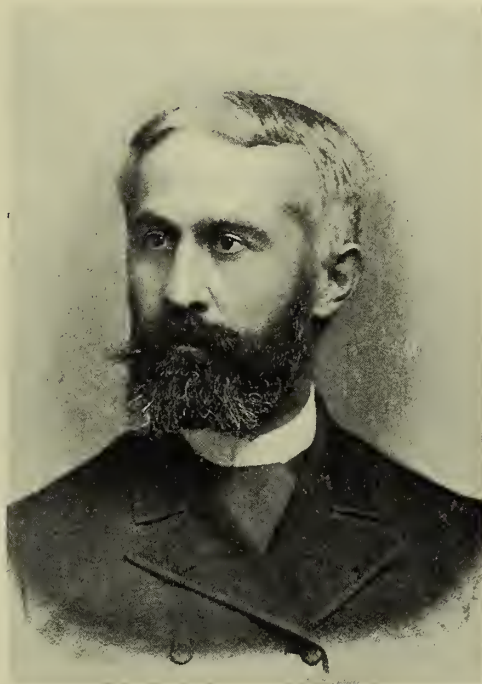
literature. Dr. Jarvis died in Middletown, March 26, 1851. He was made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and a Doctor of Laws by Trinity in 1837. For some time he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Christian Knowledge Society, and Secretary of his Diocese, and held a Trusteeship of Trinity College, the General Theological Seminary and Columbia, the latter from 1818 to 1820. From 1821 to 1826 he edited the *Gospel Advocate*, wrote for the religious reviews, and besides the *Church of the Redeemed*, but one volume of which was published, he issued numerous discourses and sermons and *A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church*.

JULIEN, Alexis Anastay, 1840-

Born in New York City, 1840; graduated at Union, 1859; resident Chemist on the guano island of Sombrero, 1860-64; made scientific observations for the U. S. and Swedish Governments; Assistant in Chemistry at Columbia, 1865-85; appointed Instructor in Microscopy and Microbiology the latter year, and Instructor in Geology, 1897; widely known as an expert in geology, petrography and microscopy; prolific writer and member of various scientific bodies.

ALEXIS ANASTAY JULIEN, Ph.D., Instructor in Geology and Curator at Columbia, was born in New York City, February 13, 1840. Graduating at Union with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859, he continued his studies in chemistry there for another year, receiving his Master's degree in course, and accepting the appointment as Chemist at the guano deposits on the Island of Sombrero in 1860, he remained there until 1864. While at Sombrero he investigated its geology and natural history, sending a valuable collection of specimens to the Smithsonian Institution; made meteorological observations for the United States Government and a geological survey of the islets in the vicinity of St. Bartholomew for the Swedish government, in recognition of which the King of Sweden presented him with a gold medal. Joining the force of Instructors at the recently organized Columbia School of Mines as Assistant in Analytical Chemistry he had charge of the Quantitative Department of the Laboratory until 1885, when he became Instructor in Microscopy and Microbiology. Dr. Julien has been employed upon the geological surveys of Michigan and North Carolina, examining rocks and ores for the former and making a special investigation of the petrography of the last named State. He also spent some time at Bonaire, Curaçoa and

Aruba, West Indies, for the purpose of furnishing a report upon the geology and guano deposits of those islands. In 1882, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was bestowed upon him by the University of New York. He assisted in organizing the New York Microscopical Society and the Society of Naturalists of the Eastern United States; and has been Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences. His numerous and valuable contributions to scientific literature include: Papers on the Geological Action of the Humus Acids; on Spodumene and its Alterations; Building Stones of



ALEXIS A. JULIEN

New York City and Environs and the Durability of same (prepared for the United States Census Reports, 1880); On Building Stones, Elements of Strength in their Constitution and Structure; The Genesis of the Crystalline Iron-Ores; Notes on the Microscopical Examination of a Series of Ocean, Lake, River and Desert Sands, and On the Variation in the Decomposition of Iron Pyrites, its Cause, and its Relation to Density.

JAY, John Clarkson, 1808-1891.

Born in New York City, 1808; graduated at Columbia, 1827 and from the Medical Department, 1831; Physician, scientist and conchologist; Treasurer of the Lyceum of Natural History (now the New York

Academy of Sciences); one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club; a Trustee of Columbia, 1859-80; died, 1891.

JOHAN CLARKSON JAY, M.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, September 11, 1808. His father, Peter Augustus Jay, distinguished as a lawyer, abolitionist and promoter of public works, was a graduate of Columbia 1794, and his grandfather, the eminent American statesman, John Jay, was graduated there in 1766. John Clarkson pursued his classical and medical studies in the same institution, graduating from the Academic Department in 1827 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1831. His professional practice was interspersed with researches in the natural sciences including zoölogy and conchology. His interest in the parent organization of the present New York Academy of Sciences, formerly the Lyceum of Natural History which he joined in 1832, was exceedingly advantageous to that institution, as a new building for its use was planned by him, erected under his personal supervision, and paid for with funds collected through his instrumentality, and he also acted as its Treasurer from 1836 to 1843. His interest in Columbia was an ancestral legacy, enhanced by an unwavering personal devotion to the welfare of the College, and his earnest desire to improve its facilities and increase its usefulness were many times emphasized during his long Trusteeship extending from 1859 to 1880. Dr. Jay died in 1891. He was one of the founders and at one time Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club. The article descriptive of the shells collected by the Commodore Perry expedition to Japan, printed in the Government report, was written by him. His own conchological cabinet, considered the most complete and valuable on this side of the Atlantic, together with his expensive library representing all of the noted writers on the subject of conchology, were presented to the American Museum of Natural History by his daughter Catherine Wolfe, and are known as the Jay Collection.

JAY, Peter Augustus, 1776-1843.

Born in Elizabethtown, N. J., 1776; graduated at Columbia, 1794; private Secretary to his father who was Minister to England; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Member of the State Assembly; Recorder of N. Y. City; member of the N. Y. Constitutional Convention; President of the N. Y. Historical Society; Trustee of Columbia; received the LL.D. degree from

Harvard, 1831, and from Columbia, 1835; died in N. Y. City, 1843.

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, and Chairman of the Board, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, January 24, 1776, eldest son of John Jay of "Jay's Treaty" fame. He was graduated at Columbia in 1794, and became Private Secretary to his father, who in that year went abroad as Minister to England. On his return from England he studied law, engaged in practice, and soon acquired distinction at the New York Bar. As a member of the State Assembly in 1816, he was active in promoting the Erie Canal legislation, and with his brother William warmly supported the bill for the abolition of slavery in New York. He was Recorder of New York City 1819-1821, and in the latter year was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention. He served as a Trustee of Columbia from 1812 to 1817, also from 1823 to 1843 and was Chairman of the Board in 1832. Mr. Jay received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1831, and from Columbia in 1835. He was President of the New York Historical Society from 1840 until his death, was at various times connected with several literary and charitable societies, and was active in social affairs of the city. He died in New York, February 20, 1843.

JONES, David S., 1777-1848.

Born in Westneck, L. I., 1777; graduated at Columbia, 1796; Private Secretary to John Jay; practised law; Corporation Counsel New York City, 1813-1816; Judge Queens county, 1840-1841; Secretary Board of Regents University of New York, 1797-1798; Trustee of Columbia, 1820-1848, of General Theological Seminary, 1822-1848 and also of Allegheny College, Pa., died, 1848.

DAVID S. JONES, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Westneck, Long Island, November 3, 1777. His great-grandfather was Thomas Jones, a native of Ireland and of Welsh descent, who fought on the side of King James II, at the Battle of the Boyne, escaped to France and afterward came to America, locating on Long Island in 1692. He acquired an estate of six thousand acres of land, was prominent in local military affairs and in 1710 was commissioned Ranger-General of Nassau, Long Island. Judge Jones' grandfather was William Jones, and his father was Samuel Jones, a recognized master of jurisprudence, Recorder of the City of New York, Comptroller of the State, and known as the

"Father of the New York Bar," who resided at Westneck. David S. Jones was graduated at Columbia in 1796 with the highest class honors. He studied law and after holding the position of Private Secretary to John Jay, for some time, he engaged in professional work, being for about fifty years one of the leading practitioners in New York, and serving as Corporation Counsel, 1813-1816. He was Judge of Queen's county in 1840-1841. Moving from his estate at Massapequa, Long Island, to the metropolis, he became actively interested in its educational and religious institutions, serving as a Trustee and legal adviser of the Society Library, the General Theological Seminary, Columbia and of Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of New York in 1797-1798, was appointed a Trustee of Columbia in 1820, and of the General Theological Seminary in 1822, serving both of these Institutions for the rest of his life, and receiving from the former the degree of Doctor of Laws. Judge Jones died May 10, 1848. He was three times married and through his wives became allied with the Livingston, Leroy and Clinton families.

KEMP, James Furman, 1859-

Born in New York City, 1859; fitted for College at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn; graduated from Amherst, 1881; entered the School of Mines of Columbia, graduating in 1884; Assistant to Professor Newberry at the School, 1884-85; spent 1885-86 in study at the German Universities of Leipzig and Munich; Instructor in Geology at Cornell, 1866; Assistant Professor, 1888; Adjunct-Professor of Geology at Columbia, 1891; Professor since 1894; author of two text-books.

JAMES FURMAN KEMP, E.M., Professor of Geology at Columbia, was born in New York City, August 14, 1859. He comes of Scotch descent, but his people have been settled in New York for generations back. His father was James Alexander Kemp, and his mother Caroline Anna Furman. He entered the Adelphi Academy (now Adelphi College) of Brooklyn, New York, in 1866, and graduated in the Class of 1876. In the following year he became a student at Amherst, taking his degree in 1881. Then followed a course at the School of Mines of Columbia. Graduating in 1884, he was during 1884-1885 private assistant to Professor Newberry at the School. In 1885 he went abroad, and spent a year in post-graduate study in Germany at the Universities of Leipzig and Munich. On his return from Germany, Cornell made him its Instructor in Geology, and two years later (1888)

he was made Assistant Professor. In 1891 he resigned his position at Cornell to become Adjunct Professor of Geology at Columbia. He was appointed Professor in 1894, and has filled the chair ever since. Professor Kemp is a specialist of great ability in economic and inorganic geology. He is the author of *The Ore Deposits of the United States*, and *A Handbook of Rocks* — both standard works — and has written many scientific articles dealing with geology and subjects allied thereto for our leading magazines. He married, September 5, 1889, Kate Taylor, and they have three children: James Taylor, Philip Kittredge and Katherine Fur-



J. F. KEMP

man Kemp. Professor Kemp is actively interested in many scientific societies, and from 1893 to 1898 was Secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences. He has also been a Manager of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and is a fellow of the Geological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is one of the Managers and Scientific Directors of the new Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, New York City, planned to be one of the finest in the world.

JONES, John, 1729-1791.

Born in Jamaica, N. Y., 1729; acquired his professional education in Europe; Professor of Surgery at King's College, 1767-1776, and one of the founders of

the New York Hospital; settled in Philadelphia, 1776; personal friend of Washington and Franklin and one of the most skilful surgeons of his day; died, 1791.

JOHAN JONES, M.D., Medical Professor of King's College, was born in Jamaica, New York, in 1729, son of Evan Jones, a Welshman and a physician, who emigrated to America in 1728. His professional studies were pursued in London, Paris, Edinburgh and Leyden. Locating in New York he acquired the distinction of being one of the most skilful surgeons of his day, and was among the first in America to operate successfully in lithotomy. From 1767 until the occupation of the city by the British, he was Professor of Surgery at King's College and removing to Philadelphia in 1776, he resided there for the rest of his life. Dr. Jones was associated with Dr. Samuel Bard in founding the New York Hospital in 1771. He was highly esteemed by the inhabitants of the Quaker City where he attained professional prominence and held a number of important official appointments. He attended President Washington, whose personal friendship it was his good fortune to possess, and he is mentioned in Benjamin Franklin's will as one of the latter's personal friends. He was the attending physician at the death-bed of Dr. Franklin and wrote an interesting account of the last hours of that distinguished American. He was also the author of: *Plain Remarks upon Wounds and Fractures, Designed for the Use of Young Military Surgeons of America*. Dr. Jones died June 23, 1791. He was made a Doctor of Medicine by the University of Rheims, and the honorary degree of like character was conferred upon him at King's College in 1768.

JOY, Charles Arad, 1823-1891.

Born in Ludlowville, N. Y., 1823; graduated at Union, 1844, and Harvard Law School, 1847; studied abroad; Professor of Chemistry at Union; College Professor at Columbia, 1857-77 and at the School of Mines, 1865-77; Lecturer, 1864-65; noted as an analytical and investigating chemist; contributor to the scientific journals and at one time Editor of the *Scientific American* and the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*; died 1891.

CHARLES ARAD JOY, Ph.D., Lecturer and Professor at Columbia, was born in Ludlowville, Tompkins county, New York, October 8, 1823. He was graduated from Union, Class of 1844, and from the Harvard Law School three years later, but science proved more attractive to him than the legal profession, and after spending some time as an

Assistant on the United States Geological Survey, he betook himself to Europe for further study in Paris, Berlin and Göttingen, receiving from the University of the last named city the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1853. Subsequent to his return he entered the field of education as Professor of Chemistry at Union, held the same Chair at Columbia from 1857 to 1877, lectured in Chemistry, 1864-1865, and was also Professor of that science at the Columbia School of Mines from 1865 until forced by impaired health to resign from the Faculty twelve years later. The capacity for practical investigation and research developed while a student, predominated throughout his entire professional career, and the results of his labor in these directions were given to the world through the columns of the various scientific journals including the *Scientific American* and the *Journal of Applied Chemistry* each of which was at different times under his editorial supervision. He also contributed the chemical articles to the *American Cyclopædia*. He served as President of the Lyceum of Natural History, now the New York Academy of Sciences, of the American Photographic Society, Chairman of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, and Foreign Secretary of the American Geographical Society. Professor Joy rendered valuable service in behalf of science upon the Juries of the International Expositions of London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia. A severe sunstroke sustained in the last named city in 1876 so enfeebled his health as to cause his retirement, and for some years prior to his death, which occurred in 1891, he resided in Germany.

KUNZE, Johann Christoff, 1744-1807.

Born in Saxony, 1744; studied classics at Rossleben and Merseburg, and theology at Leipzig; settled in Philadelphia as a Lutheran Pastor, 1770; Professor at the University of Pennsylvania four years; moved to New York City, 1784; member of the Columbia Faculty, 1784-1787 and again 1792-97; Trustee of the College several years; died, 1807.

JOHANN CHRISTOFF KUNZE, S.T.D., Professor of Oriental Languages and a Trustee of Columbia, was born in Artern, Saxony, August 4, 1744. After completing his classical studies at Rossleben and Merseburg and his theological course at Leipzig, he taught advanced studies for a time and was Inspector of the Orphans' Home at Gratz. Selected by the Theological Faculty of Halle to take charge of St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran

Congregations in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he arrived in that city in 1770, and he shortly afterward established a Theological Seminary, which in addition to his pastoral labors he conducted until the Revolutionary War caused its discontinuance. From 1780 to 1784 he was Professor of German and the Ancient Languages at the University of Pennsylvania, and responding favorably to a call from New York in the latter year, he thenceforward divided his time between pastoral and educational work, filling the Chair of Oriental Languages and Literature at Columbia from 1784 to 1787 and again from 1792 to 1797. He also served two terms upon the Board of Trustees, first from 1784 to 1792 and from 1804 until his death, which occurred July 24, 1807. He was made a Master of Arts by the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, and received Divinity degrees from that Institution and from Columbia, the former in 1783. Dr. Kunze was one of the most eminent Hebrew and Arabic scholars of his day on this side of the Atlantic, and was so regarded by theologians of all denominations. He favored the educating of German children in the English language, was one of the first to substitute the latter for German in the Lutheran churches, and was the first presiding officer of the New York Ministerium, the second Lutheran Synod organized in the United States. He was the author of: *A Concise History of the Lutheran Church*; *Something for the Understanding and the Heart* (a volume of poems); *A Table of a New Construction for Calculating the Great Eclipse, Expected to Happen June 16, 1806*, and issued the first Lutheran Hymn Book in the United States, translating the hymns and retaining the original metres.

KEYES, Henry Elmo, 1869-1899.

Born San Francisco, Cal., 1869; studied at Yale and the Universities of Heidelberg and Berne; Assistant in Physics at Columbia, 1895; Assistant Professor, 1897; resigned to engage in commercial chemistry; died, 1899.

HENRY ELMO KEYES, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics at Columbia, was a son of the late Major-General Keyes of the United States Army, and his birth took place in San Francisco, California, September 19, 1869. Entering Yale with the Class of 1890 he remained through the Freshman and Sophomore years, and subsequently going to Europe studied for two years at the University of Heidelberg, and for a time at the University of Berne, which gave him the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy. He was appointed Assistant in Physics at Columbia in 1895, and in 1897 was advanced to the Assistant Professorship of that department, which he later resigned in order to apply his scientific knowledge to commerce as chemist for a large drug house in the metropolis. On May 20, 1897 Professor Keyes married Miss Mary Louise Ward, of New York City, daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. S. Luttrell Ward, and a niece of the late Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A. On the evening of February 6, 1899, Professor and Mrs. Keyes went to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson to attend a



HENRY E. KEYES

dancing party at the residence of Colonel Eugene Griffin. After the conclusion of the festivities they registered at the Ardsley Casino, where through some fatal mistake, the exact nature of which will forever remain a mystery, both were asphyxiated. The sudden termination of these two useful and happy lives was deeply deplored throughout the length and breadth of the land, and especially by the Faculty and students of the larger Universities, by whom Professor Keyes was highly esteemed.

LAWRENCE, Eugene, 1823-1894.

Born in New York City, 1823; educated at Princeton, the New York University and Harvard Law School; relinquished practice to engage in literary pursuits;

Law Lecturer at Columbia, 1863-65; Tutor in Rhetoric and History, 1865-68; a well-known historical and educational writer; died in N. Y., 1894.

EUGENE LAWRENCE, A.M., Tutor and Lecturer at Columbia, was born in New York City, October 10, 1823. He was graduated at Princeton in 1841, continued his classical education at the New York University, and prepared for the legal profession at the Harvard Law School. He early evinced a taste and capacity for literature, which he eventually adopted in preference to the law, and for the purpose of increasing his knowledge and making special research he devoted considerable time to studies in the great libraries of Europe. Though many years of his life were absorbed in preparing a new history of Rome, he found time to contribute quite extensively to contemporary historical and educational literature, read papers before the New York Historical Society, and was the author of: *Lives of the British Historians*; *Historical Studies*; *Literary Primers*, etc. Upon the question of public school advancement Mr. Lawrence took a progressive stand, and in numerous magazine articles upon the subject demonstrated the necessity of enlarging the curriculum of the present system of public instruction. From 1863 to 1865 he delivered interesting law lectures at Columbia, and for the ensuing three years was an able Tutor in Rhetoric and History at that University. He died in New York City, August 17, 1894.

L'HOMMEDIEU, Ezra, 1734-1811.

Born in Stronghold, L. I., 1734; graduate of Yale, 1754; noted lawyer and politician of his day; Regent of the New York State University and of Columbia; died in Stronghold, 1811.

EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, Regent of Columbia, was born in Stronghold, Long Island, August 30, 1734. He was a descendant of Benjamin L'Homedieu, a French Huguenot, who emigrated from Rochelle, France, in 1687, and three years later located at Stronghold, New York. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were taken at Yale, the former in 1754 and after completing his legal studies he practised successfully in New York City. His legal knowledge and intellectual attainments especially qualified him for the public service, in which he was associated with the most eminent statesmen of his day, and he was highly esteemed by his distinguished contemporaries for his sterling ability and unblemished personal character. From 1775

to 1778 he was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, aiding in framing the first Constitution of the State of New York; member of the Assembly from 1777 to 1783, and of the Continental Congress for the years 1779-81-83-87-88; was a State Senator from 1784 to 1792 and at one time a member of the Council of Appointment. Mr. L'Homedieu served upon the Board of Regents of the State University from 1787 until his death, which occurred at Stronghold, September 28, 1811, and in 1784 accepted a similar appointment from Columbia, serving in that capacity at a time when sound judgment and intellectual force were an imperative necessity in order to effectually rehabilitate the organization of the College, and promote its prosperity under the new political regime.

LIEBER, Francis, 1800-1872.

Born in Berlin, Germany, 1800; studied medicine in Germany; enlisted in the Prussian Army; graduated at Jena, 1820; private Tutor in Rome; formed a plan of education for Girard College of Phila., by request of the Trustees; Professor of History and Political Economy at the University of S. C.; Professor of the same at Columbia; Professor of Political Science at Columbia; President of the Loyal Publication Society; Supt. of the bureau for the collection and preservation of the records of the Confederate Government; Arbitrator selected to settle the disputes between the U. S. and Mexico; died in N. Y. City, 1872.

FRANCIS LIEBER, Professor of Political Science in Columbia, was born in Berlin, Germany, March 18, 1800. He had already begun the study of medicine, when in 1815 he volunteered in the Prussian Army, in which he participated in the battles of Ligny and Waterloo, receiving a severe wound in the assault of Namur. Resuming his studies at the close of the campaign he was arrested as a Liberal, and though constantly under surveillance he at length succeeded in obtaining his degrees at Jena in 1820. He afterward took part in the Greek Revolution, spent one year at Rome as private Tutor to the son of Niebuhr, then Prussian Ambassador, and returning to Germany only to find a continuance of his former persecution, he fled to England, where he lived for a year upon the slender means acquired by teaching. While there he contributed to German periodicals and wrote a tract upon the Lancasterian system of instruction. In 1827 he came to the United States and after delivering lectures on history and politics in the large cities, settled in Boston, where he was for some time engaged in editing the *Encyclopædia Americana*, based on Brockham's *Conversations*

Lexicon. At the request of the Trustees of Girard College he went to Philadelphia for the purpose of formulating a plan of education for that institution. From 1835 to 1856 he filled the Chair of History and Political Economy in the University of South Carolina, which he left to accept the same Chair in Columbia, and he occupied it for the succeeding nine years. In 1860 he was made Professor of Political Science in the Columbia Law School and continued his labors in that department for the rest of his life. As early as 1851, in a public address delivered in South Carolina, he cautioned the people of the south against secession, and during the progress of the Civil War he labored diligently to sustain the Union's cause, advised the War Department upon many important subjects; and as President of the Loyal Publication Society more than one hundred pamphlets were issued under his supervision, ten of which were written by himself. In 1865 he was appointed Superintendent of a bureau in Washington designed to collect and preserve the records of the Confederate Government. In 1870 he was selected by the Governments of the United States and Mexico as final arbitrator to adjust some important disputes existing between the two countries, and was engaged in that work at the time of his death, which occurred in New York City, October 2, 1872. Dr. Lieber was an able and prolific writer, and his numerous publications include works upon military, historical, biographical, political, scientific and philanthropic subjects. During the Rebellion he wrote at the request of General Halleck a work entitled *Guerilla Parties considered with reference to the Law and Usages of War* which was quoted in Europe during the Franco-German War, and another military work called *Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field*, issued in 1863, was ordered by President Lincoln to be promulgated in the general orders of the War Department, and has been used in the formation of several European codes. Oscar Montgomery Lieber, son of Francis, became a geologist of note in the south and died from wounds received while serving in the Confederate Army. Hamilton, another son, served with honor in the Union Army during the Civil War, after which he held a commission in the Regular Army until his retirement. Guido Norman Lieber, youngest son of Francis, also distinguished himself in the Federal service and reached the important post of Acting Judge-Advocate-General of the Army.

LOISEAUX, Louis Auguste, 1871-

Born at Briaucourt, Haute-Marne, France, 1871; educated primarily in the local schools of Juzennecourt; entered *École Professionnelle* of Joinville as Government scholar in 1884, graduating in 1887 with Certificate d'études primaires supérieures and the Brevet of Instituteur; certificate of qualification as Instructor in French in Boston Public Schools, 1891; Instructor in Private Schools of Newton, Mass., 1882-91; Instructor in French at Cornell, 1891-92; Tutor in French at Columbia, 1892-93; Tutor in Romance Languages at Columbia since 1893; B. ès S. (University of Dijon) 1894; spent summer of 1894 in study in Spain and summer of 1895 at Heidelberg University.

LOUIS AUGUSTE LOISEAUX, B. ès S., Instructor in Romance Languages at Columbia, was born in Briaucourt, in the Department of the



L. A. LOISEAUX

Haute-Marne, France, of which place his father, Marie Auguste Loiseau, and his mother, Françoise Pichenet, were both natives, the elder Loiseau having been a teacher in the Grammar Schools at Briaucourt and Juzennecourt, near by, who was commended and given a medal by the Minister of Public Instruction for his good work. Louis Auguste entered the primary and later the grammar school at Juzennecourt, graduating in 1882, and then entered the *École Professionnelle* of Joinville as a government scholar, graduating in 1887. On his graduation he received the Certificate d'études primaires supérieures and the Brevet of Instituteur. He also re-

ceived a silver medal for devising a school herbarium. He left France shortly after his graduation and settled in Newton, Massachusetts, teaching in private schools there until 1891, when he received a certificate of qualification as Instructor in French in the Boston Public Schools. Shortly after this he became Instructor in French at Cornell, a post which he held for one year, leaving it to go to Columbia as Tutor in French there. This also he held for one year, when he was made Tutor in Romance Languages at Columbia. He studied in Spain in the summer of 1894, one result of which may be seen in his publication in 1895 of an annotated Spanish play, "La Independencia." In this year he received the degree of B.ès.S. from the University of Dijon. The summer semester of 1895 was spent in study at the University of Heidelberg. Professor Loiseaux married, January 30, 1894, Jeanette Worth Cobb. They have one child: Roland Louis Loiseaux, born March 24, 1897. He is a member of but two societies, the Modern Language Association and the Société Harvraise de Photographie, of which he is a corresponding member.

LISPENARD, Leonard, 1716-1790.

Born in New York City, 1716; prominent in mercantile, political, educational and benevolent affairs; Regent of the New York State University; Governor, Regent, and Treasurer of King's College and a Trustee after its reorganization as Columbia; died, 1790.

LEONARD LISPENARD, Treasurer and Trustee of Columbia was a grandson of Anthony Lispenard, a Huguenot exile who arrived in New York previous to 1741, and acquired prosperity as a merchant. His wife, who was a daughter of Anthony Rutgers, inherited one third of a large tract of land granted to her father by King George II. Leonard engaged in mercantile pursuits with such financial success as to enable him to acquire possession of the other two thirds of his great-grandfather Rutgers grant, thereby founding the once famous Lispenard estate. He served as Assistant Alderman from 1750 to 1755, Alderman from 1756 to 1762, member of the Assembly 1765 to 1767, and of the Stamp Act Congress. He was also a member of the Committee of One Hundred elected in May 1775, and of the first Provincial Congress held the same year. Being one of the organizers of the society which established the New York Hospital he served as one of its Governors from 1770 to 1777. Mr. Lispenard was Governor, Regent and Treasurer of King's College, which con-

ferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1762, and after its reorganization under the name of Columbia, he joined its Board of Trustees, serving in that capacity from 1787 until his death which occurred February 15, 1790. He was also a member of the Board of Regents of the New York State University from 1784 to 1787. Lispenard Street, New York, was named for the family.

MacDOWELL, Edward, 1861-

Born in New York City, 1861; was admitted to the Paris Conservatory of Music in 1876; during 1879-80 studied at Wiesbaden under Ehlert and at Frankfort-on-the-Main under Raff and Heymann; first piano teacher at Darmstadt Conservatory, 1881; spent some years in composition and teaching abroad; returned to America in 1888, was made Professor of Music at Columbia; and Doctor of Music (Princeton) 1896.

EDWARD MacDOWELL, Mus.D., Professor of Music at Columbia, was born in New York City, December 18, 1861, and early showed signs



EDWARD MacDOWELL

of the musical talent which has won him recognition on two continents. He was at one time a pupil of Mme. Teresa Carreno. In 1876 he went to Paris, and was admitted to the Conservatory in 1877, Marmontel being his instructor on the piano while there, and Savard his instructor in theory. In 1879 he studied for a time at Wiesbaden with Ehlert, and then removed to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he

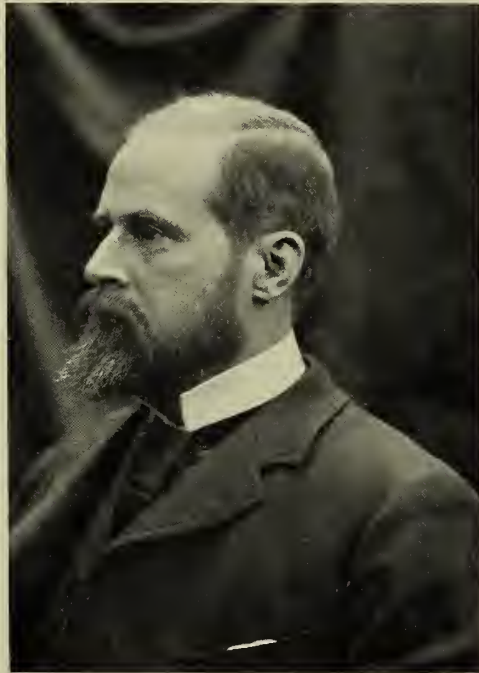
had the advantage of studying composition with Raff and piano with Heymann. In 1881, on Raff's recommendation, he was made first piano teacher at the Darmstadt Conservatory. In 1882 he played his compositions before Liszt at Weimer, and so aroused the master's interest that the latter had him play one of the American's own compositions at the Convention of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musik Verein in Zurich, where it met with great success. After considerable success in concert work, Mr. MacDowell settled down (in 1884) to composition and instruction in Wiesbaden. He returned to America in the latter part of 1888, and some years later was made Professor of Music at Columbia. Princeton in 1896 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music — an honor unique in the annals of that institution. He has been for some years Director of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York City and is at present President of the Society of American Composers. Orchestral compositions by Mr. MacDowell have been received very favorably on the Continent, having been heard in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Dresden, Leipzig, etc., and all the principal music centres of Europe. In Breslau one of his works was repeated three times in a single season, an occurrence almost without precedent there. His work has received the highest encomiums both from the press of Europe and that of the United States, one comment being: — "Mr. MacDowell is a young genius who promises to eclipse all the composers now active in Germany, Brahms not excluded." The late Anton Seidl, writing in the *Forum*, once said that he considered MacDowell's work superior to that of Brahms.

McLANE, James Woods, 1839—

Born in New York City, 1839; prepared for College at Phillips-Andover; graduated from Yale, 1861; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1854; Lecturer in College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1867; Professor of Materia Medica, 1868-72; Professor of Obstetrics, 1872 to 1898; President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1889-91; upon the merger of the institution with Columbia University, became and has since been Dean; has been Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the New York Hospital and the Sloane Maternity Hospital; Consulting Physician to Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, to New York Hospital, the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

JAMES WOODS McLANE, M.D., Dean of the Medical Department of Columbia, was born in the City of New York, August 19, 1839. His father, James Woods McLane, Sr., was a member of an old North Carolina family, and his mother, Ann Hunt-

ington Richards of Connecticut. His early education was received through private tuition. He went to the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, to prepare for College, and from there entered Yale, graduating with the Class of 1861. Deciding to follow the medical profession, he took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, now the Medical Department of Columbia, graduating in 1864, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession in New York City. In 1867 he was made Lecturer of *Materia Medica* in the College of Physicians and



J. W. McLANE

Surgeons, and his connection with the institution has continued ever since. The year following his appointment as Lecturer he was made Professor of *Materia Medica* at the College, and from 1872 until April 1898, when stress of professional work compelled him to resign, he was Professor of Obstetrics there. In 1889 he was called to the Presidency of the institution, and so continued until 1891, when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was merged with and became the Medical Department of Columbia. Since 1891 he has been Dean of the Medical School. Dr. McLane has held a wide range of responsible professional positions. He was appointed Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital in 1872; Attending Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City, in 1871; Attending Phy-

sician to the New York Hospital in 1867; Consulting Physician at the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, New York Harbor, in 1882; Consulting Physician to the New York Hospital in 1885; Attending Physician to the Sloane Maternity Hospital in 1888. He is President of the Vanderbilt Clinic—the Sloane Hospital and a Trustee of the Roosevelt Hospital. He married in Boston, Massachusetts, October 10, 1866, Adelaide Lewis Richards. They have had three children: James Woods, Jr., Guy Richards and Thomas Sabine McLane. Dr. McLane is a member of the Union League Club, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. In politics he is a firm adherent of the Republican party.

McVICKAR, John, 1787–1868.

Born in N. Y. City, 1787; graduated at Columbia, 1804; Rector of St. James Church, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Belles-lettres at Columbia afterward added Evidences of Christianity; "Emeritus" Professor; Supt. of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in N. Y.; founder of St. Stephen's College at Annandale; Chaplain to the U. S. forces at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island; received the A.M. degree from Columbia, 1818, also S.T.D. in 1825; died in N. Y. City, 1868.

JOHN McVICKAR, S.T.D., who filled one of the important chairs at Columbia for nearly half a century, was born in New York City, August 10, 1787, and was graduated at Columbia in 1804. After graduation he spent some time in England with his father, who was a wealthy New York merchant. He then prepared himself for the ministry, and in 1811 took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, becoming Rector of St. James Church at Hyde Park, New York. In 1817 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Belles-lettres at Columbia to which was afterwards added the Evidences of Christianity. The duties of this office he discharged for nearly fifty years, retiring from active duty and becoming "Emeritus" Professor in 1864. Dr. McVickar was for many years Superintendent of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in New York, and was the founder of St. Stephen's College at Annandale. He also served from 1844 to 1862 as Chaplain to the United States forces at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. He received from Columbia the degree of Master of Arts in 1818, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1825. He died in New York, October 29, 1868. Dr. McVickar published many essays,

addresses and sketches, the latter chiefly biographical, also First Lessons on Political Economy.

MOSES, Alfred Joseph, 1859–

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1859; prepared for College at Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass.; graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia in 1882; Assistant in Mineralogy there under Professor Egleston, same year; Instructor in Mineralogy, 1885, received the degree of Ph.D. in 1890, and was made Adjunct Professor; July 1895 to July 1896, studied under Professor Groth at Munich, Germany; Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia, 1897; author of several scientific works.

ALFRID JOSEPH MOSES, Ph.D., Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia, was born in Brooklyn, New York, 1859. His parents, Thomas



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P. and Margaret Gaskell Moses, were both natives of Lancashire, England, where the father of Mrs. Moses was a Wesleyan minister. Thomas P. had also been ordained as a Wesleyan preacher, but on his arrival in the United States in 1849 devoted himself to business pursuits. The early education of the subject of this sketch was received in the public schools of Brooklyn. After his graduation he spent four years in business, and then went to Warren Academy at Woburn, Massachusetts, to prepare for College. He entered the School of Mines of Columbia in 1878, graduating in 1882. Just previous to graduation he was appointed Assistant

in Mineralogy at the University, under Professor Egleston. This was followed in 1885 by appointment as Instructor. In 1890 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him at Columbia, and he was made Adjunct Professor. Early in the summer of 1895 he went abroad, and from July 1895 to July 1896 pursued his studies in Germany, principally under Professor Groth of Munich. In 1897 he was made Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia. Professor Moses has published numerous articles dealing with mineralogical and kindred subjects, and is also the author of two text-books, *Elements of Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis* (now in a second edition) and *An Introduction to the Study and Experimental Determination of the Character of Crystals*. He also filled for several years the position of Managing Editor of the *School of Mines Quarterly*. He married in 1887 Miss Elizabeth B. Gilbert of New York City. Two of their children survive: Alfred S., aged nine, and Margaret M. Moses, four years old.

RENWICK, James, 1790-1863.

Born in Liverpool, Eng., 1790; graduated at Columbia, 1807; Instructor and Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry at Columbia and became "Emeritus" Professor; Major in the Engineering Corps; Trustee of Columbia; received the LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1829; died in N. Y. City, 1863.

JAMES RENWICK, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Trustee of Columbia, was born in Liverpool, England, May 30, 1790. He was graduated at Columbia, first in his class, in 1807. Six years afterward he was appointed Instructor in Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, in the College, and from 1820 he occupied the Professorship of those branches until 1853, when he became Professor "Emeritus." From 1814 he spent his summers in topographical engineering in the employ of the United States, having the appointment of Major. In 1838 the government deputed him to take part in the commission to explore and determine the northeastern boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick. From 1817 to 1820 he was a Trustee of Columbia, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1829. Professor Renwick wrote for the *New York Review*, the *Whig Review* and the *American Quarterly Review*. He printed many official reports and lives of David Rittenhouse, Robert Fulton and Count Rumford; *Outlines of Natural Philosophy*; *Treatise on the Steam Engine*;

Elements of Mechanics; *Applications of the Science of Mechanics to Practical Purposes*; *Life of DeWitt Clinton*; *Life of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton*; *First Principles of Chemistry*; and *First Principles of Natural Philosophy*. Privately printed for the use of his classes were: *First Principles in Chemistry*; and *Outlines of Geology and Chemistry Applied to the Arts*. He translated from the French, Lallemand's *Treatise on Artillery*, and edited American editions of Parker's *Rudiments of Chemistry*; Lardner's *Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine*; Daniell's *Chemical Philosophy*; and Moseley's *Illustrations of Practical Mechanics*. Professor Renwick died in New York City, January 12, 1863.

SCHMIDT, Henry Immanuel, 1806-1889.

Born in Nazareth, Penn., 1806; educated at the Moravian Academy; licensed to preach as a Lutheran; Pastor at Bergen, N. J.; Assistant Professor in Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.; Professor of German in the Theological Seminary at Palatine, N. J.; Principal of the Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.; Professor of German Language and Literature at Columbia also "Emeritus" Professor; received the D. D. degree from the Penn. College, 1850; died in 1889.

HENRY IMMANUEL SCHMIDT, S.T.D., Professor in Columbia from 1847 to 1889, was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1806, and received his education at the Moravian Academy there, becoming a candidate for the ministry of that connection. In 1829 he left the Moravian body and obtained a license to preach as a Lutheran. His first charge was in Bergen, New Jersey, in 1831. In 1833 he became an Assistant Professor in Hartwick Seminary, New York, and in 1836 a Pastor in Boston. In 1838 he was a Professor of German and French at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1839 was Professor of German in the Theological Seminary at the same place and in 1843 was Pastor at Palatine, New Jersey. He became Principal of the Hartwick Seminary, New York, in 1845. From 1848 he was Professor of German Language and Literature at Columbia until 1880, when he was made Professor "Emeritus." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1850 by Pennsylvania College. Dr. Schmidt contributed largely to the *Evangelical Review*, and published: an *History of Education*; an *Inaugural Address* delivered in the chapel of Columbia; *The Scriptural Character of the Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper*; and a *Course of Ancient Geography*. He died in 1889.

ADAMS, Brooks, 1848-

Member of the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts; born in Quincy, Mass., 1848; graduated at Harvard in 1870; admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in 1873; author of note and Lecturer in the Harvard Law School 1882-1883.

BROOKS ADAMS, Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, June 24, 1884, and is the fourth son of Charles Francis Adams, the American statesman. He was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he turned his attention to the study of law and was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar at Boston in 1873. As a lawyer he has attained distinction, and his ability to impart his knowledge to others in a clear and concise manner, made his lectures at the Harvard Law School of unusual interest and value to the students in attendance during the years 1882 and 1883. In the field of letters Mr. Adams has attained notoriety both through his magazine articles published in the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals, and he is also the author of: *The Emancipation of Massachusetts* and *The Law of Civilization and Decay*, which has been published in New York, London and has been recently translated into French.

private tutor and at various preparatory institutions, including St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Harvard with the Class of 1869. He subsequently entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a special student, remaining there only a short time, at the expiration of which time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, believing that the open air occupation of a farmer would greatly improve his health, which was not as vigorous as was naturally desired by a young man of energy and activity. The opening of the Agricultural Department of Harvard in 1871 afforded



F. H. APPLETON

APPLETON, Francis Henry, 1847-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1847; graduated at Harvard, 1869; one of the first students at the Bussey Institute; scientific agriculturist of Peabody, Mass.; well-known business man of Boston; Curator of the Bussey Institute, 1873-75; Representative to the Legislature, 1891-92; member of Governor Wolcott's staff; prominent in financial, club and military circles; holds numerous Trusteeships; member of various agricultural societies and College organizations.

FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON, A.M., Curator of the Bussey Institution of Harvard, was born in Boston, June 17, 1847, son of Francis Henry Appleton, LL.B., (Harvard 1842) and Georgiana Crowninshield (Silsbee) Appleton. On the paternal side, his first American ancestor arrived from England many years previous to the Revolutionary War in which more than one of the Appletons participated. His grandfather, William Appleton, was a member of Congress, as was also his maternal grandfather, Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, a retired ship-master of Salem, Massachusetts, who from 1826 to 1835 was a colleague of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate. Francis Henry Appleton the younger was fitted for College by a

him the opportunity of establishing upon a firm basis the course of life which he has since followed and entering the Bussey Institute as an initial student he took a course of scientific instruction in the improved methods of systematic agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture and horticultural chemistry. While a student at Harvard he purchased an estate in Peabody, Massachusetts, where much of his time was spent in practical farming, thus enabling him to immediately utilize the results of his training and also to demonstrate by actual experiment the practicability of numerous theories advanced by scientists. General Appleton's agricultural enterprise proved so invigorating that he has ever since made it his chief occupation, not merely confining his

efforts to superintending his property, but performs regularly his share of manual labor, as is fully attested by his finely developed physique, and by adding adjoining land to his estate, his knowledge of horticulture and forestry has enabled him to improve it into one of the most beautiful country seats in New England. Although a farmer in every sense of the word his mode of life is so perfectly systematized that he attends personally to his investment interests, which embrace a number of industrial enterprises including cotton and silk manufactories in Waltham, Massachusetts; and Manchester, New Hampshire; and the New England Bank, Boston, being a Director in each of those corporations; is financially concerned in other enterprises, and holds a number of Trusteeships. He is a member of the Essex and New York State Agricultural Societies and the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture; President of the New England Agricultural Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Boston Poultry Association, the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, the Sons of the American Revolution, and ex-President of the American Forestry Association; Secretary and Librarian of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture; an ex-Trustee of the State Agricultural College; has been President and Trustee of the Peabody Institute, and was formerly President of the Alumni Association of St. Paul's School. In 1892 and 1893 General Appleton was a member of the Legislature, was in the latter year a Delegate to the Republican National Convention, and became President of the Massachusetts Republican Club in 1894. In 1879 he was commissioned Captain of Company A, First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Militia, and now holds the rank of Commissary-General on Governor Wolcott's staff. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard, and he holds membership at Harvard in the Institute of 1770, Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Porcellian, A D, and Hasty Pudding Clubs. He is also a member of the University and Somerset Clubs, Boston; The Oakley Club at Belmont, The Salem Club, and the Salem Country Club. In 1873 he attended the Vienna Exposition, the Massachusetts Commission's agricultural report of which was prepared by him, and he has travelled quite extensively in Europe. In 1874 General Appleton married Fanny Rollins Tappan. They have had five children, among whom are two sons, namely: Francis H. Appleton Jr. of Harvard 1903, and Henry Saltonstall Appleton. In the spring of 1899

Gen. Appleton removed his residence to Manchester, Massachusetts, but retained his farm lands at Peabody.

BRIGGS, George Nixon, 1796-1861.

Born in Adams, Mass., 1796; largely self-educated; studied law and became prominent as a criminal lawyer; Registrar of Deeds for Berkshire Co., Mass., 1824-31; served six terms in Congress; Governor of Mass., 1844-51; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1851-56; member of State Constitutional Convention, 1853; member of a commission to adjust claims between the United States and New Granada, 1861; active in religious, temperance, benevolent and educational works; Overseer of Harvard, 1852-57; and a Trustee of Williams. Died in Pittsfield, Mass., 1861.

GEORGE NIXON BRIGGS, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 13, 1796. He was descended from sturdy colonial ancestry, and his father served under Stark and Ethan Allen at the Battle of Bennington. When thirteen years old he began to learn the hatter's trade, but two years later an elder brother defrayed for him the expenses of a year's schooling, and studying law he was admitted to the Berkshire County Bar in 1818. His able defence of a Stockbridge Indian tried for murder at Lenox in 1827 gained for him a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer. From 1824 to 1831 he held the office of Registrar of Deeds for his county; was Representative to Congress on the Whig ticket continuously from 1830 to 1843, during which time he distinguished himself as a debater and held several important committee appointments, including the Chairmanship of the Post-Office Committee. During his unusually long term as Governor, which embraced the period from 1843 to 1851, he administered the affairs of the Commonwealth with consummate wisdom and prudence. Especially conspicuous was his firm adherence to the impartial enforcement of justice pre-eminently displayed in the face of an almost overwhelming influence brought to bear on the chief executive for the pardon or commutation of the death sentence of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, and that celebrated case was allowed to proceed without his interference. In 1851, Governor Briggs was elevated to the bench of Common Pleas and held his seat until the re-organization of the state courts in 1856. His participation in the work of the commission formulated in 1861 for the purpose of settling the claims then existing between the United States and New Granada to which he was appointed,

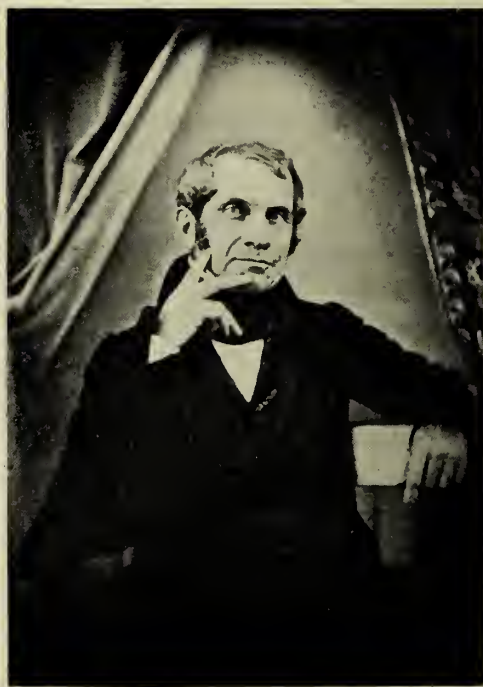
was prevented by his untimely death, which occurred in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on September 12 of that year, and was caused by the premature discharge of a fowling piece. Governor Briggs was strongly in favor of opposing secession and his final public address was delivered to a regiment of volunteers commanded by his son. From early manhood he had co-operated with various religious and charitable societies. He was President of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Tract Society of Boston, the American Temperance Union, and the Massachusetts Sunday School Union. From 1852 to 1857 he was an Overseer of Harvard, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1844. For sixteen years he was a Trustee of Williams, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1828, and that of Doctor of Laws (honorary) in 1844, and he was honored by Amherst with the last named degree in 1845.

BIGELOW, Jacob, 1787-1879.

Born in Sudbury, Mass., 1787; graduated at Harvard, 1806; studied Medicine and practised his profession in Boston for upward of sixty years; his first literary product consisting of a poem on Professional Life written for the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard in 1811, was afterwards published in Boston; acquired while still a young man a world-wide reputation as a botanist and several plants were named in his honor by Sir J. E. Smith, Schrader and De Candolle; assisted in forming the American Pharmacopœia, 1820; founded Mount Auburn Cemetery; Professor of Materia Medica at Harvard, 1815-1855 and Rumford Professor in the same Institution from 1816 to 1827; Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital for twenty years; member of many scientific societies; author of medical and other works; and Overseer of Harvard 1846-1854; died in Boston, Mass., 1879.

JACOB BIGELOW, M.D., LL.D., Professor and Overseer at Harvard, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, February 27, 1787. He was graduated from Harvard Class of 1806 with the degree of Master of Arts, and receiving his Medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810 he immediately entered into practice in Boston. Besides the unusual professional skill displayed while still a young man, a poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard in 1811 and subsequently published in Boston brought him considerable literary fame, and his reputation as a botanical student even at this early period in his life, placed him in correspondence with such celebrated European

botanists as Sir J. E. Smith of England, Schrader of Germany, and De Candolle of France, who recognized his ability by naming different plants in his honor. In 1815 Dr. Bigelow was called to the Chair of Materia Medica at Harvard, which he occupied continuously until 1855, and from 1816 to 1827 he delivered lectures on the application of science to the useful arts as provided for by the Rumford Professorship. For twenty years the Massachusetts General Hospital profited by his services as a physician. In 1820 he was selected as one of the five commissioners to formulate the



JACOB BIGELOW

American Pharmacopœia, and he also originated the manner of simplifying the nomenclature of Materia Medica which was later made use of by the British College. He was the founder of Mount Auburn Cemetery, designed the stone tower, chapel, front wall and gate, and introduced the garden plan which has served as a model for numerous other burial places in this country. From 1846 to 1854 he served as an Overseer of Harvard which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1857, and his efforts in behalf of science and education caused his election to membership of numerous scientific bodies, notably the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was for many years President; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the American

Academy of which he held the Vice-Presidency and Presidency; the American Philosophical Society; and the Linnean Society of London. A Discourse on Self-Limited Disease, delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1835, marked the beginning of a new epoch in the practice of medicine. Besides his numerous medical papers his published works include: the Rumford Professorship Lectures which passed through two editions; *Florula Bostoniensis*; three other editions of the same in America, the last containing notes of Sir J. E. Smith's work on Botany published in 1814; *American Medical Botany* (three volumes); *Nature in Disease*, a volume of essays; *A Brief Exposition of Rational Medicine*, to which was added *The Paradise of Doctors*, a Fable; *History of Mount Auburn*; *Modern Inquiries and Remarks on Classical Studies*; and he was accredited with a volume of poems entitled *Eolopœsis*; written in imitation of various American poets; Dr. Bigelow's last years were spent in retirement and his death occurred in Boston, January 10, 1879.

CHAPMAN, Reuben Atwater, 1801-1873.

Born in Russell, Mass., 1801; studied law which he practised in his native state until his elevation to the bench; appointed Chief-Justice in 1868; Overseer of Harvard, 1854-59; died in Switzerland, 1873.

REBUBEN ATWATER CHAPMAN, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Russell, Hampden county, Massachusetts, September 20, 1801. He was the son of a farmer and his educational advantages were limited. While employed as a store clerk in Blanford he was offered an opportunity to study law in the office of a local attorney who had been favorably impressed with his unostentatious display of intelligence, and accepting the proposition he was in due time admitted to the Bar. He practised successfully alone until becoming a member of the firm of Chapman & Ashmun, which acquired a high reputation throughout the state, and was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1860, and elevated to the Chief Justiceship in 1868. He died in Fluelen, Switzerland, June 28, 1873. Judge Chapman received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Williams in 1836 and from Amherst in 1841; was made Doctor of Laws both by the latter and Harvard in 1861 and 1864 respectively; and was an Overseer of Harvard from 1854 to 1859.

CLEAVELAND, Parker, 1780-1858.

Born in Rowley, Mass., 1780; graduated at Harvard, 1799; taught school and subsequently studied law; Tutor at Harvard, 1803-1805; first Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Bowdoin, afterward Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Natural Philosophy at the same Institution; first Lecturer on Chemistry in the Maine Medical School, and Dean of the Faculty; declined the Chair of Mineralogy at Harvard and continued an active Instructor at Bowdoin for the rest of his life; died, 1858.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M.D., LL.D., Tutor at Harvard and prominently identified with the Faculty of Bowdoin for over fifty years, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, January 15, 1780. He was the son of a physician who served as such in the Revolutionary War, and a grandson of the Rev. John Cleaveland, who at the age of twenty-two suffered expulsion from Yale as a penalty for attending a meeting of the Separatists, but twenty years afterward the College Government accorded him redress by giving him his degree. The Rev. John Cleaveland was Pastor of a church in that part of Ipswich, Massachusetts, which is now Essex, and also served as Chaplain during the French War and in the American Revolution. Parker Cleaveland was graduated from Harvard in 1799, and previous to becoming a Tutor there in Mathematics (1803), he taught schools in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and in York, Maine, and also studied law. Joining the Faculty of Bowdoin at its organization as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he devoted his spare time to the study of modern Chemistry and Mineralogy, then new sciences, and subsequently made a geological and mineralogical survey of Maine, New Hampshire and other parts of New England, locating the principal mineral deposits in these localities from which he collected numerous specimens for Bowdoin. His elementary treatise on mineralogy and geology published in 1816, together with the popular interest in his lectures and unique collection, served to place him foremost among the mineralogists of this country and induced the corporation of Harvard to offer him a Professorship, which he declined. Upon the establishment of the Maine Medical School Professor Cleaveland became Lecturer on Chemistry, Dean of the Faculty, and Librarian. His department in the regular College course was changed to that of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Natural Philosophy in 1828, and he continued in the active performance of his duties until the very day of his death, which occurred October 15, 1858. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred

upon him by Dartmouth in 1823, and that of Doctor of Laws by Bowdoin in 1824. He was a fellow of the American Academy and a member of the American Philosophical Society; a member of the Geological Society of London, and of the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg. He refused to accept the Presidency of Bowdoin, which was offered him in 1839.

CLARKE, Edward Hammond, 1820-1877.

Born in Norton, Mass., 1820; graduated at Harvard, 1841; and from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1846; perfected his professional studies abroad; attained high rank as a physician; Professor of *Materia Medica* at the Harvard Medical School for seventeen years and Overseer of the University five years. Died at Boston, Mass., 1877.

EDWARD HAMMOND CLARKE, M.D., Professor of *Materia Medica* at the Harvard Medical School, was born in Norton, Bristol county,



EDWARD HAMMOND CLARKE

Massachusetts, February 2, 1820, son of Rev. Pitt and Mary Jones (Stimson) Clarke. He was educated at Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1841, and after taking his Medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, he went to Europe for further study and professional observation. Upon his return he located for practice in Boston, where he

attained eminence as a physician, and being called to the Chair of *Materia Medica* at the Harvard Medical School in 1855, he occupied it continuously until 1872, when he resigned. Dr. Clarke was an Overseer of Harvard from 1872 until his death, which occurred in Boston, November 30, 1877. He was a fellow of the American Academy, and manifested much interest in public affairs especially those of sanitary, scientific, and educational importance. By request he delivered an address on Education of Girls at a meeting of the National Educational Association, held in Detroit, Michigan, August 2, 1874. His more important publications were: *Observations on the Treatment of Polypus of the Ear*; *Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromide of Potassium, and Bromide of Ammonium*; written in collaboration with Dr. Robert Amory; *Sex in Education*; *The Building of a Brain*; and *Visions*; a Study of False Sight; which was written while the author was suffering from a painful and fatal disease. The last work was published after his death under the supervision of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who added to it a memorial sketch of Dr. Clarke.

COGSWELL, Joseph Green, 1786-1871.

Born in Ipswich, Mass., 1786; graduated at Harvard, 1806; Tutor there, 1813-1815; continued his studies in Europe; Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at Harvard, 1820-1823; established in company with George Bancroft the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass., and later had charge of a school in Raleigh, N. C.; Editor of the *New York Review*; assisted John Jacob Astor in founding the Astor Library of which he became Superintendent; and contributed frequently to the leading magazines of his day. Died in Cambridge, Mass., 1871.

JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor and Librarian at Harvard, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 27, 1786. He was educated at Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1806, after which he went to India as supercargo of a merchant vessel, and upon his return he engaged in the practice of law at Belfast, Maine. For the two years subsequent to 1813, he was a Tutor at Harvard and in 1816, he went to Europe in company with his friend George Ticknor, remaining abroad four years, two of which were spent at the University of Göttingen, the remainder of the time being devoted to the enrichment of his mind, thereby securing the means of developing that superior literary culture which was to give his name an honorable place in the annals of American literature.

Accepting the appointment of the Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy at Harvard in 1820, and that of Librarian in the following year, he occupied both of these positions until 1823, when he resigned in order to become associated with George Bancroft in establishing the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, and after his colleague's retirement he continued at its head for six years, at the expiration of that time taking charge of another school of the same character in Raleigh, North Carolina. Some time afterward Dr. Cogswell became Editor of the *New York Review*, and that critical journal he ably conducted until 1842, when its publication was suspended. An intimacy formed at this time with John Jacob Astor resulted in Dr. Cogswell's appointment in conjunction with Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck as a Trustee of the fund for the establishment of the Astor Library, and he later accepted the Superintendency of that Institution in the planning, organization and equipment of which he had such a conspicuous part. Pursuant to a plan to be followed after Mr. Astor's death, Dr. Cogswell crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of purchasing books, and that he expended the funds at his disposal most judiciously is fully manifested by the fact that most of the works selected by him have since increased in value tenfold, while not a few cannot be bought to-day at any price. During his Superintendency he published in eight volumes a full catalogue upon an alphabetical and analytical basis, and his superior knowledge as to the comparative value and significance of the collection was displayed in that work to excellent advantage. The infirmities of old age at length compelled him to leave with others the work he had so ably and faithfully accomplished, and he retired to a residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where in the society of a large circle of loving friends he passed the rest of his life. It was his good fortune to meet many prominent men of his day including Humboldt, Goethe, Beranger, Byron and Jeffrey, and with George Ticknor he visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy he received at Göttingen in 1819, and that of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1842, and from Harvard in 1863. He was a fellow of the American Academy, belonged to some of the foremost literary societies of his time and contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, *The North American Review*, *The Monthly Anthology* and other periodicals. Dr. Cogswell's death occurred November 26, 1871. While living he gave his col-

lection of biographical works to the Astor Library, and with the aid of others furnished Harvard with a cabinet of rare minerals and botanical specimens. In his will he left the sum of \$4,000 to a school in Ipswich, where his remains were interred beside those of his mother, and his grave is marked by a monument placed there by his former pupils at the Round Hill School.

CUTLER, Elbridge Jefferson, 1831-1870.

Born in Holliston, Mass., 1831; graduated at Harvard, 1853; Assistant Professor Modern Languages at Harvard, 1865-1870, and Professor of the same, 1870; fellow American Academy; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1870.

ELBRIDGE JEFFERSON CUTLER, Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, December 28, 1831, and was graduated at Harvard in 1853. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard in 1865, and was made full Professor in 1870, in which Chair he was officiating at the time of his death. Professor Cutler was a brilliant writer and critic, and published a number of works, among which his war poems are perhaps the best known. He was a fellow of the American Academy. His death took place in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 27, 1870.

DANA, James Freeman, 1793-1827.

Born in Amherst, N. H., 1793; graduated at Harvard, 1813, and Harvard Medical School, 1817; Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard, 1819-1821; Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Dartmouth, 1821-1825; Professor of Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1825-1827; died in New York, 1827.

JAMES FREEMAN DANA, M.D., Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, September 23, 1793, and was graduated at Harvard in 1813. Entering upon the study of chemistry and medicine with Dr. John Gorham, his ability soon became so marked that he was sent abroad by the Harvard authorities to purchase a new outfit of apparatus for the Chemical Laboratory. On this mission he visited London, where for half a year he worked in the laboratory of Friedrich Christian Accum. After graduating at the Medical School of Harvard in 1817, he engaged in the practice of medicine in Cambridge and in 1819 was appointed Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard,

which position he filled until 1821. In the latter year he became the first Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Dartmouth, and continued in that capacity until 1825, when he accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This chair he held until his death, which took place in New York two years later, April 14, 1827. While a student at Harvard he twice won the Boylston prize, first for an essay on the Tests for Arsenic, and the second time for a paper on the Composition of Oxymuriatic Acid. Dr. Dana contributed numerous papers on physical science to Silliman's Journal and other scientific periodicals, and in conjunction with his brother, Samuel Luther Dana, published *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and Vicinity*; and *Epitome of Chemical Philosophy*.

CHOATE, Charles Francis, 1828-

Born in Salem, Mass., 1828; graduated from Harvard 1849 and from the Law School 1852; Tutor at Harvard 1851-1854; admitted to the Bar in the latter year; acquired prominence as Corporation Counsel for the Boston & Maine and Old Colony Railroads; elected President of the latter 1877; served in the Cambridge City Government and in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

CHARLES FRANCIS CHOATE, LL.B., Tutor at Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 16, 1828, son of George (Harvard, 1818), and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. His original American ancestor was John Choate, who settled in Chebacco, now Essex, Massachusetts, in 1645. The distinguished Rufus Choate was of the same family, and Joseph H. Choate, now Ambassador to England, is a younger brother of Charles Francis. The latter prepared for College at the Salem Latin School, and after completing the regular course at Harvard in 1849, entered the Harvard Law School from which he was graduated in 1852. During the years 1851 and 1852 and 1853 he was Tutor at Harvard. In 1854 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and for the succeeding twenty-three years was busily engaged in lucrative practice, largely in connection with railroad corporations. He was Counsel for the Boston & Maine and Old Colony Railroad Companies, became Director of the latter in 1872 and its President in 1877 which office he continues to hold. He was active in uniting the railroad interests of Southeastern Massachusetts, which preceded their consolidation with the New

York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, of which he is now a Director. From 1877 to 1894 he was President of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, and during his administration were built the fleet of palatial boats which now compose the Fall River Line between Boston and New York. Mr. Choate is now Vice-President of the New England Trust Company, and Actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. In 1863 he was a Representative to the General Court and served in the Cambridge City Council for the years 1864-1865. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred



CHARLES F. CHOATE

upon him by Harvard in course (1852), and by Dartmouth in 1872, and his degree of Bachelor of Laws was received from Harvard in 1853. He was married November 7, 1855, to Elizabeth W. Carlile, of Providence, Rhode Island. They have had six children: of whom Sarah C. is the wife of J. Montgomery Sears of Boston; Margaret M. married N. I. Bowditch of Framingham; and Charles F. Choate, Jr., (Harvard, 1888) is a member of the Suffolk County Bar.

DAVIS, John, 1761-1847.

Born in Plymouth, Mass., 1761; graduated at Harvard, 1781; studied law and engaged in practice at Plymouth, Mass., 1786; delegate to Convention of 1789,

member of Massachusetts Legislature and State Senator; Comptroller U. S. Treasury, 1795-1796; U. S. Dist.-Atty., for Massachusetts, 1796-1801; United States District Judge, 1801-1847; President Massachusetts Historical Society, 1818-1843; fellow American Academy; member American Philosophical Society; received LL.D. degree from Dartmouth in 1802 and Harvard 1842; Fellow of Harvard, 1803-1810, Treasurer, 1810-1827 and Overseer 1827-1837; died in Boston, 1847.

JOHAN DAVIS, LL.D., Fellow, Treasurer and Overseer of Harvard was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 25, 1761. After graduating at Harvard in 1781, he studied law and in 1786 established himself in practice at Plymouth. In 1789 he was sent as a delegate to the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution and had the distinction of being the youngest member of that body of which also he was the latest survivor. Thereafter he served for several years in the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1795 as a member of the Senate. In June of that year he was appointed Comptroller of the United States Treasury, continuing in that office until he assumed the District-Attorneyship of Massachusetts in the following year. In 1801 he was appointed United States District Judge for Massachusetts, and the duties of that office he administered during the remainder of his life. Judge Davis was distinguished not only for his legal abilities but by his scholarship and his knowledge of New England history and antiquities. He was President of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1818 to 1843, was a fellow of the American Academy and member of the American Philosophical Society. Dartmouth bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1802, and he was similarly honored by Harvard in 1842. For many years he was identified with the administration of Harvard, as Fellow 1803-1810, Treasurer 1810-1827 and Overseer 1827-1837. He died in Boston, January 14, 1847.

HALSTED, Byron David, 1852-

Born in Venice, N. Y., 1852; educated at the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was an Instructor in 1873 and 1874; and at Harvard where he served in the same capacity in 1875-1876; taught in the Chicago High School 1878-1879; was Editor of the *American Agriculturalist* till 1884; Professor of Botany at the Iowa Agricultural College; and Professor of Botany and Horticulture at Rutgers.

BYRON DAVID HALSTED, D.S., Assistant in Botany at Harvard, was born in Venice, New York, June 7, 1852. He was educated at the

Michigan Agricultural College, and at Harvard, graduating from the former in 1871, and taught History and Algebra there in 1873 and 1874. In 1875 and 1876 he was Assistant in Botany at Harvard, going from there to Chicago, where he was a teacher in the High School for one year. In 1879 he assumed the Editorship of the *American Agriculturalist*, and continued in that capacity until 1884, when he resumed educational pursuits as Professor of Botany at the Iowa Agricultural College. He has also held the Chair of Botany and Horticulture at Rutgers. Professor Halsted has been



BYRON D. HALSTED

honored with a fellowship in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a member of several other organizations, and was made a Doctor of Science by Harvard in 1878. His articles published in the various botanical and agricultural journals have been widely read, and he is the author of the *Vegetable Garden*, *Farm Conveniences*, and *Household Conveniences*.

HAYWARD, James, 1786-1866.

Born in Concord, Mass., 1766; graduated at Harvard 1819; Tutor there six years and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy 1826-1827; engaged in civil engineering and was closely identified with the construction of the Boston & Providence and Boston &

Maine Railroads; was President of the latter corporation; was employed in other engineering operations, and published a work on *Elementary Geometry*; died in Boston, 1866.

JAMES HAYWARD, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard, was born in Concord, Massachusetts June 12, 1786. For six years subsequent to his graduation from Harvard he acted as Tutor of Mathematics at the College, and in 1826-1827 he occupied the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Relinquishing educational pursuits in order to engage in civil engineering, he was secured by the projectors of the Boston & Providence Railroad to make the first survey, and later took charge of the engineering and construction of the Boston & Maine Railroad, of which he eventually became President. He was professionally connected with other notable engineering operations and frequently acted as an expert in important contests. Professor Hayward died in Boston, July 27, 1866. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard in course, and he was elected to a fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1829 he published *Elements of Geometry upon the Inductive Method*.

HEDGE, Levi, 1766-1844.

Born in Hardwick, Mass., 1766; graduated at Harvard 1792, and was a Tutor there 1795-1810; Professor of Logic and Metaphysics 1810-1827, and Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity 1827-1832; died in Cambridge, 1844.

LEVI HEDGE, LL.D., member of the Faculty of Harvard, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, April 19, 1766. He took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1792, receiving that of Master of Arts in course, and returning to the College as Tutor in 1795, continued in that capacity until 1810. Called to the Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics in the latter year, he occupied it for the succeeding seventeen years, and in 1827 relinquished that Chair to become Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity. In 1831 he suffered a stroke of paralysis which disabled him from further service, and the rest of his life was spent in retirement in Cambridge, where he died January 3, 1844. Professor Hedge received the degree of Master of Arts from Brown in 1808, and that of Doctor of Laws from Yale in

1823; was a fellow of the American Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His *System of Logic* passed through a number of editions and was translated into German and he also issued an abridgment of Brown's *Mental Philosophy*.

HILLARD, George Stillman, 1808-1879.

Born in Machias, Me., 1808; graduated from Harvard, 1828; entered the legal profession in Boston and became a prominent member of the Suffolk Bar; was State Senator, City Solicitor, and United States District Attorney; Associate Editor of *The Christian Register*, *The Jurist* and the *Boston Courier*; served as Overseer of Harvard in all eight years and was a writer of marked ability; died in Boston, Mass., 1879.

GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Machias, Washington county, Maine, September 22, 1808. He was educated at Harvard graduating in 1828, and taking his Master's degree in course; was a student in the Law Department receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1832, and also studied in the office of Charles P. Curtis. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in Boston, where he attained distinction in the legal profession, and held the office of City Solicitor from 1854 to 1856. In 1850 he was a member of the State Senate, served as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1853, and as United States District Attorney from 1866 until 1870. In 1833 he was associated with George Ripley in the Editorship of *The Christian Register*, a Unitarian paper; afterward publishing *The Jurist* in company with Charles Sumner, and purchasing an interest in the *Boston Courier* in 1856, he was its Associate Editor until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he retired from journalism. Mr. Hillard died in Boston, January 21, 1879. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity in 1857. His interest in Harvard was never allowed to deteriorate and he served upon the Board of Overseers in all eight years, first from 1850 to 1854, and again from 1871 to 1875. In 1847 he delivered a course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Besides his addresses and orations, and a private biography of James Brown and Jeremiah Mason, he wrote a *Life of Captain John Smith for Sparks' American Biography*, translated Guizot's *Essay on the Character and Influence of George Washington*, and published the poetical works of Edmund Spenser, with a criti-

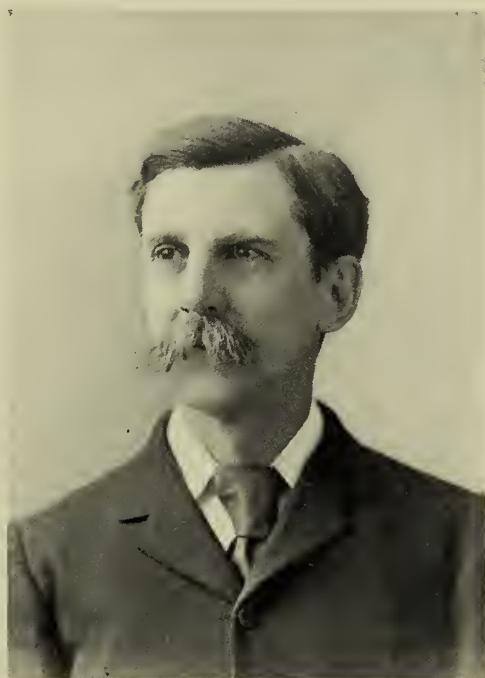
cal introduction. He was the author of a Memorial of Daniel Webster; Six Months in Italy; Life and Campaigns of George B. McClellan; Political Duties of the Educated Classes; and collaborated with Mrs. George Ticknor in preparing a life of her husband.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, Jr., 1841-

Born in Boston, 1841; graduated at Harvard, 1861; from the Law School, 1866; served in the Civil War attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col.; admitted to the Suffolk Bar 1867 and later to the Federal Courts; practised in Boston until elevated to the State Supreme Bench, 1882; Instructor at Harvard, 1870-71; Lecturer, 1871-73; Overseer, 1876-82; Law Professor, 1882-83; Editor of the American Law Review, 1870-73; writer and lecturer on the subject of common law.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., LL.D., Overseer and Law Professor at Harvard, was born in Boston, March 8, 1841. Son of the famous Harvard Professor, poet and essayist of the same name; grandson of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, a distinguished preacher and historical writer, and of Judge Charles Jackson on the maternal side, it is not strange that the descendant of such eminent ancestry should endeavor to emulate their example by earnestly striving to attain the highest professional prominence. Graduating from Harvard in 1861 he, like many other sons of the University whose names compose the roll of honor which fittingly ornaments the lower loggia of Memorial Hall, was induced by his patriotism to forego his professional studies for a time, in order to enlist in defence of the Union; and the Class-day poem which he delivered at the closing exercises, was written during the intervals for rest, while drilling with his company at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. He went to the front as First Lieutenant of Company A, Twentieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was almost immediately sent into action, being wounded twice at Ball's Bluff, once at Antietam, and again at Marye's Hill. Commissioned Captain of Company G in March 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel in July of the following year, the depleted ranks of the regiment prevented him from being mustered in, and he was therefore assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Wright, then Division Commander and afterward commanding the Sixth Corps, with which he served under General Grant until summoned to the defence of the National Capital in July 1864, and he was mustered out of the service on the 17th of that month, the term of his enlistment having expired. Enter-

ing Harvard Law School in September 1864, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1866, having also studied in the office of Robert M. Morse, Barrister's Hall, Boston, since December 1865, and after spending the summer of 1866 in Europe he continued his preparations with Messrs. Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer. His admission to the Suffolk Bar took place March 4, 1867, and he was in due time admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. He was associated with his brother until 1873, and was a member of the firm of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe until appointed an Associate



O. W. HOLMES

Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court by Governor Long in 1882. In 1870 Mr. Holmes was called to Harvard as Instructor in Constitutional Law, was University Lecturer on Jurisprudence in 1871 and 1872, inaugurated a newly established Chair in the Law School in 1882, which his elevation to the Bench caused him to resign in the following year, and was an Overseer of the College from 1876 to 1882. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Yale in 1886, and by Harvard in 1895. Judge Holmes is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was elected a member of the Alpine Club during his visit to England in 1866, and formerly held a fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was Editor of

the American Law Review for three years, issuing volumes V, VI, and VII, 1871-1872 and 1873, in which latter year he published the twelfth edition of Kent's Commentaries in four volumes, with elaborate notes, and in 1881, he issued his notable work entitled *The Common Law*, which created favorable comment both at home and abroad and was rendered into Italian by Sig. Francesco Lambertenghi. He is also the author of an essay on Early English Equity, printed in the *English Law Quarterly Review* for April 1885; two articles on Agency, in the *Harvard Law Review* for March and April 1891; *Privilege, Malice and Intent*, *Harvard Law Review*, May 1894; *Executors*, *Harvard Law Review*, May 1895; *The Path by the Law*, an address before the Boston Law School, *Harvard Law Review* and the (Scotch) *Juridical Review*, April 1897; *The Theory of Legal Interpretation*, *Harvard Law Review*, February 1899; and *Law in Science and Science in Law*, an address before the New York State Bar Association, *Harvard Law Review*, March 1899. In 1891 and 1896 a volume of his speeches was published by Little, Brown & Company. In 1880 he delivered a course of lectures on Common Law before the Lowell Institute, Boston. On June 17, 1872, Judge Holmes married Fanny, daughter of E. S. Dixwell of Cambridge.

HOWARD, Simeon, 1733-1804.

Born in Maine, 1733; graduated at Harvard, 1758; ordained to the ministry and installed Pastor of a Church in Nova Scotia; was for nearly thirty-seven years in charge of the West Church, Boston; Tutor at Harvard, 1766-1767; chosen Secretary of the Board of Overseers, 1778, and a Fellow in 1780, serving in each capacity until his death, in 1804.

SIMEON HOWARD, S.T.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Bridgewater, Maine, May 10, 1733. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were taken at Harvard, the former in 1758 and the latter in course, and while pursuing his theological studies he taught school. His ministry was inaugurated in Cumberland, Nova Scotia, where he remained until 1765, and the two succeeding years were spent at Harvard as a post-graduate student and Tutor. Called to the pulpit of the West Church, Boston, in 1767, he performed his pastoral functions until the danger attending the struggle for independence made it advisable for him as well as some of his congregation to take refuge in Nova Scotia, and resuming his ministry upon his return, some eigh-

teen months later, his labors at the West Church were continued for the remainder of his life, which terminated August 13, 1804. Dr. Howard was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel, and Vice-President of the Humane Society. He became Secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard in 1778 and joined the College Corporation two years later, retaining these posts until his death. His Divinity degree was conferred by the Edinburgh University in 1785.

HUNTINGTON, Elisha, 1796-1865.

Born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, 1796; graduate of Dartmouth, 1815, and of the Yale Medical School, 1823; was a successful physician of Lowell, Mass.; Mayor of that City for eight years; Lieutenant-Governor of Mass., 1853; President of the Mass. Medical Society and an Overseer of Harvard, 1860-1865; died, 1865.

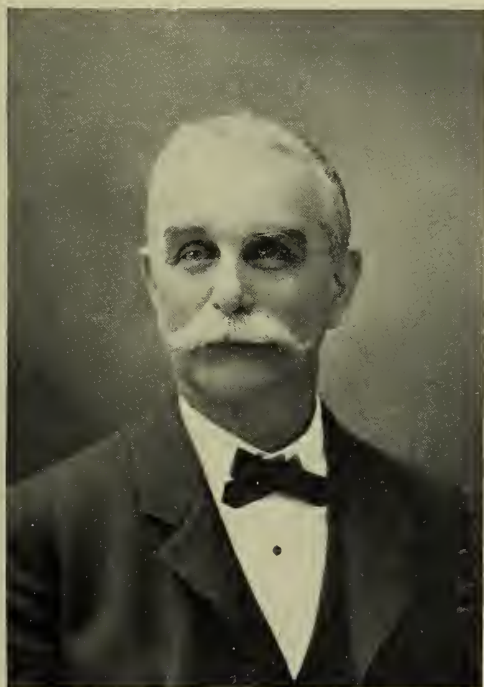
ELISHA HUNTINGTON, M.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, April 9, 1796. His classical studies were pursued at Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1815, and took his Medical degree at the Yale Medical School in 1823. Perceiving a favorable opening for an ambitious young physician in Lowell, Massachusetts, then at the dawning of its prosperity as an important manufacturing centre, he settled there and his professional career was attended with the most gratifying success. He was a leading spirit in the public affairs of the city during its growth and development, held the office of Mayor for eight years, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1853. Dr. Huntington died December 10, 1865. He was known throughout the state as an able physician and a public spirited citizen, was an active member and at one time President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and served as an Overseer of Harvard for the last five years of his life. William Reed Huntington, D.D., son of the above, was born in Lowell, September 30, 1828. He was poet of the Class of 1859 at Harvard, and was similarly honored by the College Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at its meeting in 1870. Prior to taking orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he acted as Instructor in Chemistry at Harvard for a short time, and began his ministerial labors as Assistant Rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, in 1861. For twenty-one years he held the Rectorship of All Saints' Church, Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1883 was called to Grace Church,

New York City. The Rev. Dr. Huntington received his Divinity degree from Columbia in 1873. His contributions to religious literature are quite numerous.

JEFFRIES, Benjamin Joy, 1833-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1833; graduated from Harvard, 1854; from the Medical School, 1857; completed studies in Europe; well-known specialist in diseases of the eye and skin; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, and other hospitals; University Lecturer at Harvard 1869-1871; and an author of several works relating to Ophthalmology and Dermatology.

BENJAMIN JOY JEFFRIES, A.M., M.D., University Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Boston, March 26, 1833. A Latin School graduate,



BENJAMIN J. JEFFRIES

his classical and professional studies were pursued at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1854, and from the Medical School in 1857; also devoting two years to advanced study in Europe. Upon his return he entered into practice in Boston as a specialist in diseases of the eye and skin to the study of which he had devoted much care and attention, and he has been eminently successful. For many years Dr. Jeffries has been Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and the

Carney Hospital. His investigation and report upon the extent and dangers of color-blindness has resulted in the enactment by the United States government of rules in the Army, Navy and Merchant Marine, and the inducing examination of railroad employees dependent upon perfect color and form vision for the proper discharge of their duties. From 1869 to 1871 he was a member of the University lecture force at Harvard, and his degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine were both conferred by that University. His principal publications are: *The Eye in Health and Disease*; *Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the Human Hair and Skin*; two prize essays and several articles and reports relative to his special line of work; also *Color-blindness, its Dangers and Detection*, the United States manual; and very many journal and society articles on defective color sense.

KNEELAND, Samuel, 1821-1888.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1821; graduated at Harvard 1840 and at the Medical School 1843; studied in Paris, practised in Boston; Demonstrator of Anatomy at Harvard, 1851-1853; Physician to the Boston Dispensary; Surgeon in the Civil War, connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1867-1878 as Instructor, Professor and Secretary; travelled extensively in the interest of science; acquired distinction as naturalist, author and lecturer; died, 1888.

SAMUEL KNEELAND, A.M., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1821. His classical and professional courses were pursued at Harvard, completing the former in 1840, and the latter in 1843, after which he studied in Paris and subsequently practised in Boston. For some time he held the post of physician to the Boston Dispensary, was Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Harvard Medical School from 1851 to 1853, and a surgeon in the volunteer service during the Civil War. Entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1866 as Secretary of the Corporation, he served in that capacity for the succeeding twelve years, was an Instructor from 1867 to 1869, Professor of Zoölogy and Physiology from 1869 and Secretary of the Faculty from 1871 till severing his connection with that school in 1878. Professor Kneeland travelled extensively in the interests of science, visiting the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Iceland and from 1878 until his death, which occurred in 1888, he devoted his time to literature and the fulfilling of lecture engagements. He served as Secretary of the

American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Boston Society of Natural History. Besides editing the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* from 1866 to 1869; *Smith's History of the Human Species* and a translation of Andry's *Diseases of the Heart*, he was the author of: *Science and Mechanism*; the *Wonders of the Yosemite Valley and of California*; an *American in Iceland*; numerous contributions to medical literature and a number of articles upon medical and zoölogical subjects for the *American Cyclopædia*.

LANE, William Coolidge, 1859-

Born in Newtonville, Mass., 1859; graduated at Harvard, 1881; in charge of the Catalogue Department of the Harvard College Library 1884-87; Assistant Librarian 1887-93; Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, 1893-98; Librarian Harvard University, 1898-

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, Librarian of Harvard University, was born in Newtonville, Massachusetts, July 29, 1859. He is a son of William H., Jr., and Caroline M. (Coolidge) Lane, and a representative on the maternal side of the Alden, Bass, Curtis, Dawes and Loring families. From the Newton public schools he entered Harvard taking his Bachelor's degree in 1881. Immediately after graduation he entered the service of the University Library under Justin Winsor, being placed in charge of the Catalogue department in 1884, and appointed Assistant Librarian in 1887. He continued to occupy that post until 1893, when he was appointed Librarian of the Boston Athenæum. In that capacity he served until 1898, when he was called back to Harvard to succeed the late Justin Winsor as Librarian of the University. Mr. Lane has been Treasurer of the publishing section of the American Library Association even since its establishment (1886) having the general management and direction of its publications, Librarian of the Dante Society since 1888, Corresponding Secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard since 1889, was President of the Massachusetts Library Club in 1891, and of the American Library Association in 1899. From 1894 to 1898 he was a Director of the Cambridge Social Union. Mr. Lane is unmarried. His home is in Cambridge, where he has resided since entering Harvard in 1877.

NORTON, Andrews, 1786-1853.

Born in Hingham, Mass., 1768; graduated at Harvard, 1804; studied literature and theology; Tutor at Bow-

doin, 1809-10; at Harvard, 1811-1812; Lecturer, 1813-1819; Librarian, 1813-1821; Professor of Sacred Literature, 1819-1830; author, editor and noted expositor of Christian doctrine; died in Newport, R. I., 1853.

ANDREWS NORTON, A.M., Librarian at Harvard and Professor in the Divinity School, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, December 31, 1786. He was a descendant of the Rev. John Norton, who emigrated from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and was afterwards associated with Rev. John Wilson in the Pastorate of the First Church, Boston; and also of John Norton, nephew of the above, a graduate of Harvard 1671, and successor to the Rev. Peter Hobart in the Hingham Pastorate. The second John was a son of the Rev. William Norton, and his mother, whose maiden name was Downing, was a niece of Governor John Winthrop. After graduating from Harvard (1804), and pursuing courses in literature and theology at the College, Andrews Norton was a Tutor at Bowdoin for the years 1809 and 1810, and returning to Cambridge he acted in the same capacity at Harvard for two years. About this time he took the Editorship of *The General Repository*, was College Librarian from 1813 to 1821, held the Dexter Lectureship from 1813 to 1819, and from the latter year until 1830 he held the Dexter Professorship of Sacred Literature, resigning that Chair on account of failing health. He thenceforward devoted his time to literature, residing in Cambridge permanently until 1849, after which he passed his summers at Newport, Rhode Island, where he died, September 18, 1853. Although conservative in his views upon Christian doctrine, he was a radical critic, opposing alike the naturalistic theories as advanced by Theodore Parker, and the doctrine of Calvinism. His lectures were replete with the highest standard of intellectual thought, and as an expositor of scriptural interpretation he stood pre-eminent among his contemporaries. Professor Norton was made an honorary Master of Arts by Bowdoin in 1815. His published works consist of: *Historical Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels*; *Translation of the Gospels with Notes*; *Tracts concerning Christianity*; *The Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels*; occasional poems; and *A Statement of the Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians as Concerning the Nature of God and the Person of Christ*. He also contributed to the periodicals, and edited *Miscellaneous Writings of Charles Eliot*; *Mrs. Hemans' Poems*; and *The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature*, the latter in

collaboration with Charles Folsom. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

NUTTALL, Thomas, 1786-1859.

Born in England, 1786; studied natural history in the United States; travelled extensively in the interest of science; Lecturer at Harvard and Curator of the Botanical Gardens, 1825-34; died, 1859.

THOMAS NUTTALL, A.M., Lecturer on Natural History and Curator of the Botanical Gardens at Harvard, was born in Settle, Yorkshire, England, in 1786. Learning the printer's trade, he followed it until about the year 1807, when he came to the United States, and subsequently found ample opportunity for the study of natural history, in which he acquired superior proficiency, and excepting Professor Asa Gray no other early investigator of the botany and ornithology of North America personally discovered and described more genera and species, his scientific researches taking him from the Great Lakes to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and to the Sandwich Islands. From 1825 until 1834 he was a member of the Harvard Lecture force, and also had charge of the Botanical Gardens connected with that institution. Returning to England in 1842, he took possession of an inherited estate in the vicinity of Liverpool, and occupied it for the rest of his life, which terminated September 10, 1859. Mr. Nuttall was a member of the American Philosophical Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Linnæan Society of London; and received from Harvard the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1826. Among his published writings are: *The Genera of North American Plants*, and a *Catalogue of the Species*; *Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada*; *The North American Sylva, or a Description of the Forest-Trees of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia*, not described in the work of François André Michaux; and a *Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the year 1819*.

PETTEE, William Henry, 1838-

Born in Newton, Mass., 1838; graduated at Harvard, 1861; Assistant in Chemistry there 1863-65; studied abroad three years; Instructor in Mining at Harvard, 1869-71; Assistant Professor until 1875; subsequently appointed Professor of Mineralogy, Economic Geology and Mining Engineering at the University of Michigan; assisted in the geological survey of California; formerly Vice-President of the American Institute of

Mining Engineers; and General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

WILLIAM HENRY PETTEE, A.M., Assistant Professor of Mining at Harvard, was born in Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, January 13, 1838, son of Otis Pettee, the inventor. Entering Harvard with the Class of 1861 he pursued the regular classical course, paying particular attention to chemistry, and from 1863 to 1865 was an Assistant in that study. The succeeding three years were spent at the Mining School in Freiberg, Saxony, and on his return he accepted the post of Instruc-



WILLIAM H. PETTEE

tor in Mining at Harvard. For the academic year 1870-1871 he had leave of absence from Harvard, and he spent a period of nearly fourteen months in California, entirely on field and office work of the Geological Survey, under the direction of Professor J. D. Whitney. While engaged in this work, he was appointed to the Assistant Professorship of his department in Harvard, which he held for four years. For several years after that time he assisted Professor Whitney, as he found leisure, in the latter's California work, making a second visit to that State for a summer season of field-work in 1879. He joined the Faculty of the University of Michigan in 1875, and was later chosen Professor of Mineralogy, Economic Geology and Mining Engineering in that

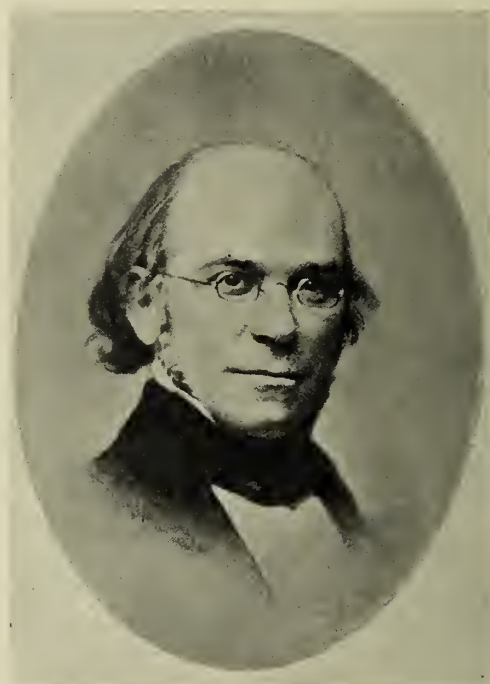
institution. Professor Pettee was Vice-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers from 1880 to 1882, General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of several other learned bodies. While residing in Massachusetts he was a fellow of the American Academy. He contributed two appendices to Professor Whitney's work on the Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada, and is the author of Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry published by the California Survey in 1874.

Latin and Greek, and each Saturday he walked to Charlestown for instruction in Hebrew from a Jewish teacher. Entering the Harvard Divinity School in 1834 he was appointed Instructor in Hebrew there for the years 1835 and 1836, and having fully prepared himself for the ministry, was settled over a parish in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1837, where he remained about seven years. By 1845 he was quite well known as an independent, free-thinking iconoclast, who had forever separated himself from dogmatic theology to expound a new religious doctrine, having for its basis simply a

PARKER, Theodore, 1810-1860.

Born in Lexington, Mass., 1810; non-resident student of Harvard; studied theology at the Harvard Divinity School; Hebrew Instructor there, 1835-36; Pastor at West Roxbury, Mass., 1837-45; preached at the Melodeon and Music Hall, Boston, 1845-59; noted free-thinker, abolitionist, lecturer, editor and author; died, 1860.

THEODORE PARKER, A.M., S.T.B., Instructor at Harvard, was a grandson of Captain John Parker, whose company of Minutemen were attacked by the British at Lexington, April 19, 1775. Born in Lexington, August 24, 1810 of hard-working parents whose straitened circumstances prevented his attending a well organized school for any length of time, he was forced to depend upon that provided by the district for his primary instruction. An attendance of three months at a systematized school in Lexington, where he acquired the rudiments of some of the higher branches of study, served to point out the way whereby he could pursue unaided a preparatory course, and possessing a memory which was equalled only by his desire for knowledge, he succeeded in accomplishing his task in less time than many others would have required with the help of an Instructor, at the same time working daily upon the farm. On a warm summer day in 1830, he walked to Cambridge, passed a successful examination for admission to Harvard, entered as a non-resident student, and by devoting his spare moments assiduously to study, he retained his standing, visiting the College at the end of the year for examination. Relinquishing agriculture for educational pursuits in 1831, he was for a year an Assistant at a private school in Boston, and subsequently taught in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he gained the friendship of the Unitarian Pastor, Rev. Convers Francis, whose library afforded him the means of advancement in



THEODORE PARKER

belief in God and the immortality of the soul. In 1845 he was invited to preach before a small assemblage which met at the Melodeon in Boston, and this temporary organization was made permanent at the close of the year with Mr. Parker as its Pastor. In 1852 the society moved to the new Music Hall which was thenceforward the scene of his pulpit triumphs, and he continued to preach regularly to large gatherings until 1859, when the acute pulmonary affection, which culminated fatally a year later caused him to seek a more salubrious climate in hope of allaying the progress of the disease. But the apostle of the naturalistic school of religious thought had finished his ministry. After wintering in Santa Cruz and spending the succeeding summer

in Switzerland, he crossed the Alps to Italy, where the end was hastened by an unusually damp season. He died at Florence, May 10, 1860, and his remains repose in the Protestant Cemetery just outside the Porta a Pinti on the road leading to the beautiful suburb of Fiesole. Theodore Parker's critics were numerous, but it is doubtful if even his most vehement opponents questioned his sincerity, and later criticisms of his religious work have been greatly modified. As a lecturer and defender of truth and justice he was in constant demand, and as an enemy of slavery he stood beside Garrison and Phillips, sharing with them the censure of their opponents and the personal danger incurred by defending fugitive slaves. His publications include: *Sermons on Theism, Atheism and Popular Theology*; *Occasional Sermons and Speeches*; *Experiences as a Minister*; *Discourse on Matters Pertaining to Religion*; *Miscellaneous Writings*; and *Trial of Theodore Parker for the Misdemeanor of a Speech in Faneuil Hall Against Kidnapping*, a defence prepared for delivery in case he should be tried for taking part in the Anthony Burns affair. As a non-resident student of Harvard he was not eligible to the Bachelor's degree, but he was made a Bachelor of Divinity in 1836, and an honorary Master of Arts in 1840.

PACKARD, Hezekiah, 1768-1849.

Born in Mass., 1761; served in the Revolutionary War; graduated at Harvard, 1787; Tutor there, 1789-93; Assistant Librarian, 1789; held Pastorates in Massachusetts and Maine; organized the Lincoln County, Maine, Bible Society and the Eastern Evangelical Society; Overseer, Trustee and Vice-President of Bowdoin College; died, 1849.

HZEKIAH PACKARD, S.T.D., Tutor and Assistant Librarian at Harvard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 6, 1761. He was reared a farmer, which was his occupation until joining the Continental Army, and after his discharge he entered Harvard. The year following his graduation he acted as Principal of the Cambridge Grammar School, was chosen Tutor in Mathematics and Assistant Librarian at Harvard in 1789, and remained at the College until 1793. Entering the Unitarian ministry he was installed Pastor of the church in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in October 1793, remaining there nine years, and from 1802 to 1830 he was in charge of the church in Wiscasset, Maine. Returning to his native state he preached in Middlesex Village until 1836. Besides

his pastoral duties, he promoted religious interest, by organizing the Bible Society in Lincoln county, Maine, and the Eastern Evangelical Society, which accomplished much good during the short period of its existence. He was actively interested in the early development of Bowdoin College, which he served for over twenty years in the capacity of Trustee and Overseer, and was its Vice-President for some time. In 1818 he received from Harvard the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Packard died in Salem, Massachusetts, April 22, 1849. He was the author of: *The Christian's Manual*, and a number of sermons, including two on Federal Republicanism, and two on Infant Baptism. Alpheus Spring Packard, son of Hezekiah, was a graduate of Bowdoin, Class of 1816, became a Tutor there in 1819, and subsequently held several Professorships. He became Acting President in 1883, and died in July of the following year, having been officially connected with the College for sixty-five years.

TICKNOR, George, 1791-1871.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1791; graduated at Dartmouth, 1807; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Professor of French and Spanish Languages and Literatures and Belles-lettres at Harvard, 1817-35; founder of the Boston Public Library, of which he was President of the Board of Trustees; died in Boston, 1871.

GEORGE TICKNOR, LL.D., Professor of French and Spanish Languages and Literature, Belles-lettres, etc., at Harvard, acknowledged as a genius by no less authority than the great Humboldt, was in his prime one of the most noted of Harvard instructors. Born in Boston, August 1, 1798, he was the son of Elisha Ticknor, who was for many years at the head of the Franklin School in that city. From an early age young Ticknor showed a passion for reading and research, and while yet a boy passed his examinations for Dartmouth, from which College he was graduated in 1807. When he was nineteen years old he entered the office of a Boston lawyer, and in 1813 passed his Bar examinations. But law was not to his taste, and after some years spent abroad in the study of European literatures he returned to Boston to assume the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish Languages and Literatures at Harvard, which had been founded in 1816, under the will of Abiel Smith, a Harvard graduate of 1764. With this was incorporated the Chair of Belles-lettres. During his stay at Harvard Professor Ticknor collected one of the finest private

libraries in the country, especially rich in the lore of Spanish literature. After a Professorship of eighteen years he resigned in 1835 to again visit Europe. His stay lasted for three years, and during that time he prepared himself for the compilation of his greatest work, *The History of Spanish Literature*. In 1849, the results of his labors were given to the world. Translations in German and Spanish were received abroad with the greatest cordiality. It ran in the English version through four editions, the last issued subsequent to the author's death. Mr. Ticknor is held in especial esteem in Boston as the founder of the Boston Public Library, to which he gave his priceless collection of books, and of whose Board of Trustees he was President from 1864 to 1866. He held the honorary Master of Arts degree from Harvard, and that of Doctor of Laws from both Brown and Dartmouth, and was a member of various American and foreign societies. He died in Boston, January 26, 1871.

PEABODY, Andrew Preston, 1811-1893.

Born in Beverly, Mass., 1811; graduated at Harvard 1826, and Divinity School 1832; Tutor in the College, 1832-33; Pastor of a Unitarian Church in Portsmouth, N. H., 1833-60; Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard until 1881, and "Emeritus" for the rest of his life; University preacher many years; Acting President, 1862, and again 1868-69; Overseer, 1883-93; Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Editor *North American Review*; author of numerous publications and contributions to periodicals; died, 1893.

ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, S.T.D., LL.D., Professor, Preacher and twice Acting President of Harvard, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 19, 1811. His classical and theological education was acquired at Harvard. He graduated from the Academic Department in 1826, and from the Divinity School in 1832, and during the next College year acted as Tutor in Mathematics. Called to the Pastorate of the South Unitarian Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1833 as successor to the Rev. Nathan Parker, D.D., he remained there for twenty-seven years, and in 1860 returned to Harvard, with which he was officially connected for the rest of his life. For upward of thirty years he held the appointment of University Preacher, and also the Chair of Christian Morals, continuing an active member of the Faculty from 1860 to 1881, when his name was placed upon the "Emeritus" list. In 1862 and again in 1868

and 1869 he was Acting President of the University, and a member of the Board of Overseers from 1883 until his death, March 10, 1893. Dr. Peabody devoted much time to literature, both as writer and editor, and besides serving in the latter capacity on the *North American Review*, from 1852 to 1861, contributed extensively to the current periodicals, and was the author of: *Conversation: Its Faults and Its Graces*; *Christianity, the Religion of Nature*; *Reminiscences of European Travel*; *Manual of Moral Philosophy*; *Christianity and Science*; *Har-*



A. P. PEABODY

vard *Reminiscences*, and other notable works. He also published over one hundred sermons, orations, addresses and lectures, and edited the works of several well-known writers. He was made a Doctor of Divinity by Harvard in 1852, and a Doctor of Laws by Rochester in 1863; was Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ABBOTT, Josiah Gardiner, 1814-1898.

Born in Chelmsford, Mass., 1814; graduated from Harvard, 1832; admitted to the Bar, 1837; member of the Legislature the same year; edited the *Lowell Advertiser*, 1840; State Senator, 1842-1843; Master in Chancery, 1850-1855; member of the State Constitutional

Convention 1853; Judge of the Superior Court, 1855-1858; Overseer of Harvard, 1859-1865; Member of Congress, 1877; served upon the Electoral Commission to investigate the charges of fraudulent voting; delegate to numerous political conventions; promoter and director of several business enterprises. Died at Wellesley Hills, 1891.

JOSIAH GARDINER ABBOTT, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, November 1, 1814, son of Caleb and Mercy (Fletcher) Abbott. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of George Abbott, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, settling in Andover, Massachusetts, and his first American ancestor on the maternal side was William Fletcher, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1653. His grandfathers were both participants in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and his father was a prosperous merchant of Chelmsford. Having fitted for College under the instruction of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Abiel Abbott, D.D., and Cranmore Wallace, he pursued the regular course at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1832, and subsequently taught the academy in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. After his admission to the Bar in 1837, he entered into practice at Lowell in company with Amos Spaulding. That partnership continued for some time and from 1842 to 1855 he was associated with Samuel A. Brown. His active interest in political affairs began in 1837 when he was elected a Representative to the Legislature, being the youngest member of the Lower House, and for the years 1842-1843 was a member of the State Senate, the sound Democratic principles set forth by him in the Lowell Advertiser of which he was Editor in 1840, having made him quite popular in Middlesex county. He held the office of Master in Chancery from 1850 to 1855 or until elevated to the Bench of the Superior Court for Suffolk county, which was established that year, but he resigned in 1858 in order to resume his law practice. As delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in 1853 he favored the election of Judges by the people and some radical reforms regarding the duties of jurors. Declining a seat upon the Supreme Bench in 1860 he took up his residence in Boston in the following year and devoted himself assiduously to his law practice, which became both large and remunerative. His election to Congress in 1874 being extremely close, his seat in that body was strongly contested, but early in 1877 he was accorded admission and his principal work while in the national

House of Representatives was performed upon the Electoral Commission appointed to investigate the alleged election frauds in several states. Judge Abbott was chosen a delegate to seven national Democratic conventions and in six of them he held the Chairmanship of the State delegation. Besides his law practice he was officially connected with numerous business enterprises including manufacturing, water-power, railroad and insurance companies. During the Rebellion his sympathy was with the Union's cause, the defence of which he aided at every opportunity, and he willingly sanctioned the enlistment of three of his sons, each of whom rendered distinguished services as officers, and two were killed. Judge Abbott resided upon a desirably located estate at Wellesley Hills, where he died June 2, 1891. He was an Overseer of Harvard from 1859 to 1865, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Williams in 1863. He married Caroline daughter of Edward St. Loe Livermore, of Lowell, and she died in 1887. Of their eight children five sons and one daughter are living.

AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rudolphe, 1807-1873.

Born in Motier, Switzerland, 1807; studied at Biel, Lausanne, Zurich and Heidelberg; received the Ph.D. degree 1829, M.D. 1830; studied under Cuvier and Humboldt; accepted the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Neuchatel, 1832; built a station on the Aar glacier; came to America under a commission from the King of Prussia; Professor of Zoölogy and Geology at Harvard, 1848; one of the founders of the National Academy of Sciences; non-resident Professor of Cornell, 1868; received honors from the Universities of Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1873.

JEAN LOUIS RODOLPHE AGASSIZ, Ph.D., LL.D., M.D., Founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, was born in Motier, Switzerland, May 28, 1807. He was the son of Louis Rodolphe Agassiz—a Protestant clergyman, whose ancestors for six generations had honored the same profession—and Rose Mayor of Neuchatel. After spending four years at Biel he went to the College of Lausanne, and thence to Zurich and Heidelberg. He was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Erlangen in 1829, and that of Doctor of Medicine by Munich in 1830. While in Munich Agassiz founded the society afterward known as the "Little Academy," where the prominent scientists of the time, such men as Döllinger, Martius, Schilling, Oken, Wagner, Fuchs, and Braun,

made known their latest discoveries and lectured on scientific, mainly zoölogical, subjects, especially on the development of plants and animals. In 1829 Martius and Spix having returned from a journey of scientific exploration in Brazil, Agassiz wrote a monograph on the results of their work, as related to the fishes they had found, which at once raised him, a boy of only twenty-one, to his rightful place as one of the most prominent ichthyologists of the time. In 1831 he went to Paris for further research, and at once became the firm friend, and to a certain extent the protégé, of Cuvier and Huin-



LOUIS AGASSIZ

boldt. The former placed every facility possible at Agassiz's command, including his own collections and the results of his years of research. He worked under and with Cuvier until the latter's death in 1832, and it was undoubtedly because of his master's teachings that Agassiz so firmly opposed, first the theory of development as advocated by Geofroy, and later in life Darwin's theories. Accepting the Chair of Natural History at Neuchatel in 1832, he continued his work on the fossil fishes which he had begun some time before, and during the next ten years published what seems to have been his most important contribution to science, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, one of the foundations of all the present-day knowledge of

fishes. In this book a thousand species were wholly and differentially, and seven hundred more partially, described. Agassiz became deeply interested in glacial phenomena, and built a station on the Aar glacier at an elevation of eight thousand feet. Conducting his experiments here, he published in 1840 his *Études sur les Glaciers*. In September 1846, Agassiz came to America, under a commission from the King of Prussia for the investigation of the zoölogy and geology of the United States. He gave during the following winter lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston which attracted wide attention, and increased the enthusiasm and liking for him of the scientists of America. He lived for some time in East Boston, where he continued his work on American fishes. In 1848, resigning his commission from Prussia, he accepted the Professorship of Zoölogy and Geology in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, with which he was completely identified until the end of his labors, declining the most flattering offers from Zurich and Paris in order to continue his work in Cambridge. In 1858, through the bequest of Francis C. Gray, the sum of \$50,000 became available for the establishment of a Zoölogical Museum. Despite the popular vote which decided on the "Agassiz Museum" as a fitting name, Agassiz insisted that the official title be "The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard." It is nevertheless generally called by his name. Other large bequests followed, including an appropriation of \$100,000 by the Legislature, as well as the gift of all Agassiz's own priceless collections, and in November 1860, a portion of the wing of the Museum Building was finished and dedicated. Much of the remainder of his life was devoted to the classification of the collections and to such an arrangement as would render them easily accessible for even a layman. Ever interested in all work kindred to his own, Agassiz was one of the founders of the National Academy of Sciences, which was incorporated by Congress in 1863. In 1865, through the generosity of Nathaniel Thayer, Agassiz was enabled to make a trip to Brazil, primarily for the restoration of his health, which was breaking down from overwork, but which grew into an important scientific expedition for the benefit of the Harvard Museum. In 1868 he accepted a non-resident Professorship of Natural History at Cornell. In 1873 Agassiz laid before the Legislature of Massachusetts his plans for the establishment of a Summer School of Natural Science on the Mas-

sachusetts coast. The project being brought to the notice of John Anderson of New York, he at once gave the island of Penikese in Buzzard's Bay for such a purpose, and endowed the school liberally. Once more Agassiz objected to the use of his name, and the new institution was known as the Anderson School of Natural History. Disregarding his ill health, Agassiz labored steadily in the new work. The first season passed most successfully, the enthusiasm of the master communicating itself to his pupils, and at the same time furnishing him with a fictitious strength which enabled him to labor far beyond the proper limit. His overwork had effect after the nervous strain was over, and on the fourteenth of December, 1873, Agassiz passed away. He rests at Mount Auburn, his monument a boulder from the Aar. He was awarded all the honors that the Universities of Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris could bestow, and was an honored member of practically all the scientific organizations of Europe and America.

AGASSIZ, Alexander, 1835-

Born in Neuchatel, Switzerland, 1835; graduated from Harvard in 1855 and from the Lawrence Scientific School 1857; served upon the North-Western Boundary Survey; developed the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine; visited Europe, South America and other parts of the world in the interest of Science; Directed a number of expeditions to the West Indies and Pacific ocean; Fellow, Overseer and Benefactor of Harvard; was for some years Lecturer in the Scientific Department of Harvard; Curator and Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1874-1898.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, LL.D., S.D., Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Neuchatel, Switzerland, December 17, 1835, and is the only son of Professor Louis Agassiz by the latter's first wife. His early education was acquired previous to 1849, the year of his arrival in America, and he immediately began to prepare for Harvard. Graduating from that University in 1855, and from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1857, receiving at the latter the degree of Bachelor of Science, he pursued further instruction in the Chemical Department, at the same time teaching in his father's school for young ladies. In 1859 he went to the Pacific Coast, where for a time he was engaged upon the North-West Boundary Survey, and during his stay he visited the principal mines of California and collected specimens for the Museum at Cambridge. Upon his return in 1860 he became Assistant in Zoölogy at the Museum, of which he took charge

during his father's absence in Brazil, and in 1865, he interested himself in coal mining in Pennsylvania. From 1866 to 1869 he was Superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company, which he developed into the most noted copper mine in the world. During the years 1869 and 1870 he carefully inspected the Museums of England, France, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia, after which he returned to his duties at Cambridge, and succeeding his father as Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy he continued as such until 1898, when he resigned to devote himself to his own expeditions.



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

He was Director of the Anderson School of Natural History in 1873, and in 1875, went to the west coast of South America for the purpose of inspecting the copper mines of Peru and Chile. He also made a minute examination of the shores of Lake Titicaca and collected many Peruvian antiquities which he deposited in the Peabody Museum. He was called to Scotland solely for the purpose of assisting Sir Wyville Thompson in arranging the collections secured on the exploring expedition of the "Challenger" and brought a portion of them to America. One of the final reports on the Zoölogy of the "Challenger" expedition, that on Echini, was written by him. From 1876 to 1881 he spent his winters in deep-sea dredging on the steamer "Blake."

which was furnished him by the Government for that purpose, the results of which have been published in two Volumes, *The Cruise of the Blake*; and he was subsequently engaged in examining the formation of coral reefs, visiting the West Indies, Bahamas, Cuba, the Bermudas, the Galapagos, the Sandwich Islands, the great Barrier Reef of Australia and the Fiji Islands, with reference to Darwin's theory of which he is one of the principal opponents. On certain forms of marine life he is considered to be the best authority in the world. Besides the American Academy of which he is President, Mr. Agassiz is a member of numerous other scientific bodies both in America and Europe. He was a Fellow of Harvard until 1885, served the University as an Overseer, and has presented it with gifts amounting to over \$800,000. His writings, which consist of pamphlets upon scientific subjects, particularly Marine Zoölogy, the results of his expeditions to the West Indies and Pacific Ocean, contributions to scientific periodicals and reports of scientific bodies, are numerous and for the most part have been published in the publications of the Museum in Cambridge. He is the joint author of the fifth volume of *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, which was left unfinished by his father; *Seaside Studies in Natural History*; and *Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay*; in all of which he had Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, his stepmother, as a collaborator.

BRADFORD, Alden, 1765-1843.

Born in Duxbury, Mass., 1765; graduated at Harvard, 1786; served as Tutor there, 1791-1793; Pastor of the Congregational Church in Wiscasset, Maine, till 1801; sometime Clerk of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Secretary of State for the Commonwealth, 1812-1824; historian, biographer, eulogist, etc.; died at Boston, Mass., 1843.

ALDEN BRADFORD, LL.D., Tutor at Harvard, son of Judge Gamaliel, and a descendant of Governor William Bradford, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 19, 1765. His father and grandfather were Justices of the Supreme Court and the latter won distinction both in civil and military life. Having graduated from Harvard in 1786, Alden Bradford was a Tutor in that College for two years 1791-1793, when he entered the Congregationalist Ministry and became Pastor of the Church in Wiscasset, Maine. Returning to Boston in 1801, he was Clerk of the Massachusetts Supreme Court for some time; was a bookseller in Boston, and from 1812-1824 he held the office of Secretary

of State for the Commonwealth. Mr. Bradford received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin in 1837. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in which he took an active interest, and during the first forty years of the present century he was a profuse contributor to contemporaneous literature upon historical, biographical and other subjects. He also devoted some time to journalism and was Editor of the *Boston Gazette* in 1826. His published works are: *Eulogy on Washington*; *On the Death of General Knox*; *Life of Caleb Strong*; *History of Massachusetts*; *Life of Jonathan Mayhew*; *History of the Federal Government*; *Biographical Notices of Distinguished Men of Massachusetts*; *New England Chronology 1497-1800*; and accounts of Wiscasset and Duxbury. Alden Bradford died in Boston, October 26, 1843.

CLARK, Henry James, 1826-1873.

Born in Easton, Mass., 1826; graduated at the University of New York, 1848; studied Botany under Professor Asa Gray at the Botanic Gardens, Cambridge; graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School, 1854; private Assistant to Professor Louis Agassiz 1856-1863; Adjunct Professor of Zoölogy at the Lawrence Scientific School, 1860; Professor of Botany, Zoölogy, and Geology at the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, 1866; Professor of Natural History at the University of Kentucky, 1869; and Professor of Veterinary Science at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1872. Died at Amherst, Mass., 1873.

HENRY JAMES CLARK, Adjunct Professor of Zoölogy at Harvard, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, June 22, 1826. He was a graduate of the University of New York, Class of 1848, and immediately afterward became a school master at White Plains, that state. A correspondence with Professor Asa Gray of Harvard upon the subject of Botany, to the study of which he had already devoted some of his spare time, induced him in 1850 to become a student at the Cambridge Botanic Gardens, and later at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1854. From 1856 to 1863 he was actively engaged in the preparation of the Anatomical and Embryological portions of the *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States* as private assistant to Professor Louis Agassiz, who considered him a remarkably skilful microscopist. As Adjunct Professor of Zoölogy in the Lawrence Scientific School, to which he was appointed in June 1860, he delivered in the following year a course of lectures on Histology at

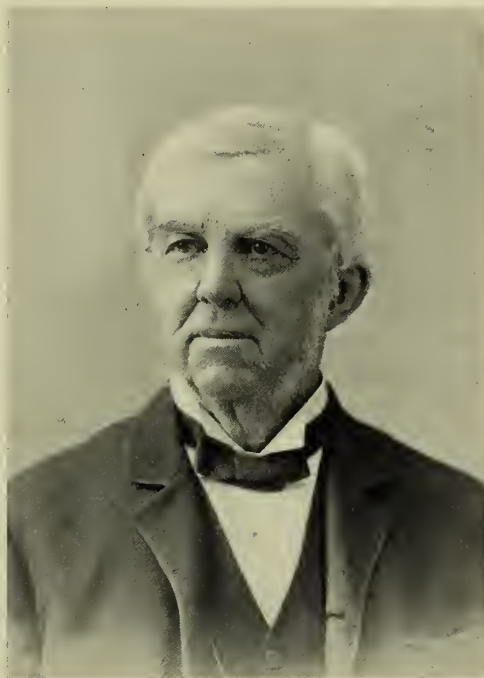
the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. His connections with the Museum were severed in 1863, and with the University in 1865. In 1864 he delivered an instructive course of twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, entitled: *Mind in Nature*. From 1866 to 1869 Professor Clark held the Chair of Botany, Zoölogy and Geology at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, was Professor of Natural History at the University of Kentucky until 1872, when he was chosen Professor of Veterinary Science at the State Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts. He died in that town July 1, 1873. Professor Clark belonged to the National and American Academies besides most of the other scientific societies of the United States. He contributed largely to the Proceedings of the American Academy, the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Journal of Science and the Smithsonian Contributions. His published works are: *A Claim for Scientific Property*; and *Mind in Nature, or the Origin of Life and the Mode of Development of Animals*.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, 1809-1894.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1809; graduated at Harvard, 1829; student in the Law and Medical Departments, and took his degree from the latter in 1836, having previously studied abroad; Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth, 1838-40; practised in Boston 1840-49; Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Harvard 1847-82 and "Emeritus" the rest of his life; Dean of the Medical School, 1847-53; Lecturer there 1863-64; University Lecturer, 1871-72; Vice-President American Academy of Arts and Sciences; essayist, poet, novelist and lyceum lecturer; died, 1894.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Professor at the Harvard Medical School from 1847 to 1882, and "Emeritus" for the remaining twelve years of his life, was a son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, for forty years a Unitarian Minister in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On the paternal side he was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Holmes, who came from England and located in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686. The latter's grandson, David Holmes, was a Captain of a British company in the French War, and a Surgeon in the American Army during the War for Independence. David's grandson, Abiel Holmes, who was a graduate of Yale, held the Pastorate of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, from 1792 to 1832, and was a noted historical writer of his day. Dr. Holmes' maternal ancestry, the Wendells, descended from

Evert Jansen Wendell, who emigrated from Embden in Friesland on the German border, in 1645, and settled in Albany, New York. Jacob Wendell, the doctor's maternal great-grandfather, attained prosperity as a merchant in Boston, whither he went from Albany some years prior to the Revolution, served in the town government, and was a Colonel in the Militia. Jacob married a daughter of Dr. James Oliver, and had a family of twelve children, among whom were Oliver, Dr. Holmes' maternal grandfather, and a daughter, who married John Phillips, first Mayor of Boston, becoming the mother



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

of the famous orator and abolitionist, Wendell Phillips. Oliver Wendell was also a merchant, served as a Selectman of Boston during the siege, was subsequently Judge of Probate for Suffolk county, and a Fellow of Harvard from 1778 to 1812. He married a daughter of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson, the latter a cousin of the wife of John Hancock. The birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes took place in Cambridge, August 29, 1809. From a private school in his native town, he went to Phillips Academy, Andover, and from there to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1829 with a class of notables, among whom were James Freeman Clarke, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Peirce, William H. Channing, the historian, Motley, and Samuel F.

Smith, author of "America." From the College he entered the Law Department, but a year later abandoned the study of law for that of Medicine, which he began in the Medical School, continued in Paris and in various European hospitals, and took his degree at Harvard in 1836. Having won the Boylston Prizes in 1836 and 1837 for medical essays, he was called in 1838 to the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth, which he retained two years, and from 1840 to 1849, he devoted his time to his profession in Boston, acquiring an extensive practice among the élite of that city. Succeeding Dr. John C. Warren in the Parkman Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology at the Harvard Medical School in 1847, he found it necessary to relinquish his private practice two years later, in order to give his undivided attention to his medical lectures, and he occupied that chair continuously for thirty-five years, at the end of which time (1882) he was made Professor "Emeritus." He was Dean of the Medical School during his first six years' membership of its Faculty, filled a Lectureship in 1863 and 1864, and was University Lecturer in 1871 and 1872. Of Doctor Holmes it may be truthfully said, that while medicine and the education of its students was his profession, literature, which served as a relief from the prosy atmosphere of science was his occupation, and all who are qualified to express an opinion will readily agree that he excelled in both. His professional learning and ability to clearly impart his knowledge to others, are familiar to Harvard Medical graduates of his day, all of whom profited by his instruction, yet it is not with Professor Holmes the Anatomist, that the English-speaking people are familiar, but rather with Oliver Wendell Holmes the versatile writer, poet and essayist. While in College he relieved the monotony of study by writing poetry which resulted in his being chosen Class Poet, and prior to his graduation he collaborated with John O. Sargent and Park Benjamin in preparing a small volume of satirical effusions, called *Poetical Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery of Paintings*. During his professional studies both at home and abroad, while residing at Dartmouth, and during his practice in Boston, and throughout the long period of his Professorship at Harvard, his facile pen was active nearly every moment that could be conscientiously spared from his professional duties. Harvard can justly claim the honor of having inspired many of his earlier productions of note, as well as some of his later efforts, and many of the College society gatherings were enlivened by his masterly combina-

tions of wit and humor, all of which reached the printer and have happily been preserved. That class of verse known as occasional poems was in his hands decidedly more constant than intermittent, so regularly and spontaneously did he furnish them to the public; the humorous, like *The Deacon's One-Horse Chaise*, for its amusement, and *The Last Leaf* and other sentimental efforts for its admiration. With the establishment of the *Atlantic Monthly*, under the Editorship of James Russell Lowell, he began his series of papers known as *The Autocrat at the Breakfast-Table*, which carried his name across the Atlantic, making it as famous in England as in America. These were enlarged from a similar series contributed to Buckingham's *New England Magazine* in 1831 and 1832, and were subsequently followed in the *Monthly* by the Professor at the *Breakfast-Table*; *The Poet at the Breakfast-Table*; and still later by *Over the Tea-cups*. His two novels: *The Professor's Story*, later called *Elsie Venner*, and *The Guardian Angel*, appeared in book form in 1859 and 1867 respectively. During the fifties Dr. Holmes travelled quite extensively as a lyceum lecturer, choosing literary subjects, which he handled in a most entertaining and instructive manner. His published lectures, essays and addresses are numerous, including discourses delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa societies of Harvard and Yale, the Harvard Medical and Dental Schools, the Bellevue Hospital College, New York, and the Lowell Institute, Boston. For the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member, he wrote memorials of Longfellow and Emerson, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was for some years the Vice-President, and the American Philosophical Society, to which he also belonged, frequently heard him at his best. He was also President of the Boston Medical Library Association, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the noted Literary or Saturday Club. Besides the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by Harvard in 1880 he received the same from Edinburgh and those of Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Literary Science from Cambridge and Oxford respectively; the three foreign degrees comprising a part of the honors bestowed upon him while visiting England in 1886. The last twelve years of his life were spent in quiet retirement at his Beacon Street residence in Boston, and the peaceful end, appropriately suggestive of his peaceful life, came on October 7, 1894. On June 19, 1840, Dr. Holmes married Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the

Massachusetts Supreme Court. They had two sons, Oliver Wendell, Jr., now Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, and Edward Holmes, and one daughter, Amelia Jackson, wife of John Sumner Sargent.

MINER, Alonzo Ames, 1814-1895.

Born in Lempster, N. H., 1814; educated at public schools, academies, and under private instruction; entered the Universalist ministry, 1838; held Pastorates in Methuen and Lowell, Mass.; Pastor of the Second Universalist Church, Boston, 1848 until his death; one of the founders of Tufts College; President, 1862-75; Professor of Theology and Political Economy and a liberal benefactor; identified with educational affairs, numerous reform movements, societies and clubs; Prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, 1878, and for Mayor of Boston 1893; Overseer of Harvard 1861-67; widely known as an advocate of legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic; died, 1895.

ALONZO AMES MINER, S.T.D., LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Lempster, New Hampshire, August 17, 1814. His parents were Benajah Ames and Amanda Carey Miner, both of whom were of English origin, the common ancestor of the Careys having emigrated about the middle of the eighteenth century, and the first American ancestor on the paternal side, Thomas Miner, who arrived at Boston with John Winthrop in 1630, was a descendant of one Henry Bullman, of Somersetshire, who is said to have changed his name to Miner in honor of his occupation, and was the recipient of royal favors from King Edward III. for his loyalty to the Crown. The common schools and academies of his native state furnished Alonzo Ames Miner ample opportunities for laying the foundation of his education, which was subsequently enhanced under private instruction, and by his natural aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge. Prior to entering the Universalist ministry, 1838, he taught in public schools and private institutions, and after preaching in Methuen and Lowell, Massachusetts, he was chosen in 1848, to assist the Apostle of Universalism in the United States, Rev. Hosea Ballou in the Pastorship of the Second Universalist Church, Boston. Succeeding to the Pastorate in 1852 he occupied it continuously for the rest of his life, occasionally having the assistance of an associate, but for the most part performing the pastoral functions unaided for over forty years, and these together with the self-imposed outside duties, which accumulated rather than diminished during

his later years could never have been accomplished by a single individual less determined than he to oppose the influx of evil upon a Christian community. Dr. Miner's labors in behalf of religion, education, temperance and other reforms are a part of the history of Boston for nearly the whole of the past half century, but they must necessarily be abbreviated in the present sketch. Besides his efforts for the suppression of the liquor traffic by prohibitory legislation, practically a life-work, which gave him a national reputation, he accomplished much benefit to the community by establishing other social re-



ALONZO A. MINER

forms; was from 1862 to 1875 President of Tufts College, assisting in laying the corner-stone of its first building in 1854, holding the Chair of Theology and Political Economy there a number of years, donating a theological hall costing \$40,000 and otherwise aiding that institution; was instrumental in establishing the State Normal Art School, Boston; was a member of the State Board of Education; founded a number of organizations, philanthropic and religious, and presided over others; and entering the political field for the sole purpose of the legislative reforms which he so earnestly advocated, he was nominated by the Prohibitionists for Governor in 1878, and for Mayor of Boston in 1893. Among his many Chairmanships were those of the

Executive Committee of Tufts, the Board of Trustees of the Bromfield School, Harvard, the Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, and the Committee of One Hundred, Boston. Tufts gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1861 and that of Doctor of Laws in 1875, while Harvard honored him with the Divinity degree in 1863, and he was an Overseer of the latter University on the part of the Commonwealth from 1861 to 1867. Dr. Miner died June 14, 1895. In his younger days he devoted some of his time to editorial work. His published works comprise a number of special sermons; *Old Forts Taken*; *Bible Exercises*, and *Right and Duty of Prohibition*. He preached the last election sermon before the Governor and General Court of Massachusetts, prior to the abolishment of the custom by Act of Legislature in 1885. On August 24, 1836 he married Maria S. daughter of Captain Edmund and Sarah Perley.

NOWELL, Samuel, 1634-1688.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1634; graduated at Harvard, 1653; Tutor, Fellow, and Treasurer of the College; died in London, Eng., 1688.

SAMUEL NOWELL, A.M., Tutor, Fellow and Treasurer of Harvard, was one of the first white natives of Boston, the date of his birth being according to the records, November 12, 1634, just four years after the settlement of the town. His parents accompanied Governor John Winthrop, arriving on the "Arabella" in 1630, and his father Increase Nowell, who came over as an "assistant," was chosen ruling elder, but resigned the latter office as it embodied a union of the church with the state, to which he was opposed. Dismissed from his first Pastorate he assisted in establishing the church in Charlestown, was appointed Commissioner of Military Affairs in 1634, and served as Colonial Secretary from 1644 to 1649. He wrote and discoursed much against the custom of wearing long hair. He died November 1, 1655, and his widow received a grant of one thousand acres of land in the wilderness of New Hampshire in recognition of his services. Samuel Nowell studied at Harvard, graduating in 1653, and was subsequently a Tutor, Fellow and Treasurer of the College, but owing to the obscurity of the records the dates of his appointment to these offices and the length of time he occupied them cannot be correctly ascertained. He was a Chaplain in the Indian War under

Josiah Winslow, and served as an assistant from 1660 to 1686. In 1688 he accompanied the Colonial Charter Deputation to England, and died in London in September of that year.

NANCREDE, Paul Joseph Guérard de, 1760-1841.

Born in France, 1760; served as an officer in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War; Instructor in French at Harvard, 1787-1800; died in Paris, 1841.

PAUL JOSEPH GUÉRARD DE NANCREDE, Instructor in French at Harvard, was born in France in 1760, and joined the French Army at an early age. Accompanying Count Rochambeau to America, he served as a Lieutenant under that officer in the Continental Army, with distinction, receiving at the Siege of Yorktown a wound of considerable severity. Remaining in this country after the close of hostilities he was secured as Instructor in French at Harvard, serving in that capacity from 1787 to 1800, and in 1792 was the Editor of *L'Abeille Française*. He resided in Philadelphia for some time prior to his return to Europe, and his death occurred in Paris in 1841. His son, Joseph Guérard, became a well-known physician in Philadelphia, and Nicholas de Nancrede, another son, also practised medicine.

MORSE, Edward Sylvester, 1838-

Born in Portland, Me., 1838; educated at the Bethel, Maine, Academy and the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard; Assistant to Professor Louis Agassiz for some time; Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy at Bowdoin, 1871-74; Lecturer at Harvard, 1872-73; Professor of Zoölogy at the Imperial University of Japan, 1877-80; Director of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Mass.; noted as a scientist, lecturer and writer.

EDWARD SYLVESTER MORSE, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838. Having completed the regular course at the Academy in Bethel, Maine, he was engaged as draughtsman at the Portland Locomotive Works, and employed his spare moments in the study of zoölogy. Encouraged by Professor Louis Agassiz, whose attention had been called to the progress he had already made, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, remaining there as student and assistant until 1862. Continuing his scientific investigations in Salem, Massachusetts, in

1866, he assisted in establishing and for a time in editing the *American Naturalist*, and was also one of the organizers of the Peabody Academy of Sciences. The Professorship of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy at Bowdoin, which was tendered him in 1871 he occupied until 1874, in which year he resumed his scientific work in Salem, and while pursuing his researches in Japan, he was induced by the government to accept the Chair of Zoölogy at the Imperial University in Tokio. While there he not only inaugurated and placed upon a thoroughly constructed working basis the Depart-



EDWARD S. MORSE

ment of Natural History, but also paved the way for the gathering of a zoölogical collection for the Imperial Museum. In recognition of this work he received a Decoration from the Emperor. Resigning his Professorship in 1879, he returned to Salem, bringing with him an extensive collection of Japanese pottery, considered by competent judges to be the most valuable and unique in the world. His scientific investigations in Japan also extended to the pre-historic remains and in other directions. Professor Morse was appointed Director of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, in 1881. Harvard conferred upon him an honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1892, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Bowdoin in 1871. He

is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the National Academy of Sciences; is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1885 to 1887. Besides his College lectures he has spoken upon scientific subjects throughout the country and delivered courses in the principal cities. He is the inventor of several useful devices, chief among which is an apparatus for heating and ventilating apartments through the medium of the sun's rays. His publications consist of numerous papers contributed to the scientific periodicals, and non-technical articles for other standard journals; First Book in Zoölogy which has been translated into German and Japanese; and Japanese Homes and their Surroundings; both of which contain illustrations from his own drawings. Professor Morse was the first to class as worms the Brachiopods, which had previously been considered mollusks, and this discovery brought him to the notice of the leading naturalists of Europe, including the famous Charles Darwin. As indicating the variety of his studies, may be mentioned some of the societies to which he has been elected. He is a corresponding member of the Ethnological and Anthropological Society, Berlin; the Japan Society, London; British Association for the Advancement of Science; Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Architects. He holds honorary membership in the Boston Society of Architects, and is an active member of the American Antiquarian Society, American Society of Morphologists, Society of Naturalists, American Oriental Society and others.

SARGENT, Dudley Allen, 1849-

Börn in Belfast, Me., 1849; attended Belfast Public Schools and Brunswick (Maine) High School; graduated at Bowdoin 1875, and Yale Medical School 1878; Director Bowdoin College Gymnasium 1869-75, Instructor in Gymnastics at Yale 1872-78, Director Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard since 1879; Chairman Committee, Department of Health, American Social Science Association, 1883-85; Chairman Committee on School Hygiene, American Public Health Association, 1883-84; President of American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, 1890 and 1892-93; Chairman Committee on Physical Education, World's Congress Auxiliary, Columbian Exposition, 1893; Member of Observation Committee, North American Gymnastic Union, 1893-97; member American Acad-

emy of Political and Social Science, American Academy of Medicine, American Statistical Association, Boston Society of Medical Science, and other societies and associations.

DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT, A.M., M.D., S.D., Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, at Harvard, was born in Belfast, Maine, September 28, 1849, son of Benjamin and Caroline Jane (Rogers) Sargent. His ancestry is English, and he comes of Puritan stock. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Belfast, prepared for College at the Brunswick (Maine) High School, and was graduated from Bowdoin in



D. A. SARGENT

the Class of 1875. He graduated from Yale Medical School in January 1878, following which he pursued post-graduate medical work in New York during the spring and summer of that year. He had ardently practised gymnastics and athletics from early youth, and in 1869 he became Director of the Gymnasium at Bowdoin, which position he held until 1875. He was also Instructor in Gymnastics at Yale from 1872 to 1878. In the fall of 1878 Dr. Sargent opened a gymnasium in New York City, introducing the new system of gymnastic apparatus and modern developing appliances. The following year he started a summer course in physical training at Chataqua. In the fall of 1879 he accepted the position of Director of the Hemenway

Gymnasium at Harvard. Under his scientific and systematic course of physical development, to quote Mr. Thayer, the Harvard historian, — “the general physique of the students has been steadily raised. Men who a dozen years ago ranked among the first class in Dr. Sargent’s tests, would now fall into the second or third class; and not only has the average of the test been pushed far ahead, but the numbers of those attaining to any class far exceed the relative gain in the number of students.” Dr. Sargent’s reputation as a physical educator has become national and international, and he has been the recipient of numerous official honors from various societies and associations. He was Chairman of Committee, Department of Health, American Social Science Association, 1883–1885; Chairman of Committee on School Hygiene, American Public Health Association, 1883–1884; President of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, 1890 and 1892–1893; Chairman of Committee on Physical Education, World’s Congress Auxiliary, Columbian Exposition, 1893; and member of the Observation Committee of the North American Gymnastic Union, 1893–1897. Among his many published articles and papers, which have appeared mainly in various technical, secular, religious, educational, and juvenile periodicals, and a number of which have been issued in book form, may be mentioned the following: Handbook of Developing Exercises; Health and Strength Papers; Physical Education in Colleges; The Exercise Suitable for a Minister’s Life; In Case of Accident; The Care of the Body; Physical Training in Homes and Training Schools; Hints on Exercise; Evils of the Professional Tendency of Modern Athletics; Physico-Moral Education; Physical Proportions of the Typical Man; Physical Characteristics of the Athlete; Physical Development of Women; Influence of Gymnasium Exercise on the Health of Students at Harvard; The Gymnasium of a Great University; Regulation and Management of Athletic Sports; Physical State of the American People; Physical Exercise and Longevity, etc. Among the organizations in which he holds membership are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Academy of Medicine, American Statistical Association, Boston Society of Natural History, and the Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He is also a member of the Boston

Athletic Association and the Cambridge Colonial Club. In politics Dr. Sargent is an Independent. He was married April 7, 1881, to Ella Frazer Ledyard; they have one child, a son: Ledyard Sargent.

WINSOR, Justin, 1831-1897.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1831; graduated at Harvard, 1853; completed his studies in Paris and Heidelberg; appointed Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, 1868; Librarian of Harvard 1877 till death; noted historical writer; member of numerous learned bodies; died in Cambridge, 1897.

JUSTIN WINSOR, LL.D., Librarian of Harvard, was born in Boston, January 2, 1831, son of Nathaniel and Ann T. H. Winsor. He attended the public schools including the Boston Latin School from which he entered the Class of 1853 at Harvard, and after finishing his collegiate course he spent some time in pursuit of special studies at Paris and Heidelberg. Of the various professions open to a young man of excellent learning, the most attractive to young Winsor was that of literature, and especially bibliography, with which he was destined to become so closely identified. Study and experience, the stepping-stones to a successful professional career, eventually gave him an opportunity to demonstrate his ability in a public capacity, as he was selected in 1868 for the Superintendency of the Boston Public Library, and the beneficial results of his labors in behalf of that institution were both numerous and far reaching. But the City of Boston was not permitted to retain his services for a long period; as the time came when Harvard was confronted with the immediate need of just such a man to take charge of the great University Library, and it seemed as natural for the College to summon her distinguished son to the vacant post, as it was dutiful for him to obey. From 1877 until his death, Justin Winsor filled with marked ability the honorable yet arduous position of Librarian at Harvard, and throughout his long term of service his interest was not alone concentrated in guarding and preserving the many rare and priceless treasures contained in a collection which had been accumulating for two hundred and fifty years, as the students received a large share of his time and the fruits of his knowledge were bestowed upon them without reserve. Within the sphere of library science, or the relative value of books and their systematic classification, he was probably without a peer, and his advice was considered indispensable by other Universities about to erect new library

buildings. As a student of bibliography, he carefully canvassed the field of literature with a view of ascertaining its fullest extent and also its needs, and by so doing was in a measure able to cover the neglected ground through his own literary efforts, which were numerous and confined chiefly to American historiography. As a writer he was not, however, identified with history alone as a list of his publications show that he handled other subjects, and his critics agree that he treated them equally well. He was one of the founders and for ten years President of the American Library Associa-



JUSTIN WINSOR

tion; was for some time President of the American Historical Association; Corresponding Secretary and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the American Philosophical Society; honorary member of the Royal Society of Canada, and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; and honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. In 1887 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan, and the same by Williams at its centennial celebration in 1893. Besides his works relating to American History (volumes and pamphlets numbering some eighteen or twenty in all), he published:

Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare; Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? A Correspondence in Two Entanglements; a skit aimed at the Baconian Theory; other Shakespearian essays: Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography; The Kohl Collection of Early Maps; and a Calendar of the Sparks' Manuscripts in Harvard College Library. He edited Harvard University Bulletin, and Bibliographical Contributions for about twenty years, and the Records of the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College, 1887. In 1855 Mr. Winsor married Miss Caroline T. Barker, daughter of Ebenezer and Sally (Fuller) Barker.

MANNING, William, 1619-1692.

Born in England, 1619; emigrated with his parents to Cambridge, Mass.; served as a Selectman, and was appointed by the General Court to superintend the erection of Harvard Hall; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1692.

WILLIAM MANNING, under whose direction the first building at Harvard was constructed, was born in England about the year 1619, and emigrated with his parents to New England. He was of Saxon origin and representative of an old family whose ancestors crossed over from Germany to England during the fourth century. His father, also named William, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts as early as 1638, was a prosperous merchant and vessel-owner, and one of the original members of the First Church in that settlement. The son was actively concerned in the early public affairs of Cambridge, serving upon the Board of Selectmen, and in company with Deacon John Cooper was chosen by the General Court to collect the funds available for the erection of Harvard Hall, to superintend its construction, and to see that the money was properly dispersed. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 14, 1692.

MASON, Charles Frank, 1860-

Born in Medfield, Mass., 1860; graduated at Harvard, 1882; connected with the Mexican Central Railroad Company, and afterwards with the Old Colony Railroad; Bursar of Harvard; member of the School Committee of Watertown 1895-98; member of the Colonial Society, Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution.

CHARLES FRANK MASON, Bursar of Harvard, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, April 13, 1860. His father, Francis Eliphalet

Mason, was a descendant of Captain Hugh Mason, while his mother, Mary Frances (Bigelow) Mason, was a descendant of John Bigelow. After passing through the public schools at Framingham, he entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1882. During College vacations and at other intervals he had been a telegraph operator, clerk and station agent of the Old Colony Railroad, and this naturally led him to look toward the railroad business for an occupation. After leaving College his first position was that of clerk in the Treasurer's Office of the Mexican Central Railroad Company. From that position he was promoted successively to the posi-



CHARLES F. MASON

tions of clerk, Storekeeper and Cashier of the Tampico division. At Tampico he remained until January, 1884. A few months later he became connected with the Old Colony Railroad and in two years was made Chief Clerk in the General Freight Office of that road. There he remained until June 1888, when he was called to the position of Bursar at Harvard. Mr. Mason is a member of the Colonial Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution, and has served three years as a member of the School Committee of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he has lived for the past eleven years. He married September 23, 1886, Helen Ripley Baker of Revere, Massachusetts, and has two children: Hugh and Helen Elizabeth Mason.

BREIDENBAUGH, Edward Swoyer, 1849-

Born in Newville, Pa., 1849; graduated from Pennsylvania College 1868, and from Sheffield Scientific School 1873; Assistant Instructor there during the latter year; Professor of Natural Sciences at Carthage (Ill.) College 1873; chosen Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., 1874; was Mineralogist of the State Board of Agriculture 1880-1884.

EDWARD SWOYER BREIDENBAUGH, M.A., Sc.D., formerly Assistant Instructor at Yale, and now Professor in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1849. His classical course was pursued at Pennsylvania College, from which he was graduated in 1868, and from 1871 to 1873 he studied Chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, holding the position of Assistant Instructor in that Department during his last year. For a year beginning in 1873, he was Professor of Natural Sciences at the Carthage (Illinois) College, and in 1874 was called to the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Pennsylvania College. Professor Breidenbaugh was appointed Mineralogist of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture in 1880 and continued as such until 1884 during which time he rendered valuable services as an investigator of the state's mineral resources. His most notable contributions to scientific literature are: Analysis of Connecticut Tobacco Ash; The Minerals of the Tilly Foster Mine; Fermentation and Germ Theory; Concerning Certain Misconceptions in Considering the Relations between Science and Religion; The Nitrogenous Element of Plant Food; Mineralogy on the Farm; Lecture Notes on Inorganic Chemistry; and Pennsylvania College Book.

CHITTENDEN, Russell Henry, 1856-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1856; studied at Yale and at the University of Heidelberg, graduating from the Scientific Department of the former in 1875; Assistant Instructor in the Sheffield Laboratory, 1875-1876; Instructor in Physiological Chemistry 1876 and succeeding years; appointed Professor of the same department at Yale and a member of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, 1882; author of numerous scientific contributions to American and foreign journals; appointed Director of the Sheffield Scientific School in December 1898.

RUSSELL HENRY CHITTENDEN, Ph.D., Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale and Director of the Sheffield Scientific School, was

born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 18, 1856, son of Horace Horatio and Emily Eliza (Doane) Chittenden. He is of English origin, and his first American ancestor on the paternal side settled at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. His preliminary education was acquired in the public and private schools of New Haven. His scientific studies were pursued at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, from which he was graduated in 1875, and at the University of Heidelberg, where he was for some time associated with Professor Kühne in researches in physiological chemistry. Immediately after graduating



R. H. CHITTENDEN

from Sheffield he was made Assistant Instructor in Chemistry and was Instructor in Physiological Chemistry at Yale during the years 1876-1882; and in the latter year was called to the Chair of that Department. He is also Director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons connected with Columbia, and in 1898 he was elected to succeed Professor Brush as Director of the Sheffield Scientific School. Professor Chittenden received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from Yale in 1875, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from the same University in 1880. He is widely known among physiological chemists both in the United States and Europe and has frequently been called

upon to testify as an expert in criminal trials. He was President of the American Society of Naturalists in 1893, President of the American Physiological Society since 1896, and Vice-President of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in 1897; belongs to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Physiological Society, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Chemical Society, and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As a writer he has displayed unusual industry for one of his years, and besides editing a series of studies in Physiological Chemistry (three volumes), and publishing a volume on the chemical processes of digestion papers from his pen to the number of one hundred, the majority embodying the results of original research in physiological chemistry, have appeared in the scientific periodicals of America and Europe. On June 20, 1877 Professor Chittenden married Gertrude Louise Baldwin; they have three children: Edith R., Alfred Knight and Lilla Millard Chittenden.

CLARK, Sheldon, 1785-1840.

Born in Oxford, Conn., 1785; studied at Yale; founded a Professorship and Scholarship and otherwise benefited that College. Died, 1840.

SHELDON CLARK, Benefactor of Yale, was born in Oxford, Connecticut, January 31, 1785. Though not a regular student at Yale, he took a special course there under President Dwight, and after its completion he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Desiring to assist in extending the curriculum, in 1823 he placed in the hands of the Corporation the sum of \$5,000, which in twenty-three years at compound interest accumulated into a fund of \$20,000, thus making possible in 1846 the establishment of the Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy. Mr. Clark continued his benefactions by founding a scholarship and purchasing an astronomical telescope, and at his death, which occurred April 10, 1840, he left to the College a legacy of \$15,000. He was the author of a number of pamphlets, and left unpublished several articles upon economical, metaphysical and financial subjects.

CLARKE, Clement George, 1869-

Born in Candor, N. Y., 1869; prepared for College in the district schools of Kansas and Iowa; B.Sc.

Kansas State Agricultural College, 1888; B.A. Yale, 1895; Instructor in Mathematics Yale, 1897-98.

CLEMENT GEORGE CLARKE, Instructor at Yale, was born at Candor, New York, February 21, 1869, son of Leroy and Martha (Scovel) Clarke. He prepared for College in the country district schools of Kansas and Iowa, and graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1888. He spent four years at Yale subsequently, acquired the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and remained in the Graduate Department of the University until 1898. He taught two years in



CLEMENT G. CLARKE

the country schools before coming to Yale and in 1896-1898 was Instructor in Mathematics in the Academic Department of Yale. Mr. Clarke took the De Forest medal in 1895, and is preparing for the ministry. In politics he is an Independent Republican. He was married June 11, 1891, to Mattie Cobb, and has two children: Helen Isabel (1894), and Dana Cobb Clarke (1898).

CREELMAN, Harlan, 1864-

Born in Maitland, N. S., 1864; prepared for College at Maitland and at Fredericton, N. B., University of New Brunswick partial course in Class of '84; graduated State Normal School, Castine, Me., 1885; B.D.

Yale Divinity School, 1889; Ph.D., Yale, 1894; Pastor Congregational Church, Worthington, Mass., 1889-93; Instructor in Biblical Literature, Yale, 1893.

HARLAN CREELMAN, Ph.D., Instructor at Yale, was born in Maitland, Nova Scotia, on November 15, 1864, son of William and Nancy (Cox) Creelman. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and came from the North of Ireland. Mr. Creelman's early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and at the Collegiate School of Fredericton, New Brunswick. He took a partial course in the Class of 1884 at the University



HARLAN CREELMAN

of New Brunswick, and graduated from the State Normal School of Castine, Maine, in 1885. He acquired the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at the Yale Divinity School in 1889, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from the University in 1894. From 1889 to 1893 Mr. Creelman was Pastor of the Congregational Church in Worthington, Massachusetts, when he came to Yale to act as Instructor in Biblical Literature. He is a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. He was married June 15, 1892, to Josephine Thorp Rice.

HADLEY, Henry Hamilton, 1826-1864.

Born in Fairfield, New York, 1826; graduated at Yale, 1847; studied theology in Andover, Mass., and

law in New York; Tutor at Yale, 1851; Instructor in Sacred Literature at Union Theological Seminary 1858 and Professor there 1862; Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at Yale, 1861-1862; assisted in the work of the United States Sanitary Commission 1864, and contracted a fever from which he did not recover; died in Washington, D. C., 1864.

HENRY HAMILTON HADLEY, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at Yale, was born in Fairfield, New York, July 19, 1826. Graduating from Yale in 1847 with the highest honors, he subsequently completed a theological course at the Andover (Massachusetts) Seminary, and also devoted some time to the study of law in New York. Returning to Yale as a Tutor in 1851, he went through a systematic course of Hebrew and Old Testament scriptures, was chosen an Instructor in Sacred Literature at the Union Theological Seminary in 1858, and in 1862 became Professor of Hebrew. He also occupied the same chair at the Yale Divinity School. During the Civil War Professor Hadley purchased the enlistment of two men and was only prevented from enrolling his own name by the earnest remonstrance of his friends. In the summer of 1864 he went to City Point, Virginia, for the purpose of assisting in the work of the United States Sanitary Commission, and contracted a fever, from the effects of which he died at the National Capital, August 1 of that year. His only contributions to literature were those printed in the *American Theological Review*.

HARPER, William Rainey, 1856-

Born in New Concord, O., 1856; educated at Muskingum, that state; Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Chicago; Professor of Semitic Languages Yale 1886-1891 and of Biblical Literature 1889-1891; and President of the University of Chicago.

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., formerly Professor of Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature at Yale, now President of the University of Chicago, was born in New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856. Muskingum College, a seat of learning in his birth-place afforded him an ample opportunity for a classical education, and his Bachelor's and Master's degrees were taken there, the former in 1870. He was a graduate student at Yale 1873-1875, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In College he developed a decided taste for the study of Hebrew, which he subsequently mastered so abso-

lutely as to attract the attention of the governing board of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Chicago, which summoned him from the life of a student to that of an advanced educator, offering him the Chair of Hebrew and the Oriental Languages, which he accepted in 1879. Called from the West to Yale as Professor of Semitic Languages in 1887, he occupied that Chair till 1891 and also the Woolsey Professorship of Biblical Literature from 1889. He was afterward summoned to the Presidential Chair of the University of Chicago. President Harper was made a Bachelor of Divinity by the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in 1881, a Doctor of Divinity by Colby in 1891 and a Doctor of Laws by the University of Nebraska in 1893. He has prepared a number of Hebrew text-books, and edited *Hebraica* and the *Old Testament Student*.

HERRICK, Edward Claudius, 1811-1862.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1811; astronomer, meteorologist, and entomologist; Librarian and Treasurer of Yale; prepared the triennial catalogue and the obituary records; was Superintendent of the College property; died 1862.

EDWARD CLAUDIUS HERRICK, M.A., Librarian and Treasurer of Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 24, 1811. Provided with an academic education he became a bookseller, but relinquished that business in order to accept the post of Librarian at Yale in 1843, and was appointed Treasurer in 1852. The former office he resigned in 1858 for the purpose of devoting more time to the College finances, the triennial catalogue and the annual obituary records, in the preparation of which he had been appointed to succeed Professor James L. Kingsley. In addition to the above he was intrusted with the supervision of the College property, yet he found time to study astronomy, meteorology and entomology, becoming proficient in each and conducting some important investigations. Mr. Herrick died June 11, 1862. In 1838 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale. He contributed several valuable papers to the *American Journal of Science*, one of which relative to the Hessian fly, was the result of nine years of investigation.

MOODY, Robert Orton, 1864-

Born at Buffalo, N. Y., 1864; early education, at home, Buffalo Public Schools and Buffalo State Normal School; B.S., Cornell, 1891; Yale Medical School,

1894; employed in railroad offices, 1878-82; Y. M. C. A. work 1887-89; Instructor in Histology, Yale Medical School, 1891-93; Assistant in Pathology, Yale Medical School, 1896.

ROBERT ORTON MOODY, M.D., Assistant at Yale, was born in Buffalo, New York, October 18, 1864, son of Lucius Wilbur and Mary Blair Moody. Until he was eleven years old he was educated by his mother. He then spent three years in the Buffalo public schools. In 1878 he became messenger in the train despatcher's office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Buffalo. In 1880 he was promoted to the position of night



ROBERT ORTON MOODY

telegraph operator at Angola, New York, where he remained until 1882. The next two years were spent in attendance at the Buffalo State Normal School from which he graduated. In 1885, having won a state scholarship, at Cornell, he entered that University, but remained only until the end of his Sophomore year, at which time he became General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Corning, New York, and in 1889 General Secretary at Stamford, Connecticut. In September of that year Mr. Moody returned to Cornell and completed his course, graduating in 1891. From 1891 to 1893 he was Instructor in Histology in the Yale Medical School. In 1894 he graduated from Yale Medical School with honors. After a year of gradu-

ate study in New York, he returned to New Haven where he is at present engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1896 he was appointed Assistant in Pathology, and holds that position now. In 1892 he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Moody is a member of the American Microscopical Society, the Association of American Anatomists, the Connecticut State Medical Society, and of the New Haven Medical Society.

WHITE, Andrew Judson, 1824-1898.

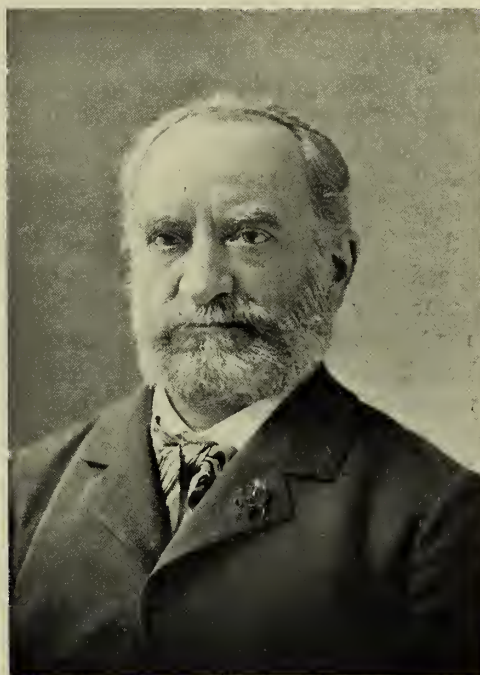
Born in Canterbury, Conn., 1824; entered Yale in the Class of 1846 but did not graduate; graduated from the Yale Medical School, 1846; entered the wholesale drug business in New York and London; President of the Yost Typewriting Company; Director of the Union Typewriting Co.; built White Hall at Yale; died in London, Eng., 1898.

ANDREW JUDSON WHITE, M.D., Benefactor of Yale, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, May 9, 1824. He entered Yale with the Class of 1846, but did not complete the Academic course, entering instead the Yale Medical School, from which he graduated in 1846. Dr. White did not take up active practice, but was for many years engaged in the wholesale drug business in New York and London, from which he made a handsome fortune. As a capitalist he was connected with wide business interests, was for many years President of the Yost Typewriting Company, and later a Director in the Union Typewriting Company, a combination of all the leading typewriter companies. In November 1894, Dr. White presented Yale with funds amounting to more than \$160,000 for a new dormitory which was given the name of White Hall by the Corporation in honor of its donor. Much care was taken in its construction and it is regarded as a model dormitory. Besides including suites of rooms for nearly a hundred students, it was provided at the suggestion of Dr. White's son, with rooms for all the College periodicals and later rooms were furnished for the Political Science Club, and for the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Dr. White had not of late years been actively engaged in business enterprises, although he held his Directorship in the Union Typewriting Company at the time of his death. He resided in London much of his life, and died there September 23, 1898, after a long illness, leaving a widow and a son, Raymond S. White, who graduated from Yale in 1895.

FLEISCHNER, Henry, 1845-

Born in Bohemia, 1845; early education Lancasterian School, New Haven; M.D. Yale Medical School, 1878; practised medicine in New Haven, 1878-

HENRY FLEISCHNER, M.D., Lecturer in the Yale Medical School, was born June 24, 1845, at New Zoetlich, Bohemia, son of Samuel and Charlotte (Nadler) Fleischner. The family is of Jewish origin, having settled in Northern Bohemia in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Charles IV. He acquired his early education at the Lancasterian School of New Haven, and graduated from



HENRY FLEISCHNER

the Yale Medical School in 1878, when he entered upon active practice in New Haven. Doctor Fleischner has been President of the Health Board of New Haven, President of the New Haven Medical Association (1887), Secretary of that Association (1880-1886), President of the New Haven County Medical Association (1888). He has been Attending Physician at the New Haven Hospital since 1880; he was appointed Chief of the Clinic of the New Haven Dispensary in 1878, and Lecturer on Dermatology and Clinical Medicine at Yale in 1882. He is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, and of the New Haven Medical Association. Doctor Fleischner was married January 3, 1882, to Sarah Duffie, and has one daughter: Elizabeth Fleischner.

BEACH, Abraham, 1740-1828.

Born in Cheshire, Conn., 1740; graduated at Yale 1757; studied for the Episcopal Ministry and took orders in England; had charge of a Mission Church in New Brunswick, N. J., 1767-1784; was Assistant Minister at Trinity Church, New York City, 1784-1813; one of the early Trustees of Queen's College, now Rutgers; Regent of the University of the State of New York; Trustee of Columbia and Clerk of the Board; died 1828.

ABRAM BEACH, S.T.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, September 9, 1740. He was a graduate of Yale, and valedictorian of the Class of 1757, after which he embraced the Episcopal faith, studied Divinity and was ordained in England. From 1767 to 1784 he was engaged in missionary work in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and during the Revolutionary War his church was closed. In 1784 he was appointed Associate Rector of Trinity Church, New York City, where he remained until his retirement from the ministry in 1813, and the rest of his life was spent upon his farm near New Brunswick. He died September 14, 1828. Dr. Beach was actively interested in religious, benevolent and educational institutions. He was one of the early Trustees of Queen's College, New Brunswick, afterwards changed to Rutgers, and was chosen a Regent of the University of the State of New York in 1786. In the following year he became a Trustee of Columbia, which gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1789, continued in that capacity until 1813, and was Clerk of the Board for a number of years.

BAKER, George Hall, 1850-

Born in Ashfield, Mass., 1850; fitted for College at Williston Seminary, Easthampton; entered Amherst College, graduating in 1874; took one year's post-graduate study at Amherst, and spent the following two years studying history and political science in German Universities; on his return engaged in private teaching and literary work in Boston; joined the Century Dictionary staff in 1883; in the same year was appointed to the library staff of Columbia, having charge of the Departments of Law, History and Political Science; acting Librarian during 1888; Librarian-in-Chief, 1889.

GEORGE HALL BAKER, A. M., Librarian of Columbia, is a native of the Bay State, having been born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, April 23, 1850. His father and mother, Charles and Wealthy Warriner Baker, were both descended from the old Puritan stock which laid the stable founda-

tions of the New England of to-day. As a boy George Hall Baker attended the common schools of his native county. He fitted for College at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and then entered Amherst, graduating in 1874. He took one year's post-graduate course at Amherst, and then went abroad, spending the two following years in German Universities obtaining a thorough mastery of history and political science. After his return from Berlin Mr. Baker was for some years engaged in private teaching and literary work in Boston. He joined the staff engaged on the Cen-



GEO. H. BAKER

tury Dictionary in 1883, and until August of that year worked on definitions of terms in political science and history. He was then made a member of the library staff of Columbia, having charge of the Departments of Law, History and Political Science. During 1888 he was acting Librarian, and he became Librarian-in-Chief in May 1889. The work that has been accomplished there during his incumbency may be realized when it is stated that the Library, which in 1889 contained about ninety thousand volumes, with crude and antiquated catalogues, now contains two hundred and seventy thousand volumes, catalogued according to the most approved methods, and its use has increased seven-fold. Mr. Baker's multifarious duties in connection with his library work have left him little

time for literary work, and he belongs to few clubs — chiefly societies connected with his profession. He has, however, found time to take an active part in all efforts for better municipal government in New York City. He married, July 14, 1875, Miss Ellen E. Adkins of Brattleboro, Vermont, and has four children: George F., Charles A., Helen J., and Raymond Hall Baker.

BECK, Charles Bathgate, 1853-1893.

Born in 1853; graduated at Columbia, 1877, and from Columbia Law School, 1879; received the A.M. degree from Columbia, 1879; endowed a scholarship, also the Law School; died at N. Y. City, 1893.

CHARLES BATHGATE BECK, A.M., Benefactor of Columbia, was born in 1853, and was graduated at Columbia in 1877. He then attended Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1879, in the same year receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the College. Mr. Beck became an owner of extensive real estate in New York and vicinity. On his death, which took place in New York in 1893, he bequeathed to three Colleges the residue of his estate, of which \$300,000 was realized by Columbia. He also left a legacy of \$10,000 to found a free scholarship in the College and a prize to be competed for annually in the Law School.

BETTS, William, 1802-1884.

Born in the West Indies, 1802; completed his education at Union and Columbia; became a lawyer of prominence; was Professor of Law at Columbia; a Trustee forty-two years and Clerk of the Board twenty-four years; died 1884.

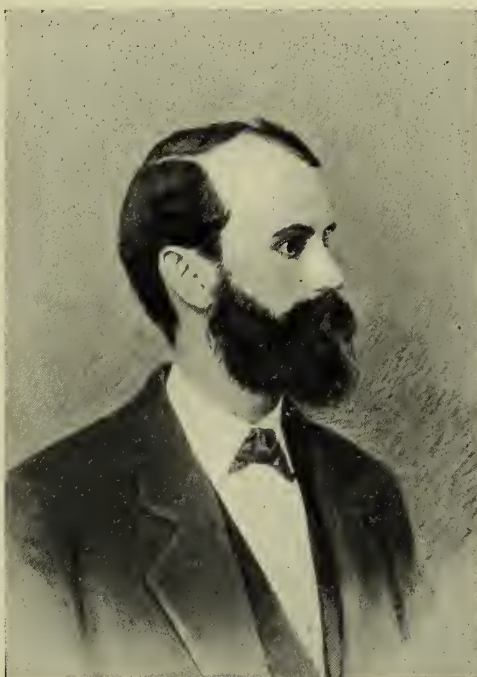
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., Law Professor and a Trustee of Columbia, was born at Bechsgrove, Island of St. Croix, West Indies, January 28, 1802. Having acquired the preliminary branches of his education on the Island of Jamaica, he studied a year at Union College, New York, and was graduated at Columbia in 1820, receiving his Master's degree in course. After completing his law studies he entered into practice with Beverley Robinson, and was for many years in charge of the legal affairs of several extensive business corporations. From 1848 to 1854 he held the Professorship of Law at Columbia, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1850. Dr. Betts was appointed a Trustee of Columbia and its Medical Department in 1842, was Clerk of the Board from

1850 to 1874, and continued a member of that body until his death, which occurred at Jamaica, Long Island, July 5, 1884.

BOAG, Edward Thomas, 1842-

Born in Abbeville, S. C., 1842; received his early education at the Bishop's School of Charleston; came North, and spent one year in study at the College of the City of New York; in business until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the army of the Confederacy and served through the war; came North again after the close of the Civil War; was appointed Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in November, 1848, and so continues.

EDWARD THOMAS BOAG, Registrar in Medicine at Columbia, was born in the little town of Abbeville, South Carolina, May 17, 1842.



E. T. BOAG

His father, Samuel William Boag, was the son of a distinguished surgeon of the British Navy, and his mother, Floride Judith Gaillard, a daughter of Judge Theodore Gaillard of Charleston, was descended from one of the first Huguenot settlers of the Colony. Edward Thomas Boag received his early education in the famous Bishop's School of Charleston. He came to New York when but a youth and spent one year in public school and entered the College of the City of New York. Leaving there, he obtained a position as clerk in a

dry-goods store, where he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. When it became apparent that a struggle (between the North and South was inevitable, Mr. Boag cast in his fortunes with his native state, and enlisted in the First South Carolina Infantry. He became Color-Sergeant of his regiment, and served with it until desperately wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862. He served through the war in various civil positions, rendering distinguished service. At the close of the war he returned to New York and obtained a position as entry clerk in A. T. Stewart's dry-goods store. He married, July 1, 1868, Mary Amelia Dewees of Virginia. They have three children: William L., Jane Gaillard and Gaillard Thomas Boag. In November 1868 he was appointed Clerk, afterward changed to Registrar of the New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has filled the position ever since. He is a member of the Society of Confederate Veterans of New York City. His political views are those of a staunch and unswerving Democrat.

BIDWELL, Marshall Spring, 1798-1872.

Born in New England, 1798; went to Canada when young; acquired prominence as a lawyer and politician; member of the Canadian Parliament several years and Speaker of the House two terms; removed to New York City where he practised his profession successfully for many years; Lectured in the Law Department of Columbia from 1860 until his death in 1872.

MARSHALL SPRING BIDWELL, LL.D., Law Lecturer at Columbia, was born in New England in 1798. When a young man he applied himself to the study and practice of law in Canada, and attained prominence in that profession. He was also active in political affairs being a member of the Canadian Parliament for Toronto and Kingston a number of years, and was Speaker of the House during two sessions. His violent antagonism of the Government as leader of the Liberal Party during the Rebellion of 1837, caused his expulsion from the British Dominion, and settling in New York City he soon became noted in the metropolis for his brilliant legal attainments. For some years he was President of the oldest savings bank in the city, was a Director of the American Bible Society, and one of the leading members of the New York Historical Society. He was an able expounder of theoretical as well as practical law, and his labors in behalf of Columbia as Lecturer in the Law Department from 1860 to 1872, were extremely beneficial to that institution.

Dr. Bidwell died October 24, 1872. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Union in 1843, and by Yale in 1858.

BLATCHFORD, Samuel, 1820-1893.

Born in New York, 1820; educated at Columbia; Private Secretary to Governor William H. Seward for some time, admitted to the Bar, and became a Counsellor of the Supreme Court; appointed Judge of the United States District Court, 1867; Judge of the United States Circuit Court, 1878; Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1882; and was a Trustee of Columbia from 1867 until his death in 1893.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York, March 9, 1820. He was a son of Richard Blatchford, a prominent lawyer of the metropolis and at one time financial agent and counsel in the United States for the Bank of England. Graduating from Columbia with the Class of 1837, Samuel Blatchford was subsequently chosen Private Secretary to Governor William H. Seward and was Military Secretary on the latter's staff. He was admitted to the Bar in 1842, became a Counsellor of the Supreme Court in 1845 and the same year was admitted to partnership with W. H. Seward and Christopher Morgan in Auburn, New York. Returning to New York City in 1854 he was engaged in practice there some thirteen years or until appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In 1878 he was chosen Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Second Judicial District, and in 1882 became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, remaining upon the Federal Bench for the rest of his life. Judge Blatchford was honored by Columbia with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1867, and served as a Trustee of that College from that year until his death, which occurred in 1893.

BRADFORD, Alexander Warfield, 1815-1867.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1815; educated at Union; became a distinguished lawyer of New York City; was Surrogate three terms and issued Bradford's Reports; assisted in codifying the state laws; Corporation Counsel of New York City; Lecturer in the Law Department of Columbia of which he was a Trustee for twelve years; died 1867.

ALEXANDER WARFIELD BRADFORD, LL.D., Law Professor and a Trustee of Columbia, was born in Albany, New York, in 1815,

son of the Rev. John M. Bradford, D.D., of that city. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were received at Union, from which he was graduated in 1832, and entering the legal profession he attained high rank as a lawyer. His connection with several important will cases won for him special distinction and he was three times elected Surrogate, a position which he was superabundantly qualified to fill on account of his extensive knowledge of the law of inheritance. While in office he issued ten volumes of reports relating to Surrogate cases, six of which under the name of Bradford's Reports became standard authority, and he was a member of the commission formulated to codify the laws of the state. In 1843 he was Corporation Counsel for the City of New York. Judge Bradford was made a Doctor of Laws by Union in 1852 and received the honorary degree of like character from Columbia in 1861. He entered upon his duties as a Trustee of Columbia in 1855, became a Lecturer in the Law Department in 1860, and continued to serve in both of these capacities for the rest of his life, which terminated November 5, 1867. Besides his reports he edited a work on American antiquities; published a discourse delivered in 1845 before the New York Historical Society; a semi-centennial address to the Albany Academy; and edited jointly with Dr. Anthon, the Protestant Churchman.

BRITTON, Nathaniel Lord, 1859-

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1859; completed his education at the Columbia School of Mines; was formerly Assistant in Geology and subsequently Instructor, and later Professor of Botany, and is now Emeritus Professor of the latter study; was Assistant in the New Jersey Geological Survey, 1880-1887; was Botanist 1881-1890; and Field Assistant to the United States Geological Survey, 1882.

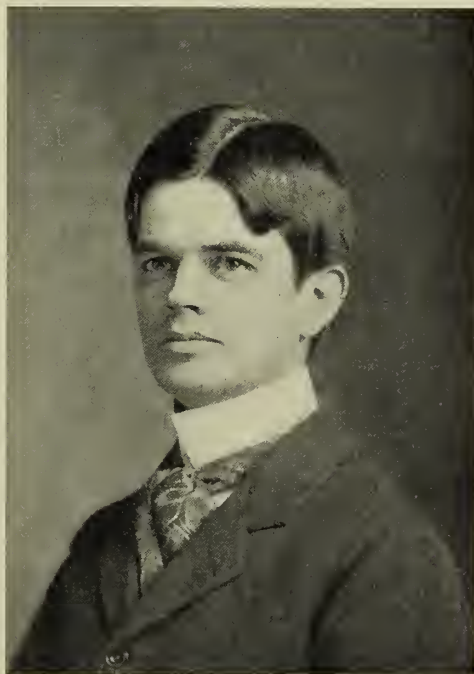
NATHANIEL LORD BRITTON, Ph.D., "Emeritus" Professor of Botany at Columbia, was born on Staten Island, New York, January 15, 1859. After graduating from the Columbia School of Mines in 1879 with the degree of Mining Engineer, and receiving that of Doctor of Philosophy in course 1881, he was Assistant in Geology at Columbia until 1887, when he was transferred to the Botanical Department, became Adjunct Professor in 1890, was appointed full Professor in 1891 and became "Emeritus" Professor in 1896 when he was appointed Director-in-Chief of the New York Botanical Garden. From 1880 to 1887 he assisted in the Geological Survey of New Jersey, devoting

his summers to field work during that time, and was the official Botanist from 1881 to 1890. In 1882 he was appointed a Field Assistant to the United States Geological Survey. Professor Britton's contributions to scientific periodicals are many, consisting mainly of papers upon technical subjects. He has published dissertations upon the geology and flora of Staten Island, and catalogues of the flora of New Jersey, and edited the Bulletin and memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club, and in coöperation with Judge Addison Brown has published in three volumes: An Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada. While Professor at Columbia he edited the Contributions and Memoirs of the Department of Botany.

BRODT, Philip Ernest, 1871-

Born in Brooklyn, New York, 1871; graduate of Geneseo State Normal School; A.B., Columbia, 1897; teacher in New York State public schools, 1892-93; Assistant in Rhetoric at Columbia, 1897.

PHILIP ERNEST BRODT, Assistant at Columbia, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 21, 1871. He is the son of the Rev. John



PHILIP E. BRODT

Henry and Ellen Augusta (Sears) Brodt, and is of Dutch-English ancestry. After attending private schools and the public schools of his native place as

a boy, he went through the Geneseo State Normal School at Geneseo, New York. After his graduation from Geneseo he was for a year a teacher in the public schools of New York State. He entered Columbia in 1893, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On his graduation, he was appointed Assistant in Rhetoric at the University. In 1899 he resigned his position to enter upon a post-graduate course of study, and in the same year he received a scholarship in European History from Columbia where he will pursue his course. Mr. Brodt is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa. He is unmarried.

BUMSTEAD, Freeman Josiah, 1826-1879.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1826; graduated at Williams and the Harvard Medical School; completed his studies abroad; practised his profession in New York City; was Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Blackwell's Island Charity and the Stranger's Hospitals, Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Venereal diseases in the Medical Department of Columbia, 1866-1867; and Professor of the latter 1867-1871; died 1879.

FREEMAN JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, M.D., LL.D., Professor in the Medical Department of Columbia, was born in Boston, April 21, 1826. He was a graduate of Williams, Class of 1847, and having completed the regular course at the Harvard Medical School in 1851, he concluded his studies in Paris. Entering upon the practice of his profession in New York City in 1852, he soon acquired a high reputation as a specialist, and for some time was a regular surgeon at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Stranger's Hospital. During the years 1866 and 1867 he lectured on *Materia Medica* at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia) and was Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases there from the latter year till 1871. Professor Bumstead died in New York, November 28, 1879. He belonged to various medical societies, was chosen Vice-President of the Torrey Botanical Club in 1875, and a few months prior to his death he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams. His contributions to medical literature include a translation of Ricord's notes to Hunter's Treatise on Venereal Diseases; Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases; and the Pathology and Treatment of same.

CHAMBERS, John, 1710-1765.

Born about 1710; was prominently identified with the Colonial affairs of New York in his day; was the second Chief Justice of the Province; and Governor of King's College, 1762-1764.

JOHAN CHAMBERS, one of the first Governors of King's College (now Columbia) was born about the year 1710. There seems to be no reliable information concerning the place of his birth or his early life, but it is authentically known that he was a conspicuous factor in the public affairs of the Colony of New York during the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1754 he was a member of the Executive Council, and served as a Commissioner to the Congress which assembled at Albany on June 14, of the same year. His appointment as Judge took place a short time later and he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, being the second in the Province to hold that high office. The records of King's College show that Chief-Justice Chambers was one of its early promoters, and that he acted as Governor from 1762 (?) until 1764.

CLARK, Alonzo, 1807-1887.

Born in Chester, Mass., 1807; educated at Williams and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practised in New York City for many years; Professor of Pathology and *Materia Medica* at the Vermont Medical College; held the Chair of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of Columbia, 1860-1882; was President of the Faculty 1875-1884; and Professor "Emeritus" for the last five years of his life; died, 1887.

ALONZO CLARK, M.D., LL.D., Medical Professor at Columbia was born in Chester, Massachusetts, March 1, 1807. Graduating from Williams in 1828, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1835, he subsequently located in the metropolis, where he practised for many years and acquired professional distinction. For some years he was Professor of Pathology and *Materia Medica* at the Vermont Medical College, and joining the Medical Faculty of Columbia in 1860 as Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine he continued in active service until 1882, when he was made Professor "Emeritus," and was its Dean and President from 1875 to 1884. In addition to his duties at Columbia he was Visiting Physician and President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the Roosevelt and St. Luke's Hospitals. Dr. Clark was President of the New York State Medical Association in 1853,

and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was also known as a writer of ability and prepared numerous articles for the medical journals.

CLOSSY, Samuel, 1715-1776.

Born in Ireland; physician and author of note; came to America in 1764; was a Tutor at King's College and Professor in the Academic and Medical Departments until 1776; died 1776.

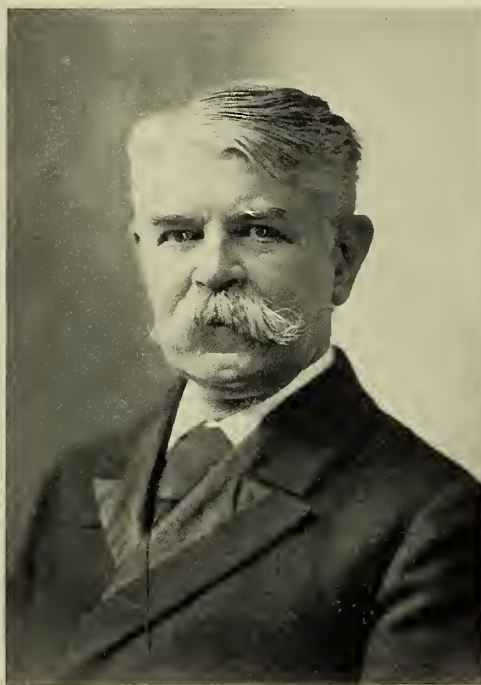
SAMUEL CLOSSY, M.D., member of the Faculty of King's College just prior to the American Revolution, was born in Ireland about the year 1715. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, from which he received his Medical Degree, and practised his profession in Ireland previous to emigrating to America, becoming a physician of note. In 1764, he arrived in New York and the following year became connected with King's College as Professor of Natural Philosophy, also acting as a Tutor, and was the first to occupy the Chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department, in which he remained from 1767 to 1774. His opposition to the cause of American independence necessitated his resignation from the Faculty at the beginning of hostilities, and returning to Ireland, he died there in 1776. Professor Clossy was an able anatomist and in 1763 he issued a work entitled: *Observations on Some of the Diseases of the Human Body, Chiefly taken from the Dissection of Morbid Bodies*. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from King's in 1768.

COE, Edward Benton, 1842-

Born in Milford, Conn., 1842; B.A. (Yale) 1862; D.D. (Rutgers) 1881; LL.D. (Rutgers) 1893; S.T.D. (Yale) 1895; Union Theological Seminary, 1862-63; studied in France and Germany, 1864-67; Street Professor of Modern Languages, Yale, 1864-79; ordained by the Classis of New York and installed as one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Prot. Dutch Church, 1879; Pastor of Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, New York City, 1879-1899; Senior Minister of Collegiate Church, 1896-

EDWARD BENTON COE, S.T.D., LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Milford, Connecticut, June 11, 1842. His father, the Rev. David Benton Coe, D.D., was descended from Robert Coe, who came from Suffolk, England, to Boston in 1634. On the mother's side he was descended from Alexander Phoenix, who came to New York from Holland in 1643. Dr. Coe received his early education through private tuition,

and fitted for College at the private school of John Grant and B. A. Smith in New York City. He graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1862, and after a year spent at Union Theological Seminary and a year as private tutor, was in 1864 appointed to the Street Professorship of Modern Languages at Yale. In the same year he went abroad, and spent the three following years in study in France and Germany. Returning to America in 1867, he took up his duties at Yale, and occupied the Chair of Modern Languages there until 1879. On October 2d in that year he was



EDWARD B. COE

ordained and installed by the Classis of New York as one of the ministers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, becoming Pastor of the Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, New York City. He has been the Senior Minister of the Collegiate Church since 1896 and since January 1899 has been occupied with the duties of this office, without special charge of any particular congregation. He is a member of the Century, Barnard and Yale Clubs. Dr. Coe is connected with a number of religious and educational institutions. He has been a Trustee of Rutgers since 1887, of Robert College of Constantinople since 1894, and of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, Columbia University and the

Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, since 1896. In 1898 he was President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America. He has published many sermons and addresses on religious subjects and a volume of Sermons entitled "Life Indeed" (New York, 1899). Dr. Coe married June 11, 1874, Mary Jenks, daughter of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D. They have four children: Margaret Elmer, Miriam Storrs, Edith Mary and Richard Storrs.

GROSS, John Daniel, 1737-1812.

Born in Germany, 1737; emigrated to America and was a minister on the frontier during the Revolutionary War; Professor of German at Columbia, 1784-1795 and of Moral Philosophy, 1787-95; Trustee, 1787-92; Regent of the New York State University, 1784-87; died in Canojaharie, N. Y., 1812.

JOHAN DANIEL GROSS, S.T.D., Professor and Trustee of Columbia just after the close of the War for Independence, was born in Germany in 1737. Emigrating to America he entered the ministry and accepted the charge of a frontier church, encountering much danger and hardship while the American Revolution was in progress. In 1784 he was called to the Professorships of German Language and Geography at Columbia, in addition to which in 1787 he took the Chair of Moral Philosophy, holding them all until 1795. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1787 to 1792 and from 1784 to 1787 also served as Regent of the University of the State of New York. About the year 1802 he removed to a farm in Canojaharie, New York, where he died, May 25, 1812. Columbia made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1789. Dr. Gross published a work entitled: *Natural Principles of Rectitude*.

CRARY, George Waldo, 1864-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1864; fitted for College in Lockwood's Academy and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in May 1885; has filled various staff positions in the New York Hospitals; Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy at Columbia, since 1897; author of several scientific works.

GEORGE WALDO CRARY, M.D., Assistant in Anatomy at Columbia, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 3, 1864. His parents were George and Matilda Durkee Crary, and he is the sixth in direct descent from John Crary, who came to America from Scotland, and settled in Bos-

ton, Massachusetts, prior to 1670. His early education was received in Lockwood's Academy, in Brooklyn, and in the Polytechnic Institute of the same city. After graduating from the latter, he entered upon the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City (the Medical Department of Columbia) taking his degree in May 1885. During the following two years he was interne at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. In 1887 he was appointed to the post of House Surgeon of the Hospital, and in 1888 he became Attending Surgeon in the Department of



GEO. W. CRARY

Out-Door Poor. During 1888 and 1889 he was Instructor at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Since 1888 also he has been Assistant Surgeon in the Department of Out-door Patients at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and since 1896 Assistant to the Attending Surgeon at the same Institution. He was appointed Assistant Attending Surgeon at the New York Cancer Hospital in 1895, and in 1897 was made Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy at Columbia, both of which posts he still holds. He married in Philadelphia April 30, 1891, Miss Julia Treadwell Ogden of that city. Dr. Crary has written a number of articles on subjects connected with his profession, among them an exhaustive dissertation on Myxœdema, Acquired and Congenital in the *American Journal of Medical*

Sciences for May 1894, and is also the part author of two books: *In Sickness and Health* (1896) a work on anatomy; and a brochure on appendicitis. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York, the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association of New York, and an honorary member of the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association of the same place. Although a Republican by conviction, he has never taken an active part in the turmoil of political life.

HARING, John, 1739-1809.

Born in Tappan, N. Y., 1739; prominent in Colonial and state affairs; member of the Provincial and Continental Congresses; Judge of the County Court; member of the State Convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution; Regent of Columbia, 1784; died in Blauveltville, 1809.

JOHAN HARING, one of the first Regents of Columbia after its re-organization from King's College, was born in Tappan, Orange (now Rockland) county, New York, September 28, 1739. He was descended from an early Dutch emigrant. He was one of the most active supporters of the Colonial cause, was a member of the first four sessions of the Provincial Congress, served in the Continental Congress in 1774-1775 and 1785-1787, was elected in 1776 to the New York Assembly which failed to organize, was Judge of the County Court from 1778 to 1788 and served in the State Senate from 1781 to 1791. He was appointed a Commissioner to adjust the land dispute between Massachusetts and New York, and as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1788, he opposed with his vote the ratification of the newly framed Federal Constitution. Judge Haring took an active part in the affairs of Columbia after its reorganization, and was chosen a Regent in 1784. He died in Blauveltville, New York, April 1, 1809.

HAIGHT, Benjamin I., 1809-1879.

Born in New York City, 1809; graduated at Columbia, 1828, and General Theological Seminary, 1831; Rector of St. Peter's Church, N. Y., 1831 and of St. Paul's Cincinnati 1834, of All Saints, N. Y., 1837-47; Asst. Minister of Trinity Church 1847-77; Professor of Pastoral Theology at General Seminary, 1837-1855; Trustee of Columbia, 1843-1879; declined the Bishopric of Mass., 1872; died, 1879.

BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, S.T.D., LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, October 16, 1809. Graduating from Co-

lumbia in 1828, and from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York in 1831, he was during his Deaconship, chosen Rector of St. Peter's Church, New York, and the year following his ordination to the Priesthood (1833), he took the Rectorship of St. Paul's, Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1837 to 1846 he was Rector of All Saints Church, New York, was an Assistant-Minister of Trinity Parish for thirty years (1847-1877), and Assistant Rector in 1874, having charge of the church during the absence of the Rector. In 1837 he took the Chair of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence at the General Seminary, retaining it till 1855. He accepted a Trusteeship of Columbia in 1843 and was actively identified with the interests of the College until his death, February 21, 1879. Dr. Haight received his Divinity degree from Columbia in 1846 and was made a Doctor of Laws by Hobart in 1870. For twenty years he was Secretary of the New York Episcopal Convention, was for ten years a member of the Diocese Standing Committee and from 1868 to 1874 attended the General Convention as a delegate from New York. Feeble health compelled him to decline the Bishopric of Massachusetts to which he was elected in 1872.

HARTLEY, Frank, 1856-

Born in Washington, D. C., 1856; graduated at Princeton, 1877; at the Medical Department Columbia, 1880; pursued post-graduate courses in Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and in Berlin, Heidelberg and Vienna; located in New York City, 1884; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Columbia, 1885-89; Demonstrator from 1889 to 1891; Lecturer there in Operative Surgery; Attending Surgeon at Roosevelt, New York, and other hospitals.

FRANK HARTLEY, M. D., Demonstrator and Lecturer at Columbia, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1856. He is a son of the late Hon. John Fairfield Hartley, LL.D., who was officially connected with the United States Treasury Department from 1838 to 1875, the last ten years holding the office of Assistant Secretary. Dr. Hartley was educated in the Washington Public Schools, the Emerson Institute and at Princeton, graduating from the latter with the Class of 1877. After graduating at the Medical Department of Columbia (1880) he took post-graduate courses at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and in Berlin, Heidelberg and Vienna. Locating for practice in the metropolis he soon acquired a high reputation as a surgeon, and in 1885 was called to the Colum-

bia Medical School as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, advancing to the post of Demonstrator in 1889. He was later appointed Lecturer on Operative Surgery at the same Institution. Dr. Hartley was chosen Assistant Surgeon at the Roosevelt Hospital in 1885, was Attending Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital from 1888 to 1892, was similarly connected with the New York Hospital from 1892 to 1897 and has been a consulting Physician to the New York Cancer Hospital. He is closely identified with the leading medical bodies of New York including the New York Surgical Society, of which



FRANK HARTLEY

he was elected President some years since; the Clinical, the Dermatological, the Genito-Urinary and Pathological Societies. He also belongs to the University, Athletic, and Princeton Clubs of New York City.

HORSMANDEN, Daniel, 1691-1778.

Born in England, 1691; President of the New York City Council; Recorder and Chief-Justice; able jurist and writer; Governor of King's College; died in Flatbush, N. Y., 1778.

DANIEL HORSMANDEN, Governor of King's College, was born in Gouldhurst, County of Kent, England, in 1691. He arrived in New York prior to 1733, as records state that he entered the

Council of that city on May 23, of that year, and was subsequently its President. He also served as Recorder, and in March 1763 was elevated to the Chief-Justiceship of the Provincial Supreme Court. He was selected to investigate the destruction of His Majesty's ship "Gaspé" which was burned by a party of Whigs in 1772, and his name was affixed to a public address to Lord Howe in 1776. Judge Horsmanden died in Flatbush, New York, September 28, 1778, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. He was regarded as an able jurist, was the author of *The New York Conspiracy*, or the History of the Negro Plot, and his letters to Governor Clinton were also published. Like most of the public men of his day he displayed much interest in the welfare of King's College, of which he was at one time Governor.

JACOBI, Abraham, 1830-

Born in Westphalia, 1830; educated in the Universities of Germany; came to the United States, 1853; called to the Professorship of diseases of children at the New York Medical College, 1860; held the same Chair in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1865-76; appointed Clinical Professor of that study in the Medical Department of Columbia, 1870; Visiting Physician to several hospitals; noted specialist and writer.

ABRAMHAM JACOBI, M.D., Professor at Columbia, was born in Hartum, Westphalia, May 6, 1830. He was a student at the Universities of Greifswald, Göttingen and Bonn, obtaining his medical degree at the latter institution in 1851, and like many other young and progressive Germans of that period, his advanced political ideas drew him into a revolutionary movement, resulting in his imprisonment for two years. Upon being released in 1853 he came to the United States by the way of England, and entered into practice in New York City. He was called into public practice as early as 1857 by an appointment as Attending Physician to the German Dispensary, and was later connected in the same capacity with the German, Mount Sinai, Bellevue, Roosevelt and other Hospitals. His interest in the diseases of children caused his selection for the Professorship of that Department at the New York Medical College in 1860, and from 1865 to 1870 he occupied that Chair in the Medical School connected with the University of the City of New York. In 1870 he joined the Medical Faculty of Columbia as Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons,

and his earnest efforts during a long series of years to send forth students properly prepared for professional work, can best be appreciated by those who have profited by his instructions and witnessed his sincere endeavors to display to the best advantage his professional skill in the presence of the student. Dr. Jacobi has ably filled the Presidential Chairs of the New York Pathological and Obstetrical Societies, the County and State Medical Societies and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was at one time Associate Editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. He is author of *Dentition and its Derangements*; *Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe*; *Infant Diet*; a *Treatise on Diphtheria*; *Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*; *Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood*; contributed chapters on the care and nutrition of Children, Diphtheria and Dysentery to *Gerhardt's Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten*; on Diphtheria, Rachitis and Laryngitis to *Pepper's System of Practical Medicine*; published with Dr. E. Noeggerath, *Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children* in 1859 and his lectures, reports, etc., have frequently appeared in the standard medical journals during the past forty years.

HUTTON, Frederick Remsen, 1853-

Born in New York City, 1853; fitted for College at private school; A.B. (Columbia) 1873; A.M. (Columbia) 1876; E.M. and C.E. (Columbia School of Mines) 1876; Ph.D. Columbia, 1882; Instructor in Mechanics and Engineering at Columbia, 1877; Adjunct Professor, 1882; Professor, 1891; Associate Editor *Engineering Magazine*, 1892; *Johnson's Encyclopædia*, 1893.

FREDERICK REMSEN HUTTON, E.M., Ph.D., Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia, was born in New York City May 28, 1853. His father, Rev. Mancius Smedes Hutton, S.T.D. (Columbia, 1827), was for many years one of the best known and most successful Pastors of New York City. The family is descended from Domine Wilhelmus Mancius, who came to America in 1642, and was a Pastor in Kingston, New York. After a preparatory course at a private school in New York, Frederick R. Hutton entered Columbia, graduating in 1873. After his graduation he studied mechanical and civil engineering at the Columbia School of Mines, receiving the degree of Mining Engineer and Civil Engineer from the School in 1876, and that of Master of Arts from the Uni-

versity at the same time. After one year of post-graduate study and practice he became Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Columbia upon the reorganization of its Engineering Department in 1877; after serving as Instructor for five years he was made Adjunct Professor in 1882, and nine years later, in 1891, was made Professor. The University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1882. He is the author of two text-books, *The Mechanical Engineering of Power Plants and Heat and Heat Engines*, which are in extensive use, as well as of a number of brochures



FREDERICK R. HUTTON

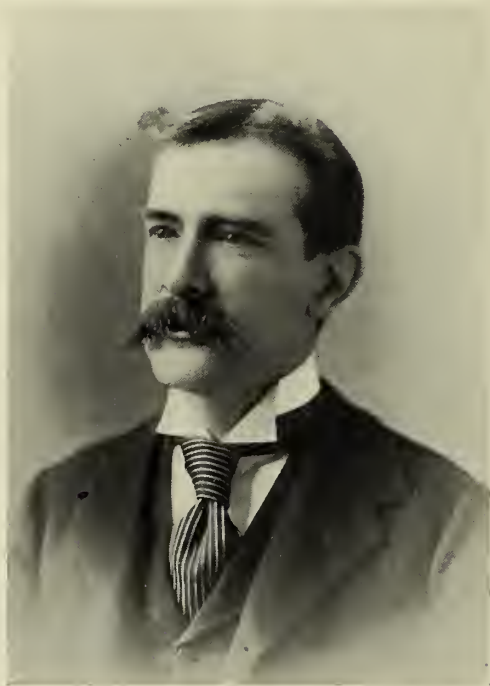
and papers on scientific subjects, among them monographs on *Machine Tools* and *Pumping Engines* for the Tenth Census. In 1892 he became Associate Editor of the *Engineering Magazine*, and in 1893 was one of the staff engaged in the preparation of a new edition of *Johnson's Encyclopædia*. He has been Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Editor of the *Transactions of the Society* since 1883, and has also been active in church work, having been a Trustee of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York City and of the Collegiate School, since 1880. He married, May 28, 1878, Grace, daughter of Marshall Lefferts of New York City. They have two children: Arthur Lefferts and Mancius Smedes Hutton. Professor Hutton, besides the American Society of

Mechanical Engineers, is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Century Club and Engineers Club. He is a Republican in politics, with pronounced protectionist ideas.

HOWE, Henry Marion, 1848-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1848; fitted for College at the Boston Latin School; graduated from Harvard (A.B.) 1859, (A.M.) 1872; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1871, S.B. (Geology and Mining Engineering); engaged in metallurgical manufacturing, 1871-83; Consulting Metallurgist and Lecturer on Metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor of Metallurgy at Columbia, 1897-

HENRY MARION HOWE, A.M., S.B., Professor at Columbia, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1848. He is the son of



HENRY M. HOWE

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, and Julia Ward Howe, the famous poet, and is of old New England families through both parents. John Ward was an officer in Cromwell's Army, and in America the family has always been high in the councils of the state, Richard Ward having been Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island from 1740 to 1743, and Samuel Ward Colonial Governor in 1762-1763 and 1765-1767, and a

member of the Continental Congress during the stirring days of the Revolution. Roger Williams, whose undaunted spirit led to the foundation of Rhode Island, was also a connection of the family. Edward C. Howe, from whom Samuel Gridley Howe was descended, was a member of the famous Boston Tea Party. He is descended also from a sister of General Francis Marion. Tracing the roots of the family tree in the soil of France, it appears that the line of descent includes the father of Corneille, the dramatist, and the great-grandfather of Charlotte Corday. Henry Marion Howe received his early education and fitted for College at the Public Latin School of Boston. Leaving there in 1865, he entered Harvard, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869, and taking the degree of Master of Arts three years later, having meantime studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science (Geology and Mining Engineering) in 1871. In 1871 he engaged in metallurgical manufacturing, and so continued until 1883, when he was tendered and accepted the post of Lecturer on Metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This latter position he held until 1897 when Columbia made him its Professor of Metallurgy. Professor Howe is an author of note on metallurgical subjects, one of his publications, *The Metallurgy of Steel*, running through three American editions and one in French, and bringing him a prize of 2,500 francs from the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale of Paris, in 1891. He has also been a recipient of many other honors, among them the Bessemer Gold Medal of the British Iron and Steel Institute and the Elliott Cresson gold medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia (its highest award) in 1895; and the great gold medal of the Verein zur Beförderung des Gewerbefleißes of Berlin (its highest award) in 1895. At the Paris Exposition of 1889 he was a Juror on Class 48, Mining and Metallurgical Processes, and at the Chicago Exposition in 1893 was President of the Jury on Mines and Mining. Professor Howe is a member of the Century Association, and Harvard Club, an honorary member of the Dallas Historical Society of Dallas, Texas, the Alumni Association of the School of Mines of Columbia, a non-resident member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Science. He is also a Past-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is an Independent in politics. He was married April 9, 1874 to Fannie Gay.

ABBOT, Francis Ellingwood, 1836-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1836; graduated from Harvard in 1859; was Editor of the *Index* from 1870-1880; author of *Scientific Theism* and *The Way out of Agnosticism*; Instructor of Philosophy at Harvard in 1887-1888.

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, Ph.D., Instructor at Harvard, son of Joseph Hale and Fanny (Larcom) Abbot, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1836. Graduating from Harvard in 1859 and from the Meadville (Pennsylvania) Theological Seminary in 1863, he subsequently became an exponent of free religious



FRANCIS E. ABBOT

thought, and in 1870 became the first Editor of *The Index*, a journal of free thought, published in Toledo and afterwards in Boston, serving in that capacity for ten years. His numerous articles upon metaphysical subjects have been widely read both in the United States and Europe; in 1885 he published in book form *Scientific Theism*, and in 1890 *The Way out of Agnosticism*. Mr. Abbot was Instructor in Philosophy at Harvard in 1887-1888. His degree was conferred by Harvard in 1881. Mr. Abbot married Katharine Fearing, daughter of David and Susanna (Sherman) Loring, of Concord, Mass., August 3, 1859. Mrs. Abbot died October 23, 1893, leaving three surviving

children: Everett Vergnies (Harvard 1886), Edward Stanley (Harvard 1887), and Fanny Larcom Abbot.

HAYWARD, George, 1791-1863.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1791; graduated at Harvard 1809; from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania 1812; practised in Boston for upwards of fifty years; spent some years in Europe and acquired a high reputation as a surgeon; was College Professor of Surgery at Harvard and of Clinics in the Medical School 1835-1849; a Fellow of the College 1852-1863, contributed to medical literature both as author and translator; died in Boston, 1863.

GEORGE HAYWARD, M.D., College Professor of Surgery at Harvard and Clinical Professor at the Medical School, was born in Boston, March 9, 1791. He was the son of Dr. Lemuel Hayward, a noted physician of Boston in his day, who was graduated from Harvard in 1768, studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Warren, and served as a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War. The son was also educated at Harvard, graduating in 1809, and after obtaining his Medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania (1812) he located in his native city, where he won distinction as a surgeon. With the exception of some years spent in Europe, where he enjoyed the instruction and friendship of Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper, he practised in Boston until his death, and his professional reputation stood high on both sides of the Atlantic. He was one of the first surgeons to make use of ether in capital operations, and was Assistant Surgeon to Dr. John C. Warren at the opening of the Massachusetts General Hospital, with which institution he was prominently identified for many years. As College Professor of Surgery at Harvard and Clinical Professor in the Medical School from 1835 to 1849, he was the instructor of many students who afterwards became successful in their profession, and he was a member of the College Corporation from 1852 to 1863. Dr. Hayward received the honorary Bachelor's degree from Yale in 1809, and that of Master of Arts from Harvard in course. He was a leading fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, President of the Boston Athenæum and President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was also one of the founders of the Linnean Society and of the Boston Society of Natural History. Besides a translation of Bichat's *General Anatomy* and Beckland's *Additions* in four volumes to same, he was the author of *Outlines of Physiology*, and many important medical papers and surgical records. He

died in Boston, October 7, 1868. A nephew and grand-nephew, both of whom bore his name, have held distinguished places in the profession and in the community.

CUSHING, Luther Stearns, 1803-1856.

Born in Lunenburg, Mass., 1803; graduated Harvard Law School, 1826; became Associate Editor *American Jurist and Law Magazine*; Clerk of Mass. House of Representatives; member of Legislature; Judge Court Common Pleas in Boston; Reporter Decisions Supreme Court; Lecturer in Harvard Law School, 1848-1851; author of many works on legal practice, etc.; died in Boston, 1856.

LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING, Lecturer on Roman Law in the Harvard Law School, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, June 22, 1803, and was graduated at the Harvard Law School with the distinction of being the only graduate in the Class of 1826. Soon after leaving College he became one of the Editors of the *American Jurist and Law Magazine*, in association with Charles Sumner and George S. Hilliard. Appointed Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1832, he held that office for upwards of a dozen years, and in 1844 was elected a member of that body. He subsequently served four years as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Boston, and was then made Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court, which position he filled until his death, which occurred in Boston, June 22, 1856. From 1848 to 1851 he was Lecturer on Roman Law in the Harvard Law School. Judge Cushing published, besides his twelve volumes of law reports issued during his term as Reporter of Decisions, a number of treatises and translations upon legal subjects, but the works by which his name is best known are a *Comprehensive Work on Parliamentary Law*, and his *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, the latter of which became an established authority for proceedings in deliberative assemblies.

DERBY, George, 1819-1874.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1819; graduated at Harvard 1838 and Harvard Medical School in 1843; practised in Boston; made a special study of sanitary science; Army Surgeon in the Civil War, serving as Department Medical Inspector and Surgeon-in-Chief of Divisions; mustered out as brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers; Commander of Soldiers' Home at Togus, Maine; Surgeon at Boston City Hospital, 1866; Secretary Mass. State Board of Health 1866-1874; Lecturer

in Harvard Medical School 1867-1871; Professor of Hygiene at Harvard, 1871-1874; died in Boston, 1874.

GEORGE DERBY, M.D., Professor of Hygiene at Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 13, 1819. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at Harvard Medical School in 1843, and established himself as a physician in Boston, where he acquired a large practice and also gained a widespread reputation by his writings on sanitary subjects, having devoted especial attention to sanitary science and the advancement of measures for promoting the public health. In



GEORGE DERBY

1861 he was commissioned Surgeon in the Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, and for the next four years he was in active army service, during which he held several important posts and rendered most valuable services. For a time he was Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; subsequently he was Surgeon-in-Chief of Divisions, and when finally compelled by broken health to leave the army, he was commissioned brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, and appointed to the command of the Soldiers' Hospital at Togus, Maine. In 1866 Dr. Derby returned to Boston, where he became one of the Surgeons of the City Hospital and also promoted the establishment of a State Board of Health, of which he was made Secretary and Executive officer. This office he

held until his death, and a series of articles which he published in the annual reports of the board established his eminence as a sanitarian and brought him world-wide recognition. His health registration reports also gave rise to new views and reforms on sanitary science. Having officiated as a Lecturer in the Harvard Medical School from 1867 to 1871, he was appointed in the latter year to the new Professorship of Hygiene at Harvard, and filled the chair until his death, which occurred in Boston, June 20, 1874. Dr. Derby was a fellow of the American Academy. His published works are: *Annual Reports Massachusetts State Board of Health*, 1866-1873; *Anthracite and Health*.

JACKSON, James, 1777-1867.

Born in Newburyport, Mass., 1777; graduated at Harvard 1796; studied medicine in Salem, Mass., and London, Eng.; practised in Boston, 1800-66; first Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital; Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic at Harvard, 1812-36 and Emeritus Professor for the rest of his life; Overseer of Harvard 1844-46; member of various learned bodies and author of numerous works; died in Boston, 1867.

JAMES JACKSON, M.D., LL.D., Medical Professor at Harvard, active and "Emeritus," for fifty-seven years, was a son of Jonathan Jackson, a former Treasurer of the College, and was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 3, 1777. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were taken at Harvard, the former in 1796, and the latter in course. After graduating, his time was occupied for a year as a teacher in the Leicester Academy, and for some months as a clerk for his father, who at that time held an office under the government. His medical studies, which were begun in the office of Dr. Edward A. Holyoke of Salem, he completed at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, where he acted as an Assistant while attending lectures, and entering professional life in Boston in the year 1800, he practised there for sixty-six years. The establishment of an insane asylum at Somerville, and of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, were originally proposed by Dr. Jackson and Dr. John C. Watson, and when the last-named institution was ready to be opened Dr. Jackson was appointed Physician in charge, a post which he held until resigning in 1835. Summoned to the Lectureship of Clinical Medicine at Harvard in 1810, he exchanged in 1812 for the Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of

Physic, continuing in active service in that Chair until 1836 and as "Emeritus" Professor for the rest of his life. Dr. Jackson died in Boston, August 27, 1867, aged ninety years. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine were conferred upon him by Harvard in 1802 and 1811 respectively, while that of Doctor of Laws was bestowed upon him in 1854, and from 1844 to 1846 he was an Overseer of the institution. His name is commemorated at Harvard by the Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine, established in 1854 in place of the existing Lectureship, and named in his honor. He was



JAMES JACKSON

also honored with the Presidency of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was a member of the American Philosophical Society and honorary member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Societies of London. His writings consist mainly of essays and papers on a variety of subjects relative to medical science, and besides these he was the author of a Eulogy on Dr. John Warren, a Memoir of James Jackson, Jr., his son, and Letters to a Young Physician.

KENT, William, 1802-1861.

Born in New York City, 1802; graduated at Union, 1820; practised law successfully; Judge of the Circuit

Court; Law Professor at Harvard, 1846-1847; died in Fishkill, 1861.

WILLIAM KENT, LL.D., Professor at the Harvard Law School, was born in New York City in 1802. His father, James Kent, an eminent Jurist, and Professor of Law at Columbia, was a graduate of Yale in 1781, and was one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1780. His grandfather Moss Kent, was graduated at Yale in 1752, and became Surrogate of Rensselaer county, New York; and his great-grandfather, Elisha Kent, also a Yale graduate, Class of 1729, became a clergyman. William Kent acquired his classical education at Union, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1820 and his Master's degree in course. His legal studies were followed by an eminently successful practice, which he continued until appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of New York by Governor Seward. Retiring from the Bench in 1846 he accepted a call to the Royall Professorship in the Harvard Law School which he resigned the ensuing year, and returning to the metropolis, was thenceforward occupied in the adjustment of referee cases. He died in Fishkill, New York, January 4, 1861. Professor Kent received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hobart in 1843, and from Harvard in 1847. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society.

LATHROP, John, 1835-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1835; graduated at Burlington College, N. J., 1853, and from the Harvard Law School 1855; admitted to the Massachusetts Bar 1856, and to that of the United States Supreme Court 1872; practised in Boston; served one year in the Civil War; Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions, 1874-88; Justice of Superior Court, 1888-91; elevated to State Supreme Bench in the latter year; Lecturer at the Harvard Law School 1871-72, and at the Boston University Law School 1873-80-83.

JOHN LATHROP, A.M., Law Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Boston, February 8, 1835. He is a son of the Rev. John P. and Maria Margareta (Long) Lathrop, grandson of John Lathrop, a graduate of Harvard 1789, and a noted writer of his day; great-grandson of the Rev. John Lothrop, (Princeton 1763) Pastor of the Second Church in Boston from 1768 to 1816, and a Fellow of Harvard for nearly forty years; and a descendant in the eighth generation of his original American ancestor, the Rev. John Lothrop, who arrived from England in 1634 on board of the ship "Griffin"

and founded the churches in Scituate and Barnstable, Massachusetts. The Rev. John P. Lothrop, who died in 1843, was a clergyman of the Episcopal denomination and a Chaplain in the United States Navy. Judge Lathrop pursued his preliminary studies in the public schools of Boston, took his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Burlington College, New Jersey, the former in 1853, and the latter in course, and was graduated at the Harvard Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1855. His legal preparations were concluded under the direction of Francis C. Loring, of Boston, and



JOHN LATHROP

immediately after his admission to the Suffolk Bar in 1856, he began the practice of his profession in that city. The large general law business which he rapidly secured, was later interspersed with numerous important Admiralty cases, the successful handling of which caused him to be regarded as a specialist in that branch of practice, and he was admitted to the Federal Courts in 1872. He was Reporter of the State Supreme Court Decisions from 1874 to 1888, when Governor Ames appointed him a Justice of the Superior Court, and in 1891 he was selected by Governor Russell to succeed the late Charles Devens, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. From the time of his admission to the Bar until he ascended the Bench he was con-

stantly engaged in practice with the single exception of a year spent as an officer in the Civil War, which he entered as First Lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in 1862 and was promoted to the rank of Captain, but ill health contracted in the army compelled him to resign. In 1871 and 1872 he held a Lectureship at the Harvard Law School, and in 1873, 1880 and 1883 was Lecturer in the Law Department of the Boston University. On June 24, 1875, Judge Lathrop married Eliza D. Parker, daughter of Richard G. and Mary Ann (Davis) Parker. He is a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and the St. Botolph and Union Clubs of Boston.

MOODY, Joshua, 1633-1697.

Born in Wales, 1633; graduated at Harvard, 1653; Fellow and Tutor, 1656-58; ordained to the ministry, 1671; Assistant Pastor of First Church, Boston, 1684; dismissed for opposing witchcraft prosecutions; labored diligently to preserve the purity of the Church and wrote four thousand and seventeen sermons; died in Boston, Mass., 1697.

JOSHUA MOODY, A.M., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Wales in 1633, son of William Moody, who emigrated with his family in 1634 and located in Newbury, Massachusetts. Having finished his studies at Harvard when twenty years old, he resumed his connection with the College in 1656, acting as a Tutor and holding a Fellowship for two years, and although he entered the Congregational ministry in 1658, he was not ordained until 1671. While holding a Pastorate in New Hampshire his earnest endeavors to preserve the purity of his church were regarded with disfavor by Governor Edward Cranfield, who imprisoned him, but subsequently accorded him his liberty with the understanding that he should abstain from preaching in that locality. In 1684 he was offered the Presidency of Harvard, which he declined, preferring to devote his entire attention to the interests of the First Church, Boston, to the Associate Pastorship of which he was called the same year. That he was a man far in advance of his time is amply demonstrated by his open hostility to the witchcraft prosecutions, opposing the severity of the proceedings as being contrary to religious purity, which commendable opinion seems not to have been shared by any of his contemporaries including the learned Cotton Mather, and for assisting in the escape of Philip English and wife, two unfortunates alleged to be possessed, he was dismissed from the First

Church in 1692. The last five years of his life were spent mostly in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 4, 1697. Mr. Moody is supposed to have written no less than four thousand and seventeen sermons as a volume of his discourses in manuscript preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society, concludes with a sermon bearing that number.

NICHOLS, Ichabod, 1784-1859.

Born in Portsmouth, N. H., 1784; graduated at Harvard, 1802; Tutor there, 1805-1809; Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Portland, Me., 1814-1855; Trustee and Vice-President of Bowdoin; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1859.

ICHABOD NICHOLS, S.T.D., Tutor at Harvard, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 5, 1784. Graduating at Harvard in 1802, he was Tutor in Mathematics there from 1805 to 1809, and having completed his theological studies was called to the First Congregational Church, Portland, Maine, as Associate Pastor. He succeeded to the Pastorship in 1814 and officiated without an assistant for over forty years, until his retirement in 1855. The last four years of his life were devoted to literary labors, and he died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 2, 1859. For a number of years, Dr. Nichols was Vice-President and Trustee of Bowdoin, which made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1821, and he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard in 1831. He was a conservative Unitarian, a ripe scholar, and his name appears among the list of Vice-Presidents of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His published works include: *Natural Theology*, and two posthumous volumes entitled: *Hours with the Evangelists*; and *Remembered Words from the Sermons of Rev. Ichabod Nichols*. George Nichols, his nephew, was graduated from Harvard in 1828, and from the Divinity School in 1831, acted as Instructor in Mathematics in the College in 1833 and 1834, and was subsequently employed as a private tutor. For some years he was joint proprietor of the University Bookstore, Cambridge, and in 1842 acquired an interest in the University Press. He published an edition of Burke's works, the text of which he improved by the correction of numerous errors, edited the works of Charles Sumner, and was regular proof-reader for the *Atlantic Monthly* some years. He died July 5, 1882, aged seventy-three years. Harvard gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1871.

MABERY, Charles Frederic.

Born in North Gorham, Me.; graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard), 1876; Assistant in Chemistry there, 1874-1883; Professor of Chemistry at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; made progress in the line of chemical research, and was concerned in developing the electric production of aluminum.

CHARLES FREDERIC MABERY, S.D., Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard, was born in North Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine. His chemical studies were pursued at the Scientific Department of Harvard, where he



CHARLES FREDERIC MABERY

was graduated in 1876, and in which he was an Assistant from 1874 to 1883, receiving in 1889 the degree of Doctor of Science. Accepting the Chair of Chemistry at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1883, he continued to supplement his routine work by numerous lines of investigation in the fields of pure and applied chemistry, and his researches relative to the development of electric smelting in the interest of the company controlling the patents, contributed to the discovery of various new processes. Professor Mabery has contributed numerous articles to the *American Chemical Journal* and other scientific publications at home and abroad. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences;

fellow of the American Philosophical Society; a member of the German Chemical Society, of the London Society of Chemical Industry, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of various other scientific societies. He is widely known in connection with his extended researches on the composition of American petroleum.

NOYES, George Rapall, 1798-1868.

Born in Newburyport, Mass., 1798; graduated at Harvard, 1818; from the Divinity School, 1822; Tutor 1825-1827; held a Pastorate in Petersham, Mass., some years; Lecturer and Professor at Harvard, 1840-68; proficient in ancient philology and widely known as a scriptural translator; died in Cambridge, 1868.

GEORGE RAPALL NOYES, S.T.D., Professor of Hebrew at the Harvard Divinity School, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 6, 1798. He pursued his classical and theological studies at Harvard, graduating from the College in 1818, and from the Divinity School in 1822. He was a Tutor in the College for two years, and entered the Unitarian ministry in 1827. In the same year he was installed Pastor of the First Church, Petersham, Massachusetts, where he remained for some years. Returning to Harvard in 1840 as a member of the Faculty, he took the Chair of Oriental Languages and the Dexter Lectureship on Sacred Literature, both of which he retained for the rest of his life, and was one of the most eminent scholars ever called to these posts. His proficiency in Greek, Hebrew and other ancient languages, and his superior knowledge of oriental literature enabled him to take high rank as a scriptural translator and commentator, and he prepared a new rendering of the Old and New Testaments, with copious notes. Professor Noyes died in Cambridge, June 3, 1868. The degrees of Master of Arts, and Doctor of Divinity, were conferred upon him by Harvard, the latter in 1839, and he was also honored with a fellowship by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Besides his translation of the Bible previously alluded to, he published amended versions of some of its principal books, and *Theological Essays, Selected from Various Authors*. Stephen Butterick Noyes, son of George R., was a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1853, was Librarian of the Athenæum, Mercantile and Public Libraries, Brooklyn, New York, and Congressional Librarian from 1866 to 1868. He died in Deland, Florida, March 8, 1885, at the age of fifty-one years.

PAINE, John Knowles, 1839-

Born in Portland, Me., 1839; first public appearance as organist at the age of seventeen; studied abroad under Haupt; Professor of Music at Harvard; composer of *St. Peter*, an oratorio; *Symphony in C Minor*; *The Tempest*; *Spring Symphony in A*; *Island Fantasy*; *Phœbus, Arise*, cantata; *Realm of Fancy*; *Sonata in B Minor*; *Song of Promise*; *The Nativity*; composer of the music for the Greek play *Œdipus Tyrannus*; *Centennial Hymn*, *Columbus March and Hymn*; and *Azara*, grand opera.

JOHN KNOWLES PAINE, A.M., Mus.D., Professor of Music at Harvard, was born in Portland, Maine, January 9, 1839, son of Jacob and Rebecca Beebe (Downes) Paine, both of whom came of New England ancestry. He began the study of music at an early age under Herman Kotzschmar. From 1858 to 1861 he studied in Berlin, taking organ playing and composition under August Haupt. In 1862 he was appointed Musical Instructor at Harvard, and in 1875 Professor of Music. His early compositions consist of Preludes and Fugues, etc., Concert Variations on the Austrian Hymn and the Star Spangled Banner, for the organ; piano Sonata, etc., part songs and anthems. His first large work was the Mass in D; brought out under his direction in the Ling academie in 1867. His oratorio, *St. Peter*, was brought out in Portland, in 1873, and by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston in 1874. His first great success was the production of the *Symphony in C Minor* by Theodore Thomas, in Boston, 1876. His other important compositions are in the following chronological order: *Sonata in B Minor* for piano and violin, 1875; *Overture to As You Like It*, 1876; *Centennial Hymn*, performed at the celebration at Philadelphia, 1876; *Symphonic Poem*; *Tempest*, 1877; played with great success by Thomas' Orchestra in Cambridge, Boston, New York, Chicago, etc.; *Larghetto and Scherzo* for piano, violin and violoncello, 1877; *Duo Concertante* for violin and violoncello and orchestra, 1878; *Spring Symphony in A*, 1880: his most important work in this form of composition. *Œdipus Tyrannus* for male chorus and orchestra composed for the representation of the Greek play at Harvard University in 1881. The production of this music made a profound impression and brought the composer's name very prominently before the general public. The cantatas, *Phœbus, Arise*, words by Drummond, for male chorus and orchestra; *Realm of Fancy*, words by Keats, for chorus, quartet and orchestra, 1882, *The Nativity*, words by Milton, composed for the

Handel and Haydn Society festival of 1883 and the *Song of Promise*, composed for the Cincinnati festival of 1888; *Symphonic Poem*; an *Island Fantasy* for orchestra, 1889; *Columbus March and Hymn* for chorus and orchestra, composed for the opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1892. Professor Paine's latest work is the opera of *Azara*, for which he has written the libretto as well as the music, 1899. Other minor compositions, songs, part songs, piano pieces, etc., might be included in this list. With regard to Professor Paine's services at Har-



JOHN K. PAINE

vard, Mr. John Fiske says: "He gradually developed a department of instruction in music such as had never before been seen in the United States. It is due to him that music at Harvard has been put on the same level with philosophy, science and classical philology, counting as much toward the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy." The example set by Harvard in music has been followed in recent years by Yale, Columbia and other Universities. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1869 and that of Doctor of Music from Yale in 1890. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Paine married in 1869 Mary Elizabeth Greely of Cambridge.

PALFREY, John Gorham, 1796-1881.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1796; graduated at Harvard, 1815; entered the Unitarian ministry; Pastor of the Brattle St. Church, Boston, 1818-1830; Professor of Sacred Literature at Harvard till 1839; member of the Legislature, 1842-43; Secretary of the State, 1844-48; member of Congress, 1847-49; Postmaster at Boston, 1861-67; anti-slavery advocate; Overseer of Harvard a number of years; lecturer, editor and author; died in Cambridge, 1881.

JOHN GORHAM PALFREY, S.T.D., LL.D.,

Professor of Sacred Literature at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 2, 1796, son of William Palfrey, a Revolutionary patriot. Graduating from Harvard in 1815, and completing his theological studies in 1818, he was chosen in the latter year to succeed Edward Everett in the Pastorate of the Brattle Street Church, (Unitarian) Boston, and remained with that society until 1830. Abandoning his pulpit for a Professorship at Harvard, he held the Chair of Sacred Literature there till 1839, when his attention and energies were diverted to other channels of usefulness. Entering the political field he served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature (1842-1843), held the office of State Secretary from 1844 to 1848, was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1846, was defeated as the Free-Soil candidate in 1848, and from 1861 to 1867 he held the appointment of Postmaster at Boston. He was one of the first anti-slavery agitators to openly advocate abolition, emphasizing his views by liberating a number of slaves in Louisiana which he had inherited, and a series of articles on The Progress of the Slave Power prepared by him for the Boston Whig in 1846 accomplished much toward strengthening the cause of abolition throughout the North. From 1835 to 1843 he edited the North American Review, and during the years 1839 and 1842 he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Anti-Slavery Congress at Paris, and after his return he retired to his home in Cambridge, where he died April 26, 1881. Besides his Master's degree Professor Palfrey received from Harvard those of Doctor of Divinity in 1834, and Doctor of Laws in 1869; was an Overseer of the College from 1828 to 1831, and again from 1852 to 1855. The degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred upon him by St. Andrews in 1838. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His literary works include besides those previously mentioned numerous timely articles printed in the Boston Commonwealth, of which he was Editor in 1851; Two Discourses

on the History of the Brattle Street Church; Life of William Palfrey for Sparks' American Biography; Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities; Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan and Rabbinical Grammar; Discourse at Barnstable, September 3, 1839, at the celebration of the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Cape Cod; The Relation between Judaism and Christianity; and History of New England to 1875.

PARKER, Joel, 1795-1875.

Born in Jaffrey, N. H., 1795; graduated at Dartmouth, 1811; engaged in the practice of law at Keene, N. H., 1815; member of the Legislature, 1824-26; elevated to the Supreme Bench 1833, and to the Chief-Justiceship 1836; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Dartmouth 1847-57, and Law Professor at Harvard 1847 until his death in 1875.

JOEL PARKER, LL.D., Royall Professor of Law at Harvard, was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, January 25, 1795. After graduating from Dartmouth (1811) and completing his law studies, he was admitted to the Bar, and locating in Keene, New Hampshire in 1815, he rapidly acquired prominence in the legal profession of the Granite State. As a member of the Lower House of the Legislature he displayed to the public's advantage that superior intelligence and honesty of purpose which subsequently characterized his judicial decisions. In 1833 he was elevated to the Supreme Bench, was advanced to the honorable position of Chief-Justice in 1836, and presided over the committee formulated to revise the public statutes in 1840. In 1847 he was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Dartmouth and the same year was called to the Royall Professorship of Law at Harvard, holding the former post for ten years, and the latter until 1868. Judge Parker died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 17, 1875. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1837, and by Harvard in 1848, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Massachusetts Historical Society added his name to their membership rolls. He published an address on: Progress; Daniel Webster as a Jurist; A Charge to the Grand Jury on the Uncertainty of Law; The Non-Extension of Slavery; Personal Liberty Laws and Slavery in the Territories; The Right of Secession; Constitutional Law; Habeas Corpus and Martial Law; The War Powers of Congress and the President; Revolution and Construction; The Three Powers of Government: and Conflict of Decisions.

PARKER, Isaac, 1768-1830.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1768; graduated at Harvard, 1786; admitted to the Bar and began practice in Castine, Me.; elected to Congress in 1796; U. S. Marshal for District of Maine, 1797-1801; removed to Portland in 1806 and later returned to Boston; Associate Judge of the Mass. Supreme Court some years and Chief-Justice from 1814 until his death; President of the Mass. Constitutional Convention, 1820; Law Professor at Harvard 1815-1827; and Overseer 1810-1830; died in Boston, 1830.

ISAAC PARKER, LL.D., Professor and Overseer at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1768. Educated at Harvard, Class of 1786, he taught school previous to becoming a law student, and inaugurating his practice in Castine, Maine, then considered a promising locality for advancement, he became prominent among the early lawyers of that district. He served as a Federalist member of Congress, to which he was elected in 1796, and was United States Marshal for the District of Maine from 1797 to 1801. In 1806 he became an Associate Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, having previously located in Portland, and later returning to Boston was in 1814 elevated to the Chief-Justiceship, which he retained for the rest of his life. From 1815 to 1827 he held the Royall Professorship of Law at Harvard, and having joined the Board of Overseers in 1810, he continued to serve in that capacity until 1830. He was selected to preside over the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1820, and during the deliberations of that body he several times called another to the chair in order to engage in the debates. Judge Parker died in Boston, May 26, 1830. He was honored by Harvard with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1814, and was given a fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Besides the reports of his decisions he published an Oration on Washington; and a Sketch of the Character of Chief-Justice Parsons.

PARKER, George Howard, 1864-

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1864; graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, 1887; studied Zoölogy in the Harvard Graduate School, in Germany and in Italy; Instructor in Zoölogy at Harvard; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, American Morphological Society and the Boston Society of Natural History and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

GEORGE HOWARD PARKER, S.D., Instructor in Zoölogy at Harvard, son of George Washington and Martha (Taylor) Parker,

was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1864. He studied at the Friends' Central School in his native city and after that prepared himself with home study for College, entering the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, where he graduated in 1887. Four years later he received from Harvard the degree of Doctor of Science, having meanwhile studied Zoölogy at the Harvard Graduate School. The next two years were spent in study in Germany and Italy. From 1888 until 1891 he had been Instructor in Zoölogy at Harvard, and in 1893 was again given the same position. Mr.



G. H. PARKER

Parker is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the American Morphological Society, and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He married, June 15, 1894, Louise Merritt Stabler, of Brooklyn, New York.

PARKMAN, George, 1791-1849.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1791; graduated at Harvard, 1809; took his medical degree at the University of Aberdeen, 1813; practised in Boston, and was one of the early American insanity experts; medical writer of note and a benefactor of Harvard; died, 1849.

GEORGE PARKMAN, A.M., M.D., Benefactor of Harvard, was a grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, for sixty-five years Pastor of

a church in Westborough, Massachusetts. Born in Boston in 1791, he took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1809, and applying himself immediately to the study of medicine, was graduated from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1813, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The rest of his life was devoted to the practice of his profession in Boston, where he spent much time in investigating the different phases of insanity, and the circumstances of his tragic death at the hands of Professor Webster may with propriety be abbreviated in the present sketch. Dr. Parkman was actively concerned in developing the Medical Department of Harvard, donating the land in Boston for the erection of a Medical School building, and in 1847 he founded the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology which bears his name. He was the author of *Proposals for Establishing a Retreat for the Insane*; and *A Treatise on Insanity and the Management of the Insane*.

PARSONS, Theophilus, 1750-1813.

Born in Byfield, Mass., 1750; graduated at Harvard, 1769; admitted to the Bar, 1774; practised law in Newburyport and Boston; delegate to the Conventions which ratified the State and Federal Constitutions; member of the Legislature; Chief-Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1806-13; Fellow of Harvard, 1806-12; died, 1813.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL.D., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Byfield, Massachusetts, February 24, 1750, son of the Rev. Moses Parsons, Pastor of the Congregational Church in that village for over forty years. The completion of his classical course was followed by a close application to the study of law, and he began practice in what is now Portland, Maine, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1774. The destruction of that place by the British in 1775 stayed his progress for a time, but he subsequently resumed his profession in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where his ability soon brought him a large practice both in his own locality and in all parts of New England. As a Federalist he opposed with speech and pen the acceptance of the first State Constitution offered for adoption, but as a delegate to the Convention of 1779 he favored the ratification of the second instrument, and being sent in the same capacity to the Convention of 1788, he ably supported John Hancock, Rufus King and others in securing the state's acceptance of the Federal Constitution. He served in the Legislature several terms, but gradually with-

drew from politics. In 1800 he moved to Boston, and in 1806 was chosen Chief-Justice of the State Supreme Court, retaining that office until his death, October 30, 1813. Judge Parsons was noted as a ripe scholar, an able lawyer, and a jurist of unusually quick and accurate perception, retaining all forms of local usage worthy of preservation, and earnestly striving to expedite the disposal of cases, and although his rulings were rendered with an impressive dignity, they were sometimes tempered with an applicable display of wit as refreshing as it was pungent. From 1806 to 1812 he was a Fellow of Harvard which made him a Doctor of Laws in 1804, and the same degree was conferred upon him by Dartmouth and Brown in 1807 and 1809 respectively. He became a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at an early date in the history of that body.

PARSONS, Theophilus, 1797-1882.

Born in Newburyport, Mass., 1797; graduated at Harvard, 1815; practised law successfully in Taunton and Boston; Dane Professor of Law at Harvard, 1848-1870; a well-known legal and religious writer; died, 1882.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law at Harvard, son of the Chief-Justice of the same name, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 17, 1797. After completing his classical course at Harvard (1815), and concluding his law studies, he spent some time in foreign travel, and upon his return entered into practice in Taunton, Massachusetts, later removing to Boston. In 1848 he was called to the Dane Professorship of Law at Harvard, which he retained until 1870, and in 1849 the College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He founded and for some time was Editor of the *United States Free Press*, and devoted much time to literary pursuits, writing extensively upon legal and religious subjects. Professor Parsons died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 26, 1882. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Besides a memoir of his father he published a number of works relating to the Swedenborgian doctrine, chief among which are: *Deus Homo*; *The Infinite and Finite*; and *Outlines of the Religion and Philosophy of Swedenborg*. His contributions to the law literature of the day consist of *The Law of Conscience*; *Elements of Mercantile Law*; *Laws of Business for*

Business Men; Maritime Law; Notes and Bills of Exchange; Shipping and Admiralty; and The Political, Personal and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States.

PICKERING, Edward Charles, 1846-

Born in Boston, 1846; educated at the Boston Latin School and the Lawrence Scientific School; Instructor in the Lawrence Scientific School; Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Director of the Harvard College Observatory; fellow of the American Academy; member of the National Academy of Sciences, associate member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London and the Astronomical Society of Liverpool, and other organizations.

EDWARD CHARLES PICKERING, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Harvard, was born in Boston July 19, 1846, son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering. His father was a direct descendant of Colonel Timothy Pickering, who was a member of Washington's cabinet and who traced his ancestry back to John Pickering 1615-1657. After being educated at private schools and the Boston Latin School, Mr. Pickering entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard where he graduated in 1865. He taught mathematics at Cambridge for two years, but was soon after elected Thayer Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1869 he joined the Nautical Almanac party formed to observe the total eclipse of August 7th, of that year, in Iowa, and in 1870 was engaged on a similar mission with a Coast Survey party which went to Spain. From 1876 to 1887 he was Director and Phillips Professor of Astronomy in the Harvard College Observatory, and since 1877 has been Director of the Observatory and filled the Paine Professorship of Practical Astronomy, founded in that year under the will of Robert Treat Paine of the Class of 1822. Many observations in optics were conducted by him and under his charge while at the Institute of Technology, and valuable papers appeared over his signature in the scientific journals, relating to the polarization of glass and of the sky. He also attained high success in his system of laboratory methods of teaching physics, a system which he explained in his *Physical Manipulation*. Many other institutions have adopted his methods as the best in vogue. His work at the Observatory has consisted mainly in developing the physical departments of Astronomy, including astronomical photography and studies of the light and spectra of the stars. The endowment of the Observatory

has increased fivefold during his administration, and its work has been greatly extended by the establishment of meteorological and astronomical stations in South America. Professor Pickering received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1886 from the University of California and in 1887 from the University of Michigan. He is a fellow of the American Academy, a member of the National Academy of Science, an associate member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London and the Astronomical Society of Liverpool, and holds hon-



EDWARD C. PICKERING

orary membership in several foreign bodies, including the Geographical Society of Mexico, the Astronomical Society of France and the Spectroscopic Society of Italy. He married March 9, 1874, Lizzie Wadsworth, daughter of the late Jared Sparks.

PECK, William Dandridge, 1763-1822.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1763; graduated at Harvard, 1782; studied natural history and was Professor of that study at Harvard from 1805 until his death; visited the scientific institutions of Europe; collected valuable books and specimens; issued a catalogue of American and foreign plants; died, 1822.

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE PECK, A.M., Professor of Natural History at Harvard, was a son of John Peck, a noted American ship-

builder of the Revolutionary period, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 8, 1763. Entering Harvard, he was graduated in 1782, and for a time was employed in a business office. A desire to obtain a knowledge of natural history at length engrossed his entire attention, and after a period of twenty years devoted to study and investigation during which he constructed a microscope and other instruments necessary for his researches, in 1805 he accepted the Professorship of that study at Harvard, retaining the Chair for the rest of his life. He died October 3, 1822. While on a visit to the scientific institutions of Europe, whither he was sent by Harvard, he secured quite an extensive collection of rare books and specimens, and in 1818 published a Catalogue of American and Foreign Plants. Some of his scientific articles are preserved by the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member. He also belonged to the American Philosophical Society, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the memoirs of which latter organization contain an account of a sea-serpent, written by him.

PEARSON, Eliphalet, 1752-1826.

Born in Newbury, Mass., 1752; graduated at Harvard, 1773; studied theology and licensed to preach; manufactured gunpowder during the Revolutionary War; first Principal of the Phillips-Andover Academy; held the Chair of Oriental Languages at Harvard, 1786-1806; Professor of English and Acting President, 1804-06; Fellow 1800 to 1806; ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church, Andover, 1808; first Professor of Sacred Literature at the Andover Theological Seminary which he assisted in establishing; author of a Hebrew grammar and other publications; died in Greenland, N. H., 1826.

ELIPHALET PEARSON, LL.D., Acting President of Harvard, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1752. Graduating from Harvard in 1773, he studied theology and received a license to preach which he was unable to do at the time on account of impaired vision. Accepting a commission from the General Court to manufacture gunpowder for the American Army, he was thus employed until 1778, when he was selected by Samuel Phillips as the first Principal of Andover Academy, continuing in that capacity until 1786. Called to Harvard in the latter year to fill the Chair of Oriental Languages, he retained his membership of the College Faculty for the succeeding twenty years, holding the Professorship of English Language and Literature in connection with his other duties

for two years, served as a member of the Corporation from 1800 to 1806, and receiving the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Joseph Willard in 1804, he remained in office two years. Returning to Andover he took a prominent part in promoting and organizing the Theological Seminary in that town and was the first occupant of the Chair of Sacred Literature, which he resigned at the expiration of a year. In 1808 he accepted a call to the Pastorate of the Congregational Church, Andover, which he retained until retirement from professional work, and his last years were devoted principally to the cultivation of a farm. Professor Pearson died in Greenland, New Hampshire, September 12, 1826. In 1802 he received from Yale and Princeton the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was President of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the founders of the American Educational Society, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of several other organizations. His publications include a Hebrew Grammar; Sermon on the death of President Joseph Willard; occasional discourses; and the most important of his works left in manuscript is a course of lectures on languages, delivered at Harvard.

PICKERING, John, 1777-1846.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1777; graduated at Harvard, 1796; received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard 1835 and Bowdoin 1822; member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard, 1818-1825; President American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member Massachusetts Historical and American Philological Societies, and corresponding member Société Archéologique d'Athènes; died in Boston, Mass., 1846.

JOHAN PICKERING, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 7, 1777. He was graduated at Harvard in 1796, and during the ensuing year studied law in Philadelphia. In 1797 he became Secretary to William Smith, United States Minister to Portugal, and two years later Private Secretary to Rufus King, Minister to Great Britain. Returning to Salem in 1801 he resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the Bar, after which he practised law in Salem, till 1827, when he removed to Boston, where he held the office of City Solicitor till shortly before his death. In 1806 Mr. Pickering was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew in Harvard, and later was invited to fill the Chair of Greek Literature, but declined both these appointments, as also that of

Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was an active member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard from 1818 to 1824, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1835, having been a Doctor of Laws of Bowdoin since 1822. Mr. Pickering became celebrated on account of his philological studies, and is regarded as the chief founder of American Comparative Philology. His acquaintance with ancient and modern languages was most extensive; also his researches in Oriental hieroglyphics, and many hitherto almost unknown dialects. He was a contributor of valuable articles to reviews, transactions of learned societies and encyclopædias, and published in book-form A Vocabulary or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America, and a Comprehensive Dictionary of the Greek Language. Besides these works he was the author of several important legal articles. Mr. Pickering was President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the Massachusetts Historical and American Philological Societies and corresponding member of the Société Archéologique d'Athènes. A very interesting work is The Life of John Pickering by his daughter, Mary Orne Pickering.

PELHAM, Herbert, 1602-1673.

Born in England in 1602; graduated at Oxford, 1619; joined the Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629; resided in Cambridge, Mass., 1638-50; engaged in public affairs, and missionary work; first Treasurer of Harvard; died, 1673.

HERBERT PELHAM, Treasurer of Harvard, was born in Lincoln county, England, in 1602. He studied at Oxford, graduating in 1619, and joined the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629. He did not, however, embark with the first expedition sent over by that organization but came in 1638 and took up his residence in Cambridge. The conversion of the aborigines and the public affairs of the Colony absorbed his chief attention during his stay in New England, and from 1645 to 1649 he served as an Assistant, acted as one of the commissioners in concluding a treaty with the Niantic and Narragansett Tribes in 1646, and in 1643 was intrusted with the Treasurership of Harvard, being the first to hold that office. In 1650 he returned to the old country probably for the purpose of procuring the means for Christianizing and educating the Indians, and his death occurred in the County of Suffolk, England, June 12, 1673. It is known that

he had one daughter, Penelope, and she became the wife of Governor Josiah Winslow.

PLATNER, John Winthrop, 1865-

Born in Lee, Mass., 1865; graduated at Yale, 1885; studied at Union Theological Seminary and at the University of Berlin; has been Private Tutor in Brooklyn and Stamford; Instructor in Union Theological Seminary; Assistant Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Harvard; member of the American Historical Association, of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and of the American Oriental Society (History of Religions Section).

JOHN WINTHROP PLATNER, Assistant Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Harvard, was born in Lee, Massachusetts, May 15, 1865. On



J. WINTHROP PLATNER

the side of his father William, he is of Dutch descent. On the side of his mother, Emily Childs Ball, he comes of New England stock. Mr. Platner prepared for College at the Newark Academy, New Jersey, and then entered Yale, where he graduated in 1885. The next five years were spent as a private tutor in Brooklyn, New York, and Stamford, Connecticut. In 1890 he took up the study of theology at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and three years later, receiving the graduate fellowship of his class, he entered the University of Berlin. Immediately after completing his work abroad in 1895, he was appointed Instructor at

the Union Theological Seminary, but the next year was called to Harvard to become Assistant Professor of Ecclesiastical History. He is a member of the American Historical Association, of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and of the American Oriental Society (History of Religions Section).

OTIS, Harrison Gray, 1765-1848.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1765; graduated at Harvard, 1783; admitted to the Bar, 1786; prominent lawyer, orator and politician; served as an officer in the militia and assisted in quelling Shays' rebellion; elected to the State Legislature, 1796; member of Congress, 1797-1801; District-Attorney the latter year; Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives, 1803-5; President of the State Senate, 1805-11; United States Senator, 1817-22; elected Mayor of Boston, 1829; Overseer of Harvard, 1810-25; and a member of the Corporation for two years; died in Boston, 1848.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, LL.D., Overseer and Fellow of Harvard, was born in Boston, October 8, 1765. His first American ancestor was John Otis, who came with his family from Hingham, county of Norfolk, England, in 1635, and was among the founders of Hingham, Massachusetts. He was a nephew of James Otis the eloquent Colonel statesman and Revolutionary patriot, and his father, Samuel Alleyne Otis (Harvard 1759) was also prominent in the early public affairs of the State and nation, serving as Secretary of the United States Senate. Samuel Alleyne Otis married Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Harrison Gray, Receiver-General of Massachusetts. Harrison Gray Otis took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1783, was admitted to the Bar three years later and acquired distinction in the legal profession. In 1787 he served as Aide-de-Camp to General Brooks in dispersing the insurgents under the notorious Daniel Shays. An oration delivered by him in Boston on July 4, 1788, placed him in the foremost rank as a public speaker, and his political career began in 1796 with his election to the Legislature. From 1797 to 1801 he was a member of Congress, and upon leaving that body he became District-Attorney, but shortly afterward returned to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which he was speaker from 1803 to 1805, and entering the State Senate in the latter year he served as its President until 1811. Chosen a United States Senator in 1817, he resigned his seat in 1822 in order to accept a nomination to the Mayoralty of Boston, which was about to become a city, but met

a defeat at the polls. He was however elected in 1829 and in his inaugural he refuted in a most emphatic manner the charges of disloyalty which were responsible for his defeat. His reputation as a lawyer was not derived solely from his eloquence as a pleader, as he displayed on many occasions his familiarity with both the elementary and higher principles of law, and his judicial ability was amply demonstrated during his term as Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1814. Judge Otis died in Boston, October 28, 1848. Besides his Bachelor's degree he received from Harvard those of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, the latter in 1814, and he was a member of the Corporation from 1823 to 1825, having also served as an Overseer from 1810. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. George Otis, A.M., son of Harrison Gray, was born in Boston in 1797, graduated from Harvard in 1815, and from the Divinity School in 1818. After serving as a Tutor (1820-26) he held the College Professorship of Latin for a year, at the expiration of which time he was chosen Rector of Christ Church (Episcopal), Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he died in 1828. His published works are: *Perfectibility*; An address to the Humane Society at Newburyport in 1818; and a Sermon, delivered at Cambridge in 1826.

DANFORTH, John, 1660-1730.

Born in Roxbury, Mass., 1660; graduated at Harvard, 1677; Pastor Congregational Church in Dorchester, Mass., 1682-1730; Fellow of Harvard, 1697-1707; published many sermons and poems; died in Dorchester, 1730.

JOHAN DANFORTH, A.M., Fellow of Harvard, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 8, 1660, son of Rev. Samuel Danforth, who preceded him by fifty years as a Fellow of that Institution. He was graduated at Harvard in 1677, and after studying for the ministry, was ordained in 1682 as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Dorchester, Massachusetts, a charge which he held until his death, covering a period of nearly half a century. Mr. Danforth was reputed to be a man of great learning, particularly well versed in mathematics, and possessed of no mean poetical talents. He published, besides many sermons, various poems, mostly of a memorial character. His Fellowship in the Harvard Corporation dated from 1697 to 1707. He died in Dorchester, May 26, 1730.

BEASLEY, Frederick, 1777-1845.

Born in North Carolina, 1777; graduated at Princeton 1797; Tutor there while studying theology; was Rector of Episcopal churches in Elizabethtown and Trenton, N. J., Albany, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md.; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania 1813-1829; died 1845.

FREDERICK BEASLEY, D.D., Tutor at Princeton from 1797 till 1800, was born near Edenton, North Carolina in 1777. Graduating from Princeton in 1797 he was a Tutor there while pursuing his theological studies, and was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in 1801. In 1803 he was called to St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey; to St. Peter's in Albany, New York, the following year, and in 1809 became Associate Rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. Accepting the office of Provost and the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania in 1813, he remained there until 1828, when he resumed active church work and for the succeeding seven years was Rector of a Church in Trenton, New Jersey. Failing health caused his permanent retirement in 1836, and he died in Elizabethtown, November 2, 1845. Professor Beasley was made a Doctor of Divinity by both the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia in 1815. His metaphysical work in defence of the philosophy of Locke created favorable comment, and besides writing quite extensively for periodicals he was the author of: *American Dialogues of the Dead*; *An Examination of the Oxford Divinity*, published during the Tractarian controversy; *A Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind* and several other works of special interest to churchmen.

ginal charter for Princeton College, John Blair becoming Professor of Moral Philosophy in the College and Samuel Blair Vice-President and Professor of Rhetoric. Mr. Blair's educational opportunities were meagre. At eleven years of age he began his career in a country store, and at the age of nineteen was in business for himself as a country merchant in northern New Jersey. From these narrow confines he merged into a capitalist of national reputation. He was largely instrumental in developing the great coal and iron industries of Pennsylvania, and was closely identified with the construction of numerous



JOHN I. BLAIR

BLAIR, John Insley, 1802-

Born in Warren county, N. J., 1802; acquired prominence as a capitalist; developed various important business enterprises; contributed liberally to the support of educational institutions including Princeton; Trustee of Princeton since 1866.

JOHNSLEY BLAIR, Trustee and Benefactor of Princeton, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, August 22, 1802. He is of Scottish origin, and his first American ancestor was John Blair, who emigrated in 1720. John Blair and his brother, Samuel Blair, who came to this country a year or two later, were both clergymen and were among those who procured from Governor Belcher the ori-

railroads, including the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago & Northwestern and many of its branches, besides numerous other smaller properties. He identified himself closely with the development of the country through which these roads pass, donating funds for the erection of churches and educational institutions. Mr. Blair has always given liberally to education; he has been more closely identified with the development of the Academy at Blairstown, with Lafayette College and with Princeton University than with any others, his latest gift being the erection of a dormitory which bears his name at Princeton, of which institution he has been a Trustee since 1866.

BEATTY, John, 1749-1826.

Born in Pennsylvania, 1749, graduated from Princeton 1769; studied medicine in Philadelphia with Dr. Rush; rose to the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army; was a member of the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention, the New Jersey Legislature and the National House of Representatives; Secretary of State for New Jersey; Trustee of Princeton 1785-1802; President of the Trenton Bank 1815-1826; died 1826.

JOHN BEATTY, M.D., a Trustee of Princeton for seventeen years was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1749, son of Rev. Charles Beatty. He was educated at Princeton, graduating in 1769, and his medical studies were pursued with the distinguished Philadelphia physician Dr. Benjamin Rush. Joining the American Army soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was captured by the British at Fort Washington, New York, in 1776 while serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1778 was made Commissary-General of Prisoners with the rank of Colonel. In 1780 he resumed the practice of his profession in Princeton, New Jersey, and subsequently became prominent in civil affairs, serving as a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1783-1785, and to the Constitutional Convention, Speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives and State Senator, Representative to Congress 1793-1795 and Secretary of State for New Jersey from 1795 to 1805. For the last ten years of his life he was President of the Trenton Bank. Dr. Beatty was made a Master of Arts by Princeton, of which he was a Trustee from 1785 to 1802, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

BOSTWICK, David, 1721-1763.

Born in New Milford, Conn., 1721; installed Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Jamaica, L. I., 1745; transferred to the Church in New York, 1756; was a Trustee of the College of New Jersey 1761-1764; died 1763.

DAVID BOSTWICK, A.M., a Trustee of Princeton, prior to the American Revolution, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, January 8, 1721. He was a lineal descendant of Arthur Bostwick, who came from Cheshire, England in 1668. Previous to his ordination to the Presbyterian ministry David Bostwick taught in the Newark Academy. In 1745 he took charge of the congregation at Jamaica, Long Island, where he

remained until 1756 and the Synod there transferred him to the Church in New York. His death occurred November 12, 1763. Besides his sermon on Self Disclaimed and Christ Exalted, he wrote an account of the Life, Death and Character of the Rev. Samuel Davies, President of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, which was published with a sermon by the latter on the death of George II. A work entitled Vindication of Infant Baptism, consisting of extracts from several of his sermons, was published after his death. Mr. Bostwick was a Trustee of the College of New Jersey, from 1761 to 1764.

BRAINERD, John, 1720-1781.

Born in Haddam, Conn., 1720; graduate of Yale 1746; Missionary among the Indians of New Jersey for some years; preached in Newark, Mount Holly, and other places; was a Trustee of Princeton for twenty-six years; died 1781.

JOHN BRAINERD, M.A., Trustee of Princeton from 1754 to 1780, was born in Haddam, Connecticut, February 28, 1720. He was graduated at Yale in 1746, receiving his Master's degree in course, and in 1747 succeeded his brother, the Rev. David Brainerd in missionary work among the Indians near Cranberry, New Jersey, where he labored successfully for a number of years. In his latter years he held Pastorates in Newark and Mount Holly, and supplied the churches in the vicinity of Egg Harbor, New Jersey. The last five years of his life were spent in Deerfield, New Jersey, where he died March 18, 1781. Mr. Brainerd received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1749, and was a Trustee of that College during its period of prosperity under the administration of President John Witherspoon.

BRYAN, George, 1731-1791.

Born in Ireland, 1731; became a citizen and a merchant of Philadelphia; was an ardent supporter of the War for Independence; member of the State Legislature; Justice of the Supreme Court; and a Trustee of Princeton for eleven years. Died 1791.

GEORGE BRYAN, Trustee of Princeton during the Revolutionary War, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731. Coming to America when young he became a merchant in Philadelphia, and espousing the cause of Americans against British oppression, was closely identified with the important events which transpired in the Quaker City

prior to and during the struggle for independence. He was a member of the Assembly and a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress of 1765; was elected President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1778, and as Representative to the Legislature in 1779 he drafted the law for the gradual abolition of slavery in that state. In 1780 he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and continued upon the Bench for the rest of his life, which terminated January 27, 1791. Mr. Bryan's connection with Princeton was in the capacity of a Trustee and he was a member of the Board from 1767 to 1778, a memorable period in the history of that institution.

BUSH, George, 1796-1859.

Born in Norwich, Vt., 1796; graduate of Dartmouth and of the Princeton Theological Seminary; Tutor at Princeton two years; missionary in Indiana; became Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of the City of New York; joined the Church of New Jerusalem, was a prolific contributor to religious literature; died, 1859.

GEORGE BUSH, D.D., Tutor at Princeton for two years, was born in Norwich, Vermont, June 12, 1796. The Bachelor's and Master's degrees were conferred upon him by Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1818. His divinity studies were pursued at Princeton, where he acted as a Tutor in 1822-1823, and after his ordination to the Presbyterian ministry he spent four years in Indiana as a missionary. In 1831 he accepted a call to the Chair of Oriental Languages at the University of the City of New York. He subsequently withdrew from the Presbyterian faith and united with the Church of the New Jerusalem. Prior to his conversion to the latter faith he wrote *A Life of Mohammed*; *Treatise on the Millennium* and *Illustrations of the Scriptures*; published a Hebrew Grammar and Commentaries on the Exodus and other books of the Old Testament. He opposed the doctrine of the literal resurrection of the body in a work entitled *Anastasis* which created no little excitement among theologians, and he responded to the attacks made upon it in a subsequent work called *The Resurrection of Christ*. After joining the New Jerusalem Church, he issued a translation of the *Diary of Swedenborg*; became Editor of the *New Church Repository* in 1845, and his later works are: *The Soul*, an *Inquiry into Scripture Psychology*; *Mesmer and Swedenborg*, in which he maintains that the developments of the former

corroborate the doctrine of the latter; *New Church Miscellanies and Priesthood and Clergy* unknown to Christianity. Dr. Bush died in Rochester, New York, September 19, 1859.

DOD, Samuel Bayard, 1837-

Born in Princeton, N. J., 1837; fitted for College in Edgehill School in Princeton; graduated Princeton, 1857; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1861; in the Presbyterian ministry at Monticello, N. Y. and Wilkes-barre, Pa., until 1868; Executor of the estate of Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, 1868; had charge of the finishing of the Stevens' Battery; President of the Board of Trustees of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, from the beginning; Trustee of Princeton.

SAMUEL BAYARD DOD, A.M., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, December 3, 1837, son of Albert B. and Caroline



S. BAYARD DOD

(Bayard) Dod. His father was a Professor in Princeton and was of English extraction, through Daniel Dod, who came to America and settled in Branford, Connecticut, in 1646. On the maternal side he is descended from the Bayards of New Rochelle, French Huguenots, who came to New York with Anna Bayard, wife of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. He was fitted for College at Edgehill School in Princeton, graduating from Princeton University in 1857. He afterwards studied for the

ministry in Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating with the Class of 1861. He served in the Presbyterian ministry at Monticello, New York and Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, for seven years. In 1868 he was made Executor of the estate of Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, entering on the management of that large property, including the Hoboken Ferries, in the fall of that year. Outside the business management he was charged with the duty of establishing a "school of learning for the benefit of the youth residing, from time to time, in the State of New Jersey." This resulted in the founding of the Stevens' Institute of Technology in Hoboken. He has been President of the Board of Trustees of this Institute from the beginning. He has been active, not only in the management of the Stevens' estate, the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and the Hoboken Ferry Company, but also in other corporations in which that estate was interested. He is President of the First National Bank, President of the Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, President of the Hudson County Gas Light Company, Director of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, Director and one of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Fire Insurance Company. He is also a Trustee of Princeton University. He is a Manager of the Geological Survey of New Jersey, President of the New Jersey Forestry Association, member of the United States Forestry Association and of the American Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Reform, Bankers', Authors', Princeton, and the Delta Phi Clubs of New York City, and the South Orange Field Club of New Jersey. In politics, he is a Gold Democrat. He was first married in 1862 to Isabella W. Grer. His second marriage was in 1884, to Eleanor B. Wall. He has three children: Isabella G., Caroline B., and Albert B. Dod.

CALDWELL, James, 1734-1781.

Born in Virginia, 1734; educated at the College of New Jersey of which he became Trustee and Secretary; installed Pastor of a church in Elizabethtown, N. J.; was a Revolutionary patriot and killed by a sentry while serving as a Chaplain in the American Army.

JAMES CALDWELL, A.M., Trustee and Secretary of the College of New Jersey, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, in April 1734. Graduating from Princeton in 1759 he was called to the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey in 1762. His active support of the Revolutionary movement aroused the animosity

of the Tories, and at the breaking-out of hostilities he became Chaplain in the New Jersey brigade. His church and residence were burned by the British and their Tory sympathizers in 1780, and during the same year while the British were pillaging the place where his wife had taken refuge, she was killed by a stray bullet while in the act of praying for the safety of her children. His gallantry had already won for him the sobriquet of "The Soldier Parson" and during the defence of Springfield, New Jersey he distributed hymn-books among the men for wadding, exclaiming as he did so "Now put Watts into them, boys"! Chaplain Caldwell was fatally shot by an American sentinel, whom many believed to have been bribed by the enemy to commit the act; in fact, the culprit was tried for the crime and executed. A monument in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell was erected at Elizabethtown in 1846. He was appointed a Trustee of Princeton in 1769, and chosen Secretary in 1772, serving in each capacity until his death. John E. Caldwell, son of Rev. James, returned with General Lafayette to France, where he was educated. He afterward became a famous philanthropist, was Editor of the Christian Herald and one of the founders of the American Bible Society.

CALDWELL, Joseph, 1773-1835.

Born in Lammington, N. J., 1773; educated at Princeton; taught school, studied theology and was a Tutor at Princeton in 1795-96; was Clerk of the Faculty in the latter year; was chosen in 1794 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics at the University of North Carolina; was its President from 1804 to 1812 and again from 1817 until his death in 1835.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, D.D., Tutor at Princeton and Clerk of the Faculty, was born in Lammington, New Jersey, April 21, 1773. He was selected to deliver the Latin salutatory of the Class of 1791, Princeton, afterward teaching school in Lammington and Elizabethtown. While completing his theological studies he served as a Tutor at Princeton in 1795-1796, and was Clerk of the Faculty until called to the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics at the University of North Carolina in the latter year. He served as President of that Institution from 1804 to 1812, and again from 1817 until his death which occurred at Chapel Hill, that state, January 24, 1835, and through his energetic efforts the University was advanced from a feeble condition to a firm basis of prosperity and usefulness. He received the degree of Master of

Arts from both Princeton and the University of North Carolina in 1799, and was made a Doctor of Divinity by the former in 1816. Dr. Caldwell was the author of: *A Compendious System of Elementary Geometry, with a Treatise on Plane Trigonometry*; and *Letters of Carleton*, originally printed in a Raleigh newspaper and designed to promote an interest in internal improvement.

CAMPBELL, John Nicholson, 1798-1864.

Born in Philadelphia, 1798; was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, studied theology and for a time taught languages at the Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia; Chaplain to Congress, 1820; preached in Petersburg, Va., Newbern, N. C., Georgetown and Washington, D. C., and Albany, N. Y.; one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York for twenty years, and a Trustee of Princeton from 1856 until his death in 1864.

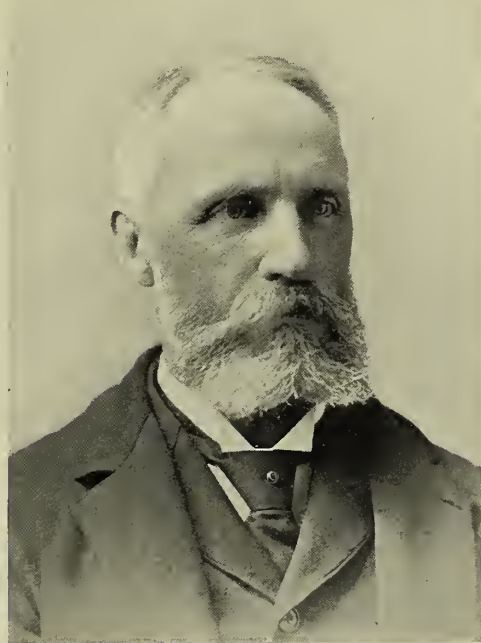
JOHN NICHOLSON CAMPBELL, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1798. His early education was pursued under James Ross, a highly reputable teacher of that city, and while still young he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but did not take the full course. His theological studies were begun with the Rev. Ezra Stiles and completed in Virginia. While a student in that state he taught languages at Hampden-Sidney College for a brief period, and in 1820 was chosen Chaplain to Congress having previously been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia. His first regular ministerial labors were performed in Petersburg, Virginia, from which place he went to Newbern, North Carolina, where he remained until he became associated with the Rev. Dr. Balch at Georgetown, District of Columbia, in 1823. Called to the National Capital as Pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1825, he remained there for the succeeding six years, during which time his eloquent preaching greatly increased the regular congregation and attracted the attention of many temporary residents. In 1831, Dr. Campbell entered upon his last and most lengthy pastorate, that of the First Presbyterian Church in Albany, New York, which extended over a period of thirty-three years. His death occurred in that city March 27, 1864. For some time he took a prominent part in the management of the American Colonization Society; was for twenty years a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and a Trustee of Princeton during the last eight years of his life.

He acquired a wide reputation both as a pulpit orator and a writer, possessed unusual executive ability and his manner was both affable and dignified.

CORNWALL, Henry Bedinger, 1844-

Born in Southport, Conn., 1844; educated at Columbia and at the School of Mines connected with that institution; completed his studies at the mining school in Freiberg, Saxony; Assistant Instructor in Chemistry and Mineralogy at the Columbia School of Mines 1864-1866, and 1870-73; Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy at Princeton from 1873 to the present time, and widely known as an able mining engineer and mineral expert.

HENRY BEDINGER CORNWALL, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Princeton, was born in Southport, Connecticut, July



HENRY B. CORNWALL

29, 1844. He was graduated from Columbia in 1864, receiving his Master's degree in course, and from the School of Mines in 1867 with the degree of Mining Engineer. Previous to graduating from the latter Department he acted as Assistant Instructor in Chemistry and Mineralogy there, and his scientific education was completed at the Freiberg School of Mines, where he remained two years. For over twenty-five years Professor Cornwall has occupied the Chair of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy at the John C. Green School of Science, a

Department of Princeton. His professional ability was extremely serviceable to the Continental Zinc and Lead Company of New York, of which he was Superintendent in 1865, and while acting in the same capacity for the GERALD Silver Mining Company, devoted considerable time to a minute inspection of the Batopilas Mines in Mexico. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1888. Professor Cornwall's scientific investigations, particularly the analysis of water, have contributed in no small degree to his reputation. Besides his translation of Plattner's Blowpipe Analysis, he has published a work of his own upon the same subject, entitled: *Manual of Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy*.

GREEN, Jacob, 1722-1796.

Born in Malden, Mass., 1722; graduated at Harvard, 1744; Pastor at Morristown, N. J., 1745; Trustee of Princeton, 1745-1764; Vice-President, 1757 and also served as Acting President of Princeton; died in Morristown, N. J., 1796.

JACOB GREEN, A.M., Vice-President of Princeton, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, June 22, 1722. His parents being in poor circumstances, he was apprenticed to a trade in order to meet his College expenses, in the meantime pursuing his studies to fit him for entering Harvard, where he was graduated in 1744. Being led by the influence of George Whitefield to enter the ministry, he was in 1745 installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Morristown, New Jersey; and while occupying this pulpit, he also studied medicine and practised it to support his family. He served as a Trustee of Princeton from 1748 to 1764. In 1757 he was elected Vice-President of the College, and in the interim between the death of President Edwards and the accession of President Davies he was Acting President. Mr. Green was a Delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775, and was Chairman of the Committee that drafted the State Constitution. He wrote a series of articles on the depreciation of paper currency, which had wide circulation, and his suggestions for the redemption of continental currency were much the same as were those afterwards adopted by Congress. He died in Morristown, May 24, 1796.

GREEN, Jacob, 1790-1841.

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1790; graduated at the University of Penn., 1806; studied law and admitted to the Bar; Professor of Chemistry, Experimental Phil-

osophy and Natural History at Princeton; Professor of Chemistry at Jefferson Medical College; died in Philadelphia, 1841.

JACOB GREEN, M.D., Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History at Princeton, from 1818 to 1822, son of President Ashbel Green of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1790, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and for a time practised the legal profession. In his boyhood he developed a taste for science, particularly for botany, and made a large and valuable collection of plants; and at an early age he wrote a treatise on electricity which gave him a reputation. In 1818 he was tendered and accepted the Chairs of Chemistry, Experimental Philosophy and Natural History in Princeton, which he held until 1822, when he became Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, where he remained during the rest of his life. Professor Green was the author of various published works on chemistry, natural history and other subjects. He died in Philadelphia, February 1, 1841.

HILLYER, Asa, 1763-1840.

Born in Sheffield, Mass., 1763; graduated at Yale 1786; entered the ministry and was settled in Orange, N. J., for over thirty years; one of the founders of the United Foreign Missionary Society; Trustee of Princeton 1811-1840; and a Director of the Theological Seminary for many years; died in New York, 1840.

ASA HILLYER, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Sheffield Massachusetts, April 6, 1763. His father served as a surgeon in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and a greater part of the time was accompanied by the son. Entering Yale young Asa was graduated with the Class of 1786, prepared for the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1789 was installed in the Pastorate of the church in Madison, New Jersey. Two years later he accepted a call to the church in Orange, same state, where he presided for over thirty years, and his pastoral labors were attended with gratifying success. In 1837 he separated from the old line Presbyterians and joined the new school. Dr. Hillyer died in New York, August 28, 1840. For many years he was a Director of the United Foreign Missionary Society, of which he was also a founder. His Trusteeship of Princeton extended from 1811 until his death, and he served as a Director of the Theological Seminary from 1812

till the division in the church previously alluded to, caused his retirement from the board. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1793, and that of Doctor of Divinity from both Princeton and Allegheny, the former in 1800 and the latter in 1818.

GOLDIE, George, 1841-

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1841; came to America and engaged in business in New York at thirteen years of age; 1854-56 was in the wholesale clothing trade; 1856-58 in the lumber trade; 1858-61 in an importing house; Professional Gymnast in New York, 1861; Director of Gymnasium in Princeton since 1869.

GEORGE GOLDIE, Director of Gymnasium in Princeton, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 16, 1841, son of William and Sarah (Paterson) Goldie, both parents being natives of Edinburgh. He attended school in Edinburgh, but came to New York and engaged in business at



GEO. GOLDIE

thirteen years of age. He was in the wholesale clothing trade from 1854 to 1856, and from 1856 to 1858 was in the lumber trade. From 1858 to 1861 he was in an importing house, and in 1861 became a Professional Gymnast in New York and elsewhere he has followed this profession ever since. He was appointed Director of Gymnasium in Princeton in 1869, a position he continues to fill. Mr

Goldie was a Councilman in Princeton during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896. He is a member of the New York Caledonian Club, New York Athletic Club, and the Clisophic Society of Princeton. He is also a Freemason. He was married November 23, 1864 to Marion Paterson, and has three children: George Jr., Marion L., and Sarah Goldie.

GUYOT, Arnold, 1807-1884.

Born in Switzerland, 1807; educated in his native country and in Germany; acquired fame in Europe as a scientist and discoverer; came to the United States in 1848; lectured before the Lowell Institute, Boston and the normal schools and teachers' institutes of Mass; Professor of Geology and Physical Geography at Princeton, 1854-1884; Lecturer at the Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries, Columbia College, Smithsonian Institution and the New Jersey State Normal School; founded the Princeton Museum; planned the national system of meteorological observations; determined the altitudes of the Appalachian chain; prepared geographical text-books and maps; author of scientific and biographical works and member of several learned bodies; died in Princeton, N. J., 1884.

ARNOLD GUYOT, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor at Princeton, was born in Boudevilliers, Neuchatel, Switzerland, September 28, 1807. After completing his preliminary studies at Chaux-de-Fonds, and a classical course at the College of Neuchatel, he attended the Gymnasium in Stuttgart, and with a view of entering the ministry took a theological course at the University of Berlin, also studying philosophy and the natural sciences including geology, botany and physical geography. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1835 and published the same year a thesis on The Natural Classification of Lakes, which brought him to the notice of the leading educators of Europe. An early acquaintance with Professor Louis Agassiz was however responsible for his fame as a scientific discoverer and also for his ultimately coming to the United States. While acting as a private Tutor in Paris he visited the Alps at Agassiz's request in 1838 for the purpose of examining the glaciers and was the first to observe the laminated structure of ice, subsequently verified by Agassiz, Forbes and other scientists. For a time he was a member of the Faculty at the College of Neuchatel as Professor of History and Physical Geography, being associated there with Professor Agassiz, at whose urgent solicitation Guyot came to the United States in 1848 and joined his friend in Cambridge, Massachusetts. A course of lectures delivered before the Lowell

Institute, Boston, which were translated by Professor Cornelius C. Felton, served to confirm the high reputation given him by Agassiz. He was secured by the Board of Education of the State of Massachusetts to lecture before the normal schools and teachers' institutes on geography and methods of instruction. Summoned to the Chair of Geology and Physical Geography at Princeton in 1854, he retained it for thirty years, during which time he established the College Museum and for some years was the senior member of the Faculty. He also held Lectureships at the Princeton and Union Theological Seminaries and Columbia; lectured at the New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, and at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; perfected the plans for a national system of meteorological observation, personally superintending the establishment of several observing stations and for over thirty years spent his summer vacations in determining the altitudes of the Appalachian Mountain Range, completing the work in 1881. Professor Guyot died in Princeton, New Jersey, February 8, 1884. Besides his degree from the University of Berlin he was made a Master of Arts by Harvard in 1849 and a Doctor of Laws by Union in 1854. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society, London. His published works consist of a series of geographies, a Treatise on Physical Geography; Biographical Memoirs of Carl Ritter, James H. Coffin and Louis Agassiz; Creation or the Biblical Cosmogony in the Light of Modern Science; scientific papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and several articles on physical geography for Johnson's New Universal Encyclopædia, in the Editorship of which he was associated with Frederick A. P. Barnard from 1874 till 1877. Professor Guyot's religious affiliations were with the Presbyterians, and in 1861 he attended the Geneva Convention of the Evangelical Alliance as a delegate from the Presbyterian Churches of the United States.

HART, John Seely, 1810-1877.

Born in Stockbridge, Mass., 1810; graduated at Princeton 1830; Tutor there 1832-34, and Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages 1834-36; Principal of the Edgehill School 1836-41; of the Philadelphia High School 1842-59, and of the N. J. State Normal School

1853-71; Professor of Belles-lettres, English Language and Literature at Princeton 1874-84; Lecturer on English Language 1870-72; founded the Sunday School Times; edited Sartain's Magazine; and a well-known educational and religious writer; died in Philadelphia, 1877.

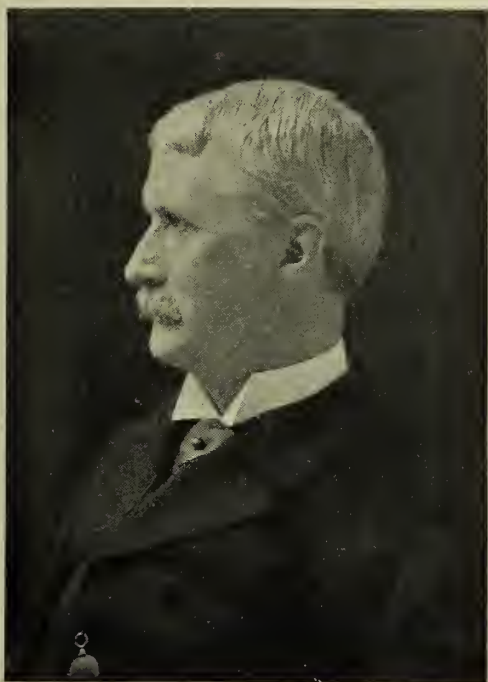
JOHAN SEELY HART, LL.D., Tutor, Professor and Lecturer at Princeton, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 28, 1810. After graduating at Princeton (1830), and teaching school in Natchez, Mississippi, for a year, he returned to the College as a Tutor and from 1834 to 1836 was Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages. The succeeding thirty years he devoted to teaching in public and private schools, serving as Principal of the Edgehill School for five years, of the Philadelphia High School seventeen years, and of the New Jersey State Normal School for eight years. In 1864 he again joined the Princeton Faculty as Professor of Belles-lettres, English Language and Literature, holding that chair for ten years, and was a Lecturer on English Language from 1870 to 1872. He edited the Pennsylvania Common School Journal, Sartain's Magazine, the publications of the Sunday School Union; and the Sunday School Times, of which latter he was the founder, and published an essay on the Life and Writings of Edmund Spenser; Class-Book of Prose; Class-Book of Poetry; Manuals of Composition and Rhetoric, and of English and American Literature; In the School-Room; and the philological volume of the Wilkes exploring expedition report. Professor Hart died in Philadelphia, March 26, 1877. In 1848 he received from Miami the degree of Doctor of Laws.

MAGIE, William Jay, 1832-

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., 1832; fitted for College at Elizabeth; graduated Princeton, 1852; admitted to the Bar, 1856; appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1880; State Senator, 1876-79; Trustee Princeton, 1891; appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1897, a position he still fills.

WILLIAM JAY MAGIE, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, December 9, 1832, son of David and Ann Frances (Wilson) Magie. He is of Scotch, Scotch-Irish, Dutch and English ancestry. He was fitted for College in his native town, and graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1852. He read law at Elizabeth, being admitted to the Bar in 1856 and practising there until 1880, when he was appointed

an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, by Governor McClellan. He was again appointed to this office in 1887, by Governor Green, and again by Governor Werts, in 1894. March 1, 1897, he was made Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, under appointment of Governor Griggs. Judge Magie belongs to the Republican party and was a member of the New Jersey Senate from 1876 to 1879. Judge Magie was elected a Trustee of Princeton in 1891 and still acts in this capacity. He also received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater* in 1891. He is a



W. J. MAGIE

member of the Town and Country Club, of the Mettano Club of Elizabeth and of the University Club of New York and of the Princeton Club of New York. He was married October 1, 1857 to Sarah Frances Baldwin, and has two children: William Francis, and Henrietta Oakley Magie.

HAMILTON, John, — 1746.

Place and date of birth unknown; member of the Governor's Council; Associate Judge of the Provincial Supreme Court; Acting Governor of N. J.; died in Perth Amboy, N. J., 1746.

JOHAN HAMILTON, Governor of New Jersey, who granted the first Charter for Princeton College, and is therefore entitled to prominent rank

among the founders of that institution, was the son of Governor Andrew Hamilton, who administered the affairs of the Province from 1692 to 1697 and again from 1699 to 1701, when he became Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania under an appointment by William Penn which later received the Royal sanction. The date and place of birth of John Hamilton is unknown. He first appeared in public life as a member of the Council of Governor Hunter in 1713, retaining his seat under the successive administrations of Governors Burnet, Montgomerie and Cosby. In 1735 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Provincial Supreme Court, but there is no record of his having served, probably because he became Acting Governor on the death of Governor Cosby in March 1736, only three weeks after the latter assumed the office. He continued at the head of the affairs of the Province until the appointment of Governor Morris in 1738, and on the latter's death in 1746, again became Acting Governor, but the infirmities of age were on him, and he died soon afterwards.

HOBART, John Henry, 1775-1830.

Born in Philadelphia, 1775; graduated at Princeton, 1793; Tutor in the College and Clerk of the Faculty, 1796-1798; took orders in the Episcopal Church; Assistant at Trinity Church, New York City and afterward Rector; chosen Assistant to Bishop Moore of New York, succeeding the latter as head of the Diocese; one of the founders of the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., taking the Chair of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Oratory in 1821; was a distinguished religious writer of his day; died, 1830.

JOHAN HENRY HOBART, D.D., Tutor at Princeton and Clerk of the Faculty, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1775. He was a descendant in the fifth generation of his first American ancestor, an early resident of Hingham, Massachusetts, and several members of the Hobart family were Puritan ministers. The first of the family to join the Episcopal Church was John Henry's grandfather. The death of his father left him when an infant wholly to the care of his mother who was in a great measure the means of developing his character and desire for intellectual culture. He had so far advanced in his studies at the age of sixteen as to be eligible to the Junior Class at Princeton where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1793 and his Master's in course. From 1796 to 1798 he acted as a Tutor in the College and Clerk of the Faculty and taking

orders in the Episcopal Church as a Deacon in the latter year he served in a number of parishes before his ordination to the Priesthood in the year 1800. He was an Assistant and subsequently Rector of Trinity Church, New York, which post he held until 1811, when he was selected to assist Bishop Moore, whom he succeeded in the Episcopate. Bishop Hobart continued in office for nineteen years until his death, September 12, 1830, while visiting the parish in Auburn, New York. He was an eloquent preacher, an able Churchman and a forcible defender of the Episcopal Church. In 1821 he was called to the Chair of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Oratory at the General Theological Seminary, which he assisted in establishing. In 1807 he was made a Doctor of Divinity by Union College of New York. He was the author of: *Companion for the Altar; Festivals and Feasts; Companion to the Book of Common Prayer; Clergyman's Companion; and Apology for Apostolic Orders*. His remains together with those of his wife were placed beneath the chancel of Trinity Church. John Henry Hobart, S.T.D., son of the above, was graduated at Columbia in 1836, and for many years occupied the post of Rector of Trinity Church, Fishkill, New York.

JANEWAY, Jacob Jones, 1774-1858.

Born in New York City, 1774; graduated at Columbia 1794; studied theology and was Associate. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1799-1828; Trustee of Princeton 1813-1828; Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary 1813-1830; Professor of Theology at the Western Theological Seminary one year; Trustee of Rutgers 1820; Vice-President and member of its Faculty 1833-1839; again a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary 1840-1858; President of the Board from 1849; gave jointly with Dr. Jonathan Cogswell a church to the Presbyterians of New Brunswick, New Jersey; General Supervisor of the Presbyterian Collegiate and Theological Institutions; a noted religious writer; died in New Brunswick, N. J., 1858.

JACOB JONES JANEWAY, S.T.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in New York City, November 20, 1774. His ancestors emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and one of them conveyed to New York the Charter of Trinity Church. Jacob J. Janeway took his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Columbia, the former in 1794, the latter in course, and afterward received his Divinity degree from the same source. Having completed his theological studies under the direction of Dr. John H. Livingston, he entered the Presbyterian ministry and became associated with

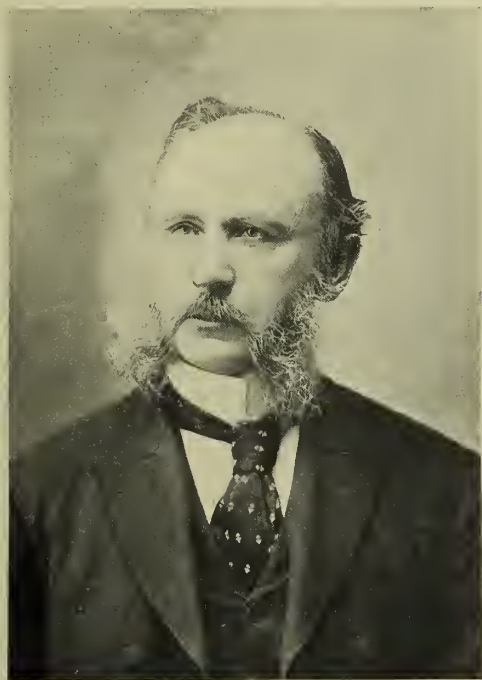
Dr. Ashbel Green in the Pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He retained his pastoral relations with that society until 1828. For a year he occupied the Chair of Theology at the Western Theological Seminary, and for two years had charge of a Dutch Reformed Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1820 he became a Trustee of Rutgers, was Vice-President from 1833 to 1839 and held the Chair of Literature, Evidences of Christianity and Political Economy. About 1840 he turned his attention to missionary work and also took the supervision of various Presbyterian educational institutions including the Divinity schools. His connection with the government of Princeton dates from 1813 when he was chosen a Trustee of the College and Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, holding the former post until 1828, and the latter until 1830. He was again chosen a Director in 1840 and was President of the Board from 1849 until his death, which occurred in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 27, 1858. Dr. Janeway was concerned jointly with the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Cogswell in donating a church edifice to the Presbyterians of the last named city. From the time of leaving College till his death he was an earnest and relentless toiler in behalf of religion, morality and education and there seemed to be no limit to his capacity for labor. Among his published works are: *Commentaries on the Romans, Hebrews and Acts; The Communicants' Manual; Internal Evidence of the Holy Bible; On Unlawful Marriage; Review of Dr. Schaff on Protestantism* and numerous essays and letters on religious subjects. Dr. Janeway's grandson, Edward Gamaliel Janeway, M.D., is one of the most noted physicians in New York City.

McMILLAN, Charles, 1841-

Born in Moscow, Russia, 1841; received his early education at Church Schools in Moscow, and at the High School in Hamilton, Ca.; graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., 1860, with degree of C.E.; Assistant Engineer Brooklyn Water Works, 1860-61; Assistant Engineer Croton Water Works, 1861-65; Professor of Geodesy, Road Engineering and Topographical Drawing, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1865-71; Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering Lehigh University, 1871-75; Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics, Princeton, 1875.

CHARLES McMILLAN, A.M., C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics in Princeton, son of Alexander and Elizabeth

(Platt) McMillan, was born in Moscow, Russia, March 24, 1841. His father was a Scotch Highlander of Scotch-Irish parentage; his mother, a native of Russia, of English and Russo-German parentage. The family, then British subjects, left Russia and came to America in 1854, during the Crimean War. Professor McMillan's early education was obtained partly in Moscow, at the English School connected with the Protestant Episcopal Chapel, and in the German School connected with the Lutheran Church. After arriving in America, he attended the High School in Hamilton, Canada,



CHAS. McMILLAN

where he received his final preparation for entering, in 1856, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. He was graduated at the Institute in 1860, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. The degree of Master of Arts was received by him later from Princeton. He was Assistant Engineer on the Brooklyn Water Works in 1860 and 1861, and Assistant Engineer on the Croton Water Works from 1861 to 1865. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Geodesy, Road Engineering and Topographical Drawing in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he taught until 1871, when he was called to Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering. He resigned this position in 1875, to

accept the newly founded Chair of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics in the John C. Green School of Science in the College of New Jersey, (the former corporate title of Princeton University). During the years given to teaching Professor McMillan also acted at different times as consulting engineer for several public and private works: Landscape work, bridge construction and sanitary engineering. Latterly his specialty as a practitioner and experimenter has been sanitary engineering, in which branch of civil engineering he is conducting advanced investigations. He is credited by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts (Report 1896), the highest authority on such matters in America, with being the first to demonstrate, by his experiments in 1893 and 1895, the adaptability of coal ashes to the complete purification of sewage by intermittent filtration. Professor McMillan has been the Editor of Smith's Topographical Drawing since his revision of that work in 1885, and is the author of several brief papers on the theory of structures and on sanitary engineering. He has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since January 1868, and an honorary member of the Rensselaer Society of Engineers since its foundation. He was first married July 17, 1866, to Henrietta L. Dodge of Brooklyn, New York, and had by this marriage three children: Charles R., Augusta C., and Henry L. McMillan. His present wife was Annis T. Field, daughter of the late Judge R. S. Field of Princeton, New Jersey. They have three children: Richard S. F., Alexander and Francis C. McMillan.

ROBINSON, Charles Alexander, 1871-

Born in West Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., 1871; fitted for College at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated at Princeton as Latin Salutatorian, in Class of 1894; spent post-graduate year (1894-1895) as classical fellow at Princeton; went to Europe in 1895, and spent one year in study and travel; returned to America and studied Greek under Professor Gildersleeve at Johns Hopkins, 1896-1897, receiving the degree of Ph.D.; appointed Instructor in Greek at Princeton in 1897.

CHARLES ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Ph. D., Instructor in Latin at Princeton, was born in West Hebron, New York, February 22, 1871, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Archibald) Robinson. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His preparation for College was made at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1890. Entering Princeton, he graduated as the

Latin Salutatorian of his Class in 1894. The first year after graduating he devoted to post-graduate work at Princeton, on a Fellowship in classics; the next year he spent in travel and study abroad, mainly at Rome and Athens; and the following year (1896-1897) he devoted to study at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1897 he was called to an Instructorship in Greek, which he held for one year (1897-1898), and then resigned to become Instructor in Latin, which position he still holds. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Clisophic Society



C. A. ROBINSON

of Princeton, and in politics is a Republican. He was married on June 16, 1898, to Miss Sarah Sharpe Westcott of Camden, New Jersey.

KINNEY, William Burnet, 1799-1880.

Born in Speedwell, N. J., 1799; journalist of Newark about thirty years; United States Minister to Sardinia, 1851; Trustee of Princeton, 1840-1850; died in New York City, 1880.

WILLIAM BURNET KINNEY, A.M., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Speedwell, Morris county, New Jersey, September 4, 1799. He was a grandson of Sir Thomas Kinney, an Englishman and a mineralogist, who crossed the Atlantic

prior to the American Revolution for the purpose of determining the extent of the mineral wealth of New Jersey. William B. acquired a good practical education and read law in the office of Judge Joseph C. Hornblower, but instead of entering the legal profession he adopted journalism and was an Editor in Newark for about thirty years. As a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore in 1844 he was successful in obtaining the second place on the ticket with Henry Clay for Theodore Frelinghuysen. His appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1851, proved to be a wise selection, as his alertness in informing the State Department of the danger attending the transportation of the Hungarian refugee Kossuth to America on board of a United States man-of-war, saved the Government from becoming entangled in a European complication. A timely service to Great Britain received prompt recognition from Lord Palmerston in form of a special despatch, thanking the United States minister for his courtesy. Upon his retirement from the diplomatic service, Mr. Kinney spent some time in Florence collecting information for a prospective historical work, which was never completed. His death occurred in New York City, October 21, 1880. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1836, and he rendered valuable service to the College as a Trustee from 1840 to 1850.

LINDSLEY, Philip, 1786-1855.

Born in Morristown, N. J., 1786; graduated at Princeton, 1804; Tutor in Latin and Greek; studied theology; licensed to preach; Professor of Languages; Secretary of the Board of Trustees; Vice-President of Princeton; and Acting President of Princeton; declined the Presidency; President of Cumberland College (Tenn.); Professor of Archæology and Church Polity in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind.; received the D.D. degree from Dickinson College, 1825; Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Phila. 1834; Commissioner of the Presbytery to the General Assembly at Nashville; died in Nashville, Tenn., 1855.

PHILIP LINDSLEY, Vice-President of Princeton, and acting President, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, December 21, 1786; died in Nashville, Tennessee, May 25, 1855. He was graduated at Princeton in 1804, and after several years spent in teaching became a Tutor in Latin and Greek at the College, meanwhile pursuing the study of theology. He was licensed to preach in 1810, and preached in various places until 1812, when he

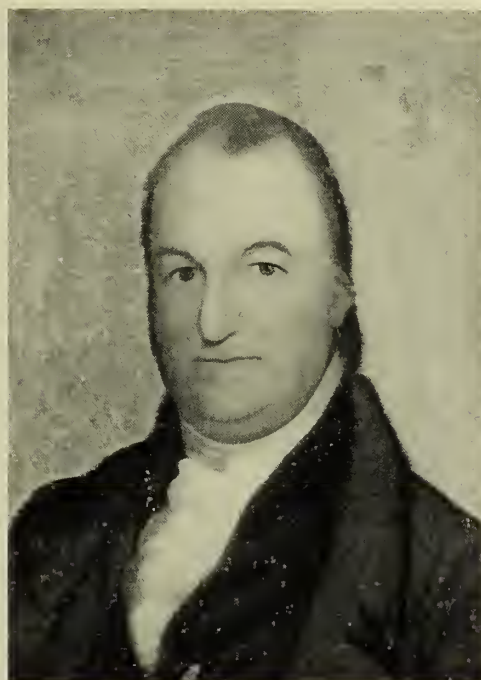
returned to Princeton as Senior Tutor. In 1813 he was made Professor of Languages, and at the same time became Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In 1817 he was elected Vice-President of Princeton, and following the resignation of Ashbel Green in 1822 he served for a year as Acting President. In the succeeding year he was elected to the Presidency of Princeton, and also of Cumberland College, Tennessee, both of which he declined. Later he was again offered the Presidency of Cumberland (now the University of Nashville) and after a visit to Nashville he accepted the office in 1824. Here he continued for more than a quarter of a century, until 1850, when he accepted the Chair of Archæology and Church Polity in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at New Albany, Indiana, which he held for three years, in the meantime declining the Presidency of several Colleges. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dickinson College in 1825. Doctor Lindsley was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1834, and in 1855 rendered his last official service as Commissioner of the Presbytery to the General Assembly at Nashville. One of his sons, Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley — born in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1816, died in Tennessee in 1868 — a graduate of Cumberland College, and for many years Professor of Languages in that institution, ranked high as a philologist, and was associated with Doctor Worcester in the preparation of the Dictionary that bears his name. Another son, John Berrien Lindsley — born in Princeton, New Jersey, October 24, 1822 — a graduate of Cumberland and of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, was Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville 1850–1873, and founded the Medical Department of that institution. He became Dean of the University, and subsequently its Chancellor, serving in the latter capacity from 1855 to 1870. He was also Superintendent of Schools in Nashville, Secretary of the State Board of Education and of the State Board of Health, and Treasurer of the American Public Health Association, and an active member of various scientific societies. Princeton honored him by conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity (?) in 1858.

STOCKTON, Richard, 1730–1781.

Born near Princeton, N. J., 1730; graduated Princeton, 1748; admitted to the Bar 1754; member of Executive Council of the Province, 1768; Judge of the

Supreme Court, New Jersey, 1774; Delegate to Continental Congress, 1776; signer of the Declaration of Independence; died, 1781.

RICHARD STOCKTON, A.M., Trustee of Princeton, was born on the ancestral estate "Morven," near Princeton, New Jersey, October 1, 1730. He was graduated at Princeton in 1748, and after studying law with David Ogden in Newark he was admitted to the Bar in 1754. In 1757 he became a Trustee of Princeton, holding that position until 1781, and while in Scotland in 1766 by his personal efforts prevailed upon Dr. John Wither-



RICHARD STOCKTON

spoon to reconsider his refusal and to accept the Presidency of the College. For this and other services Mr. Stockton received the formal thanks of the Trustees. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Province in 1768 and was appointed to the Supreme Bench of New Jersey in 1774. He was elected Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, took part in the debate on the Declaration of Independence and was one of the signers of that document. Mr. Stockton's health was broken by the hardships of confinement as prisoner of war in New York, and he suffered great losses by the depredations of the British upon his estate. He died February 28, 1781, and his funeral sermon was preached in the College Hall at Prince-

ton by Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D. The state of New Jersey placed his statue in the Capitol at Washington, in 1888. Mr. Stockton's wife, a sister of Dr. Elias Boudinot, was widely known for her literary attainments.

TUCKERMAN, Bayard, 1855-

Born in New York, 1855; graduated at Harvard, 1878; spent three years in Europe; Lecturer at Princeton, 1898.

BAYARD TUCKERMAN, Lecturer on English Literature at Princeton, was born in New York, July 2, 1855, son of Lucius and Elizabeth Wolcott (Gibbs) Tuckerman. He graduated from



BAYARD TUCKERMAN

Harvard in the Class of 1878, where he took a Bowdoin Prize. He has spent three years in Europe in study and travel. Mr. Tuckerman has published the following books: *History of English Prose Fiction*; *Life of General Lafayette*; *Diary of Philip Hone*; *Peter Stuyvesant*; *William Jay*, and *the Abolition of Slavery*. In 1898 he was appointed Lecturer on English Literature at Princeton. He is a member of the Century Club of New York. On September 26, 1882, he was married to Annie Cotton Smith. They have four children: Elizabeth Wolcott, Mary Appleton, Bayard and Joan Cotton Tuckerman.

SMITH, Robert, 1723-1793.

Born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1723; Pastor of Presbyterian Church in Pequea, Pennsylvania, 1751, where he founded a Classical and Theological Seminary; Second Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1791; received degree of D.D. from Princeton, 1760, and was Trustee from 1772 to his death in 1793.

ROBERT SMITH, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1723, emigrating with his father to this country in 1730 and settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He received a classical education at the Fagg's Manor School of the Rev. Samuel Blair, whose sister Elizabeth he married in 1749, the year in which he was licensed to preach. While Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pequea, Pennsylvania he founded a Classical and Theological Seminary which attained a high reputation. Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1760, and he was Trustee from 1772 until his death which occurred in Rockville, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1793. Dr. Smith was the second Moderator (1791) of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. One of his sons, Samuel Stanhope (A.B. Princeton, 1769, D.D., Yale, 1783, LL.D. Harvard 1810) was Professor of Moral Philosophy in Princeton and President of the College, 1795-1812.

STEARNS, Jonathan French, 1808-1889.

Born in Bedford, Mass., 1808; graduated Harvard 1830; Andover Theological Seminary, 1834; Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., 1835-49; First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey, 1849-79; Moderator of General Assembly at Harrisburg, 1868; D.D. Princeton, 1850; Trustee 1864-86; died, 1889.

JONATHAN FRENCH STEARNS, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, in September 1808, was graduated at Harvard in 1830, studied theology at Andover, and received license to preach in 1834. His first Pastorate, which he occupied for fourteen years, was in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and in 1849 he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained thirty years. He was Commissioner from the Presbytery of Londonderry to the General Assembly at Pittsburg and Moderator at Harrisburg in 1868. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1847, and of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton in 1850, and held the office of Trustee from 1864 to his resignation in 1886. He died in 1889.

BREWER, Josiah, 1796-1872.

Born in Massachusetts, 1796; pursued a regular and post-graduate course at Yale where he was a Tutor for two years; was one of the early missionaries to the Orient; introduced schools and the printing-press into Asiatic Turkey. Died, 1872.

JOSIAH BREWER, M.A., Tutor at Yale, was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, born in 1796. After taking his Bachelor's degree at Yale (1821), he pursued a post-graduate course, obtaining the degree of Master of Arts, and served the College as Tutor from 1824 to 1826. In 1830, he went to Asiatic Turkey at the first call of the American Board of Foreign Missions, commencing his missionary work at Smyrna, where he introduced the first printing-press, and established the first newspaper. He also founded schools and continued in the service of the American Board for several years. Mr. Brewer died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 19, 1872. He was the author of *Residence in Constantinople, and Patmos, and the Seven Churches of Asia*.

ATWATER, Wilbur Olin, 1844-

Born in Johnsbury, N. Y., 1844; graduated from Wesleyan, 1865; studied chemistry at Yale, Berlin and Leipzig; Assistant Instructor at Yale, 1868-69; Professor of Chemistry at the University of East Tennessee, 1871-72; called to the Maine State College, 1873; returned to Wesleyan the same year as Professor of Chemistry, was Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, 1875-77, and of the Office of Experiment Stations in Washington 1888-91. Since 1898, Director of the Storrs Experiment Station.

WILBUR OLIN ATWATER, Ph.D., Assistant Instructor at Yale, was born in Johnsbury, New York, May 3, 1844. After graduating from Wesleyan with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865, he pursued a course in chemistry at the Scientific Department of Yale where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1869. He then went abroad and studied at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. In 1871 he went to the University of East Tennessee as Professor of Chemistry and in 1873 accepted a similar Professorship at the Maine State College, Orono, but resigned shortly afterward for the purpose of returning to Wesleyan as Professor of Chemistry in which position he still remains. From 1875 to 1877 he was Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, the first of the kind in this country, and is still a member of the Board of Con-

trol. Since 1888 he has been Director of the Storrs (Connecticut) Experiment Station. He founded in 1888 and until 1891 was Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, and from 1891 to the present time has been a special agent of the Department of Agriculture. Since 1894 he has been in charge of Nutrition Investigations provided for by Congress in connection with that Department. His published papers are very numerous, including over one hundred titles. A large number of them treat of the chemical and other scientific investigations carried out by



W. O. ATWATER

himself and under his direction, and have been published in chemical journals and transactions of learned societies and government publications both in this country and Europe; others of a more popular character have appeared in magazines and books.

CARTER, Franklin, 1837-

Born in Waterbury, Conn., 1837; graduate of Williams, 1862; Professor there 1865-1872; taught German at Yale nine years; chosen President of Williams, 1881.

FRANKLIN CARTER, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of German at Yale, is a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, and was born September 30,

1837. He was educated at Phillips-Andover Academy, Yale and Williams Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1862, and completed his studies at the Berlin University. In 1865 he took the Chair of Latin and French at Williams, and in 1868 his duties were curtailed to Latin alone, which he continued to teach for the succeeding four years. Called to the Professorship of German at Yale in 1872, he continued in charge of that Department until 1881, when he was elected President of Williams. President Carter received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams and from Jefferson (Pennsylvania) 1864 and Yale 1874. That of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred by Yale 1877, and that of Doctor of Laws by Union in 1881. His translation of Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*, appeared in 1879. He is author of: *Mark Hopkins in American Religious Leaders*, 1892. Trustee of Andover Theological Seminary, Trustee of Clark Institute Deaf Mutes, Member Massachusetts Board of Education, Modern Language Association, American Philological Association, American Oriental Society and American Antiquarian Society.

Greek scholar and New Testament critic. Some thirty years ago he prepared an elaborate review for the *Religious Herald* of the American Bible Union revised-version of the New Testament, and he is the author of *Preparation and Delivery of Sermons*, which is used as a text-book in various theological seminaries. He published other religious writings of much value, the most important being the *Commentary on Matthew*, the first volume in the Amer-



JOHN A. BROADUS

BROADUS, John Albert, 1827-1895.

Born in Virginia, 1827; M. A. University of Va., and Assistant Professor there 1851-53; Pastor of the Baptist Church in Charlottesville, Va., until 1859; Professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary 1859-95, President 1889-95; Lecturer at Yale Divinity School, 1888-89; died, 1895.

JOHN ALBERT BROADUS, D.D., LL.D., Lecturer at the Yale Divinity School, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, January 24, 1827, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1895. His classical education was acquired at the University of Virginia, and after taking his degree, he was Assistant Professor there from 1851 to 1853. For eight years Pastor of the Baptist Church in Charlottesville, Virginia, he was widely known throughout his life as a preacher of rare eloquence and power. In 1859 he was summoned to fill the Chair of New Testament Interpretation and Homiletics at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, then located in Greenville, South Carolina, and now in Louisville, Kentucky. Professor Broadus lectured on Preaching at the Yale Divinity School in 1888-1889, filling the Lyman Beecher Lectureship for those years. He delivered also courses of lectures at Rochester, Newton and Johns Hopkins. He was a noted

ican Commentary series; *History of Preaching*; *Jesus of Nazareth*; *Memoirs of James P. Boyce*; *Sermons and Addresses*, and *Harmony of the Gospels*.

CRAW, William Jarvis, 1830-1897.

Born in Norwalk, Conn., 1830; graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, 1852; Assistant Instructor in Applied Chemistry there, 1852-1853; was for a time engaged in business pursuits and was a pioneer in the artificial cultivation of oysters in Connecticut; died in 1897.

WILLIAM JARVIS CRAW, Ph.D., Assistant Instructor at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 27, 1830. In 1848 he became a student in the Yale Analytical Laboratory, now

the Sheffield Scientific School and was a member of the Class of 1852, the first one to graduate from the Scientific Department of Yale under its present name. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at graduation and remained in the laboratory as Assistant Instructor in Applied Chemistry during the succeeding year. Turning his attention to commercial chemistry, he followed that business for about two years or until failing health compelled its abandonment. He then settled at Rowayton, Connecticut, where he engaged in the oyster-planting industry upon scientific principles, and was a pioneer in the artificial cultivation of oysters on the Connecticut shore. Mr. Craw died in Rowayton October 26, 1897. He was married November 27, 1879 to Josephine Chapin of New Berlin, New York.

CHASE, Frederick Lincoln, 1865-

Born Boulder, Col., 1865; prepared for College at Boulder public schools and Preparatory Dept. State Univ. of Colorado; B.A. Univ. Colorado, 1886; Ph.D. Yale, 1891; Assistant in Yale Observatory 1890-91; Assistant Astronomer, 1891-; Instructor in Astronomy, Sheffield Scientific School, 1894-

FREDERICK LINCOLN CHASE, Ph.D., Assistant Astronomer in the Yale Observatory and Instructor in Astronomy at Yale, was born at Boulder, Colorado, June 28, 1865, son of George Franklin and Augusta Ann (Staples) Chase. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and in the Preparatory Department of the State University of Colorado, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886. For a year thereafter he took post-graduate work in the University of Colorado, the succeeding year taught in the public schools, and then entered the Post-Graduate Department of Yale, in the Fall of 1888. In the Spring of 1890 Mr. Chase accepted a position as Assistant in the Yale Observatory, and in 1891 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1891 he was made Assistant Astronomer, and in 1894 was appointed also Instructor in Astronomy in the Sheffield Scientific School. His first piece of astronomical work and the subject matter of his doctorate thesis was the Yale share in the Triangulation of the Victoria Comparison Stars, which is incorporated in the recently published Solar Parallax from Heliometer Observations of Minor Planets, a very extensive investigation made by the Royal Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope, the Yale Observatory and

several German observatories working in co-operation. In 1896 he published Part V of Vol. I Transactions of the Yale University Observatory, entitled A Triangulation of the Principal Stars of the Cluster in Coma Berenices. Since 1892 one of the chief problems occupying his attention, soon to be published, has been a rather sweeping investigation for parallax of eighty-five of the fainter stars which show a considerable proper motion. He has also contributed a number of short papers to the Astronomical Journal. In November 1898, while engaged in photographing in Leonid Mete-



FREDERICK L. CHASE

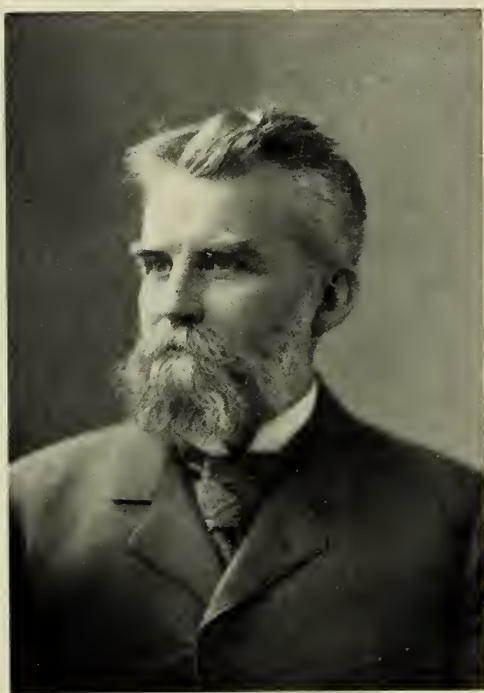
ors, a line of work in which the Yale Observatory has been the pioneer, he had the good fortune to discover a new comet, the fourth to be discovered by photographic means, for which he was awarded by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific the Donahoe Comet Medal. Dr. Chase is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

CURRY, Samuel Silas, 1847-

Born in Chatata, Tenn., 1847; educated at the East Tenn., Wesleyan and Boston Universities; prepared for his special line of work both at home and abroad; became Instructor of Elocution and Oratory at Boston

University in 1879, and was Snow Professor of Oratory 1883-88; founded the School of Expression in 1884; Acting Professor at Newton Theological Institution since 1884; Instructor at the Yale Divinity School since 1892; Instructor in Harvard College, 1891-94; and in the Harvard Divinity School since 1897.

SAMUEL SILAS CURRY, Ph.D., Instructor in Oratory at Harvard and Yale, was born in Chatata, East Tennessee, November 23, 1847. He is a son of James Campbell and Nancy (Young) Curry, the former a descendant of the Campbells of Scotland, and the latter belonging to an Old Dominion family residing in Abingdon, Virginia. His family record gives evidence of the sturdy and patriotic character of his ancestors. His great-great-grand-



S. S. CURRY

father, Robert Campbell, fought in the Revolutionary War under Washington, volunteering at the age of sixteen. Eight brothers of his great-grandmother fought side by side in one battle under General Marion during the Revolutionary War. As educational facilities in the South were practically at a standstill during the Civil War, he was consequently forced to pursue his College preparations mainly alone and unaided. He was graduated with honor from the East Tennessee Wesleyan University in 1872. At the Boston University he received the degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity, and

Doctor of Philosophy. Another profession was chosen, but the loss of his voice compelled him to relinquish it. He studied in all parts of the world to regain his voice; taking lessons of over forty different specialists. Thus led to make elocution and oratory his special line of work he determined to attain the highest degree of perfection possible before entering the field, and to lift these hitherto neglected studies to their rightful position in general and University education. With this end in view, he studied assiduously under the best instructors in the United States and Europe, also taking courses in such arts and sciences as could in any way aid him in demonstrating his ideas, and after the completion of his studies abroad he took charge of the Oratorical and Elocutionary Department in the College of Liberal Arts and the School of All Sciences, Boston University, to which he was appointed in 1879. In 1883, he was made Snow Professor of Oratory and resigned that Chair in 1888 for the purpose of developing the well-known School of Expression, Boston. He has labored diligently to improve the methods of study, and the results obtained by the application of his advanced ideas have proved exceedingly beneficial to the art. Dr. Curry was chosen Davis Professor of Elocution and Oratory at the Newton Theological Institution in 1884, and has occupied that Chair continuously to the present time. He was Instructor in Oratory at Harvard from 1891 to 1894, and his connection with the Yale Divinity School in the same capacity dates from 1892. He is the author of the *Province of Expression*; of *Lessons in Vocal Expression*; and of *Imagination and Dramatic Instinct*. He is also Editor of *Expression*, a quarterly review devoted to the interests of the Spoken Word. His books and methods have received the highest commendations from educators. He is a member of the Episcopal Club and has been Librarian of the Boston Art Club for a number of years. In 1882, he married Anna Baright of Poughkeepsie, New York. Miss Baright was of a long line of Quaker ancestors, including the Carpenters, Deans and Mabbetts, and Thornes, well known families of Dutchess County. Her maternal great-grandfather, the only break in the Quaker line, was General Samuel Augustus Barker, who served in both wars between the United States and Great Britain and afterwards was a member of the New York Legislature. Mrs. Curry is a graduate of the Boston University School of Oratory. She has been a teacher at the School of Expression ever since it was established.

HOOVER, Charles, 1779-1863.

Born in Berlin, Conn., 1779; graduated at Yale, 1820, and from the Medical School, 1823; one of the founders of the Conn. State Hospital; Professor in the Yale Medical School, 1838-1863; Dean for the last ten years of his life; died 1863.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., Medical Professor at Yale, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, March 12, 1779. His original American ancestor was the Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford. Graduating from Yale in 1820 and from the Medical School three years later, he was a practising physician in New Haven for forty years. He was called to Yale as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in 1838, and was Dean of the Medical School for the last ten years of his life, which terminated March 19, 1863. Dr. Hooker prepared numerous articles upon timely topics for the medical journals. He was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society which he frequently represented at the meetings of the National Medical Association, and one of the founders of the State Hospital, serving as a Director for some years.

FISHER, George Park, 1827-

Born in Wrentham, Mass., 1827; prepared for College at Wrentham, Mass.; A.B. Brown, 1847; studied theology at Yale, Andover, and in Germany; Professor of Divinity Yale, 1854; ordained to the ministry, 1854; Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Yale Divinity School, 1861; M.A. Yale, 1867; D.D. Brown, 1866; Edinburgh and Harvard, 1886; Princeton, 1896; LL.D., College of New Jersey, 1879.

GEORGE PARK FISHER, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Yale Divinity School, was born August 10, 1827, in Wrentham, Massachusetts, son of Lewis Whiting and Nancy (Fisher) Fisher. The family was of old English ancestry. He fitted for College at Day's Academy at Wrentham, and graduated from Brown in 1847. He studied theology at the Yale Divinity School, but finished his course at the Andover Theological Seminary, and took a post graduate course in Germany. He was elected Professor of Divinity at Yale in 1854, and was ordained on acceding to this office. In 1861 he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History. He was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by Yale in 1867, Doctor of Divinity by Brown in 1866, by Edinburgh in 1886, by Harvard in 1886, by Princeton in 1896, and Doctor of Laws by Princeton in 1879. Dr. Fisher is a member of the American Antiquarian

Society, a corresponding member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the Century Club of New York, has been President of the American Society of Church History, and President of the



GEORGE P. FISHER

American Historical Association. He was married April 8, 1860, to Adeline Louisa Forbes, and has four children: George Park, Jr., William Forbes, Charlotte Root (Pepper), and Addison Louis (deceased).

GOOCH, FRANK AUSTIN, 1852-

Born in Watertown, Mass., 1852; prepared for College at Cambridge, Mass.; A.B. Harvard, 1872; Ph.D. Harvard, 1877; Graduate Department Harvard, 1877-78; Expert Agent Tenth Census, 1879-81; Chemist Northern Transcontinental Survey, 1881-84; Chemist U. S. Geological Survey, 1884-86; Professor of Chemistry, Yale, 1886-

FRANK AUSTIN GOOCH, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry at Yale, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, May 2, 1852, son of Joshua Goodale and Sarah Gates (Coolidge) Gooch. He prepared for College in a private school at Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard with honors in physics and chemistry in 1872, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1877. He spent six years in the Graduate Department of Harvard, and acted

as private assistant in research work to Professor Wolcott Gibbs for one year. For half the period of his graduate work at Harvard he was Assistant in the Chemical Department of the University, and for two and a half years the incumbent of a Parker Fellowship. Of this time a year was devoted to study in Vienna, and later some three months were given to investigations of the method and equipment of many European laboratories. From October 1879 to October 1881 he was engaged as an Expert Special Agent of the United States Tenth Census, under Professor Raphael Pumpelly, in the laboratory work



F. A. GOOCH

of special investigations into the iron resources of the country and into the cretaceous coals of the Northwest. From then until the spring of 1884 he was chemist of the Northern Transcontinental Survey, established by the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the purpose of investigating the resources and appropriate lines of development of the territory tributary to that system. From April 1884 to July 1886 he was engaged in the study of the waters of the Yellowstone National Park upon an appointment of the United States Geological Survey. In the autumn of 1885 he was elected Professor of Chemistry at Yale, entering upon his duties a year later, when he undertook the planning of the Kent Chemical Laboratory and the supervision of its

construction. Professor Gooch is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the New York Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has published some fifty papers embodying the results of his chemical researches. He was married August 12, 1880, to Sarah Elisabeth Wyman, and has one daughter: Meredyth Gooch.

HOOKER, HORACE, 1793-1864.

Born in Berlin, Conn., 1793; educated at Yale, and at the Andover Theological Seminary, also Tutor at Yale, 1817-1822; Chaplain of the Hartford Insane Asylum; died in Hartford, 1864.

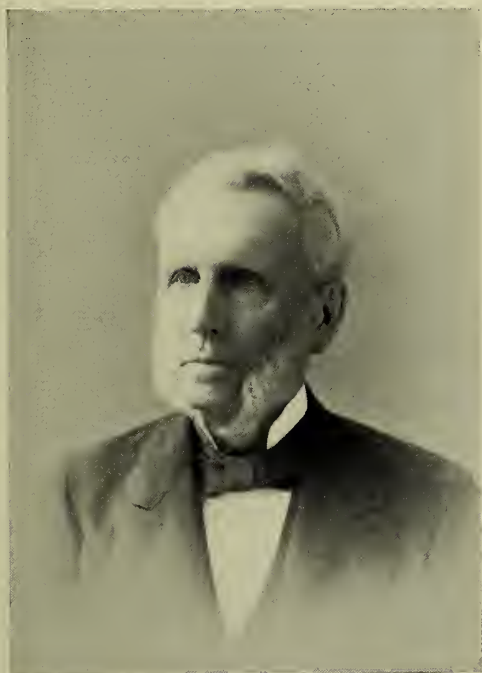
HORACE HOOKER, M.A., Tutor at Yale, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1793. His classical course was pursued at Yale, where he graduated in 1815 after which he studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts. With the exception of the time spent as a Tutor at Yale his life-work consisted chiefly in preparing religious literature for the young in which he was associated with the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet and for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred in Hartford, December 17, 1864, he was Chaplain of the Insane Asylum in that city. Mr. Hooker published twelve volumes on Bible history, and the Youth's Book of Natural Theology.

HARRIS, SAMUEL, 1814-1899.

Born in East Machias, Me., 1814; prepared for College at Washington Academy, East Machias; A.B. Bowdoin, 1833; Principal of Limerick, Me., Academy, 1833-34, and Washington Academy, 1834-35; Andover Theological Seminary, 1835-38; Principal of Washington Academy, 1838-41; Pastor Congregational Church, Conway, Mass., 1841-51; Pastor South Church, Conway, Mass., 1841-51; Pastor South Church, Pittsfield, Mass., 1851-55; Professor Bangor Theological Seminary, 1855-67; Pastor Central Church, Bangor, 1855-63; President Bowdoin College, 1867-71; Professor Theology, Yale Divinity School, 1871-97; died, 1899.

SAMUEL HARRIS, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology at Yale, was born in East Machias, Maine, June 14, 1814, the youngest of nine children of Josiah and Lucy (Talbot) Harris. His father was a native of Boston, and on his mother's side he is descended from Peter Talbot, one of the first settlers of East Machias. He prepared for College at the Washington Academy of his native town, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1833.

For a year after graduation he was Principal of the Limerick Academy, Maine, and during the succeeding year he held the same position at the Washington Academy of East Machias. He was a student at the Andover Theological Seminary from 1835 to 1838, returning to the Principalship of the Washington Academy in 1838. This he resigned in 1841 and became Pastor of the Congregational Church of Conway, Massachusetts. At the end of ten years he accepted a call from the South Church of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, of which he was the first Pastor. Leaving Pittsfield in 1855 he was Professor of Sys-



SAMUEL HARRIS

tematic Theology in the Theological Seminary of Bangor, Maine, 1855 to 1867. At the same time he was also jointly with Professor Shepard of the same Seminary, Pastor of the Central Church in that city from 1855 to 1863. In 1867 he became President of Bowdoin, also filling the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. He resigned in 1871 to become Professor of Systematic Theology in the Divinity School of Yale, a position which he held until 1896, retiring then as Professor "Emeritus." Dr. Harris was married April 30, 1839, to Deborah R. Dickinson, and on October 11, 1877, to Mrs. Mary S. Fitch (née Skinner). Dr. Harris has contributed many articles to newspapers and reviews, and has also published the following books: The

Scriptural Plan of Benevolence, a Prize Essay; Christ's Prayer for the Glorification of his Redeemed, a Gift for Mourners; The Kingdom of Christ on Earth; The Philosophical Basis of Theism; The Self-Revelation of God; God, The Creator and Lord of All (2 volumes). In these books he presents the Christian religion and the essential and never changing truths and realities underlying the Christian life, in the light of modern progressive knowledge and civilization. Dr. Harris died at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 25, 1899.

HOOKER, Worthington, 1806-1867.

Born in Springfield, Mass., 1806; graduate of Yale, 1825, of the Harvard Medical School, 1829; practised in Norwich, Connecticut; member of the Medical Faculty at Yale, 1852-1867; author of numerous scientific works; died in New Haven, Conn., 1867.

WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D., Medical Professor at Yale, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 3, 1806. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were taken at Yale, the former in 1825 and his Medical degree was obtained at Harvard four years later. For many years he was a leading practitioner in Norwich, Connecticut. He occupied the Chair of Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Yale from 1852 until his death, which occurred in New Haven, November 6, 1867. Professor Hooker was an active member of the American Medical Association, of which he was elected Vice-President in 1864, and he prepared a number of committee reports. His published works include a series of scientific books for the young; Physician and Patient; Homeopathy, an Examination of its Doctrine and Evidences; Human Physiology for Colleges and Schools; Rational Therapeutics; Child's Book of Nature; and The Children's Book of Common Things.

INGERSOLL, James W. D., 1867-

Born at Marengo, Ill., 1867; early education at Marengo public schools; University of Rochester, 1887-88; B.A. Yale, 1892; Ph.D. Yale, 1894; Tutor in Greek, Yale, 1894-96; Tutor in Latin, 1896-97; Assistant Professor of Latin, 1897-

JAMES W. D. INGERSOLL, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Latin at Yale, was born in Marengo, Illinois, September 18, 1867, son of Charles William and Martha Elizabeth (Wernham) Ingersoll. His early education was acquired in the Marengo public schools, after which he was in the

grain business with his father for three years, studying privately during the last year. He attended the University of Rochester one year, 1887-1888, and subsequently entered Yale, where he was valedictorian of his class, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892. He remained a student in the Graduate Department of Yale from 1892 to 1894, when he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and was made Tutor in Greek. In 1896 he was Tutor in Latin, after which he became Assistant Professor of Latin, a position which he still holds. He is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and



J. W. D. INGERSOLL

while in College he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Psi Upsilon. He married Katherine Barber, of Marengo, Illinois, July 14, 1898.

IVES, Charles Linnæus, 1831-1879.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1831; graduate of Yale, 1852 and of Jefferson, 1854; practised in his native city; Professor of Theory and Practice at Yale, 1868-1873; an able medical writer; died, 1879.

CHARLES LINNÆUS IVES, M.D., Medical Professor at Yale, belonged to an old medical family of New Haven and was born in that city June 22, 1831. His great-grandfather Levi, and his grandfather, Eli Ives, were noted New Haven

physicians in their day and the latter assisted in establishing the Yale Medical School. He completed his classical studies at Yale in 1852, receiving his Master's degree in course. Pursuing his professional studies at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1854 and practised successfully in the University City for twenty-three years. In 1868 he joined the Faculty of the Yale Medical School as Professor of Theory and Practice, the chair formerly held by his grandfather, and occupied it until 1873. Professor Ives' death occurred in 1879. He was the author of a prize essay on The Therapeutic Value of Mercury and its preparations, and of an article on Prophylaxis of Phthisis Pulmonalis, both of which were issued by the Connecticut Medical Society.

LADD, George Trumbull, 1842-

Born at Painesville, Ohio, 1842; early education at the public schools of his native town; A.B. Western Reserve College, 1864; B.D. Andover Theological Seminary, 1869; D.D., Western Reserve, 1880; Pastor in Edinburgh, Ohio, 1869-71; Pastor in Milwaukee, 1871-79; A.M. Yale, 1881; Professor of Philosophy at Yale, 1881-; LL.D., Western Reserve, 1895, and Princeton, 1896.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy at Yale, was born at Painesville, Lake county, Ohio, January 19, 1842, son of Silas Trumbull and Elizabeth (Williams) Ladd. The Ladds were originally Norman French who "came to England with William the Conqueror from France, settled at Deal, Kent county, where a portion of land was granted them eight miles from Dover." The name was originally spelled de Lad, Le Lad, de Laddle, etc. Daniel Ladd took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass to England in the Mary and John of London, March 24, 1633-4. Professor Ladd is descended from the Connecticut branch. His paternal grandmother was a Brewster, descended directly from Elder William Brewster, through his son, Love. His maternal grandfather (Williams) and maternal grandmother (Porter) were both of the Connecticut branches bearing these names. Although most of Professor Ladd's early education was self-gained, he attended for a short time the public schools of Painesville, and entered the Western Reserve College in 1860, graduating in 1864. After two years in business he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1869. Upon his graduation

he received a call to act as Pastor of the Congregational Church of Edinburgh, Ohio, a position which he abandoned in 1871 to become Pastor of the Spring Street Congregational Church of Milwaukee. In 1879 he was offered the Professorship of Philosophy in Bowdoin College, which he accepted, and remained there until he took the Chair of Philosophy at Yale in 1881. Professor Ladd has been very active as a writer and lecturer during his career as Professor at Yale. From 1879 to 1881 he lectured on Church Polity at the Andover Theological Seminary. During the following year he



GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD

took the work assigned to Professor Park with the graduate students in systematic theology, and the next year he lectured on the same subject at the Harvard Divinity School. In the summer of 1892 he went to Japan, where he delivered some fifty lectures and addresses—a course in Doshisaj, another before the students of Tokio, another in the summer school at Hakone. Professor Ladd was appointed a member of the Faculty of Harvard for the year 1895 and 1896, and conducted the graduate Seminar in Ethics. During the following summer he lectured on Ethics and the Philosophy of Religion at Chicago University. He was one of the founders of the American Psychological Association, and was its second President. He is also a member of

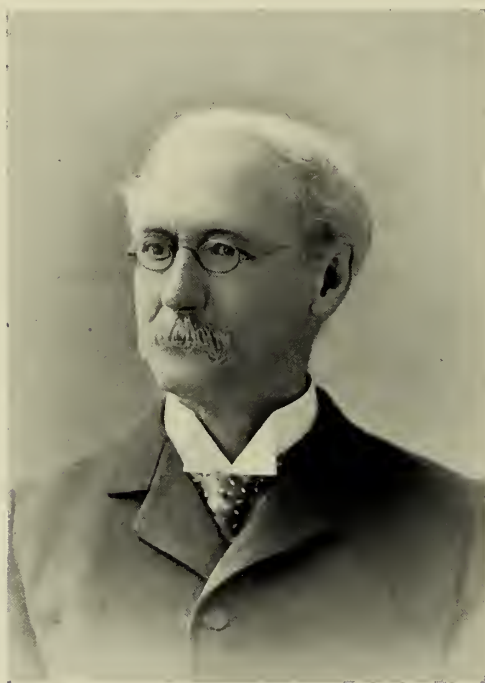
the American Association of Naturalists. Among Professor Ladd's writings are the following: Principles of Church Polity; Doctrine of Sacred Scripture; Elements of Physiological Psychology; What is the Bible? Introduction to Philosophy; Outlines of Physiological Psychology; Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory; Primer of Psychology; Philosophy of the Mind; Philosophy of Knowledge; A Theory of Reality; Essays on the Higher Education; translation of six volumes of Lotze's Outlines of Philosophy. Professor Ladd was married December 8, 1869, to Cornelia A. Tallman, of Bridgeport, Ohio; and to Francis V. Stevens December 9, 1895. He has had four children: George Tallman (1871), Louis Williams (1873), Jesse Brewster (1876) and Elizabeth Tudor Ladd (1884). Professor Ladd's writings on psychology and philosophy have had a wide circulation, both in this country and abroad,—a number of them being adopted as text-books in foreign institutions, including Russia and the University of Bombay. Several of them have been translated into Japanese and made use of in the Colleges of that country. His Elements of Physiological Psychology was, when it appeared, the only complete treatise on that subject in the world with the exception of Professor Wundt's, and it has exerted a great influence over the development of modern psychology in this country. Professor Ladd has during this past year received invitations from the Imperial University of Japan, and from the Imperial Education Society of Japan, to lecture on theoretical and on applied psychology; and from various persons and institutions in India, to lecture there on the philosophy of religion. He will spend next fall and winter in accordance with these invitations.

RICHARDS, Charles Brinckerhoff, 1833—

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1833; educated in private schools; acquired his knowledge of mechanical engineering chiefly through practical experience; advanced from draughtsman to Superintendent and Consulting Engineer; appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale, 1884.

CHARLES BRINCKERHOFF RICHARDS, M.A., Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, and was born December 23, 1833. He is a son of Thomas Fanning and Harriet Howland (Brinckerhoff) Richards, the former of whom was a representative of the Tracy family, and

his maternal ancestry can be traced directly to John Howland, one of the original "Mayflower" Pilgrims. His education was obtained in private schools and his professional training was acquired under prominent mechanical engineers and by practical experience in mechanical workshops, principally at the Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, Hartford, Connecticut, and at Colt's Armory in that city. In 1858 he located in New York as a consulting engineer, remaining there until 1861, when he returned to Colt's Armory, where during the succeeding nineteen years he occupied successively the posts of Engineer,



C. B. RICHARDS

Superintendent, and Consulting Engineer, and in 1880 he accepted the Superintendency of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, Philadelphia, which he retained four years. In 1884 he was selected by the Yale Corporation for the Professorship of Mechanical Engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School, and has ever since remained at the head of that Department. Professor Richards was made honorary Master of Arts by Yale in 1884. In 1860 he made a very notable improvement in the steam engine indicator. His invention made possible further investigations, greatly stimulating the study of the steam engine and initiating a series of rapid developments in its efficiency. He held the office of Water Commissioner at Hartford from

1875 to 1880, and served as an expert on the Board of United States Commissioners to the Paris exposition in 1889. From 1880 to 1882 he was a manager of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and served as its Vice-President from 1888 to 1890; is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, of France, and corresponding member of the Société Industrielle de Mulhouse, Alsace, Germany; and a member of the Graduates Club, New Haven. At Hartford, September 16, 1858, he married Agnes Edwards Goodwin, of that city, and his children are: George B., Alice G., Elizabeth H., Harriet R., and Marian E. Richards.

JONES, George, 1800-1870.

Born in York, Penn., 1800; graduated at Yale, 1823; taught in the United States Navy two years; Tutor at Yale, 1828-1831; ordained a Deacon of the Episcopal Church in the latter year; appointed Chaplain in the Navy, 1833, remaining in the service for the rest of his life; acquired considerable celebrity as a writer; died, 1870.

GEORGE JONES, M.A., Tutor at Yale, was born in York, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1800. He completed his education at Yale, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1823 and receiving that of Master of Arts in course. Returning to the College as a Tutor in 1828, he studied theology while occupying that post, and after his ordination as a Deacon in 1831, began the active duties of his ministry at the Episcopal Church in Middletown, Connecticut. He was appointed Chaplain in the United States Navy in 1833, having previously served as a teacher on board the frigates *Constitution* and *Brandywine*, and in 1853 he accompanied Commodore Perry's famous expedition to Japan. For some time he held the Chair of Belles-lettres at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, and at the time of his death, January 22, 1870, he was performing the duties of his office at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. Besides the result of his observations on the zodiacal light printed in the report of the United States Japan expedition, he was the author of: *Sketches of Naval Life*; *Excursions to Cairo, Jerusalem and Balbec*; *Life Scenes from the Four Gospels*; and *Life Scenes from the Old Testament*.

BEEKMAN, James William, 1815-1877.

Born in New York City; educated at Columbia; travelled extensively; member of the Assembly and State Senate; identified with various charitable and benevolent institutions of the metropolis; member of the New York Historical Society; Trustee Med. Dept. Columbia, 1850-77; Trustee Columbia College 1875-77; died, 1877.

JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN, A.M., Trustee of Columbia, was born in New York City, November 22, 1815. He was a representative of the well-known Knickerbocker family of that name and a lineal descendant of William Beekman, who accompanied Governor Peter Stuyvesant from Holland, was an officer of the West India Company, and subsequently an Alderman of New York City after its acquirement by the British. James W. was fitted for Columbia under the direction of a private tutor, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1834, and was made a Master of Arts four years later. He studied law but did not enter into practice as he inherited from his father a large fortune, which was subsequently augmented by his uncle James Beekman's East River estate containing the historic family mansion in the immediate vicinity of Fifty-second Street. After his return from a protracted tour abroad made for the special purpose of observing the practical workings of the European governments, he served in the New York Assembly in 1848, and was a State Senator for the years 1849 and 1851. The rest of his life was devoted to promoting the welfare of educational, charitable and benevolent institutions of the metropolis. He was President of the Women's Hospital, Vice-President of the New York Hospital, and a Director of the New York Dispensary; was an active member of the New York Historical Society before which he delivered a centennial discourse in 1871, and read numerous papers. Mr. Beekman was a Trustee of the Medical Department of Columbia from 1860 until his death, which occurred June 15, 1877, and he was a member of the College Board of Trustees during the last two years of his life.

CANFIELD, George Folger, 1854-

Born in New York City, 1854; prepared for College at Phillips-Exeter Academy; graduated at Harvard, 1875; studied abroad, 1875-77; graduated from Harvard Law School, 1880; admitted to New York Bar, 1881; appointed Professor of Law at Columbia, 1894;

on expiration of term in 1897, re-appointed for a further term of three years.

GEORGE FOLGER CANFIELD, LL.B., Professor of Law at Columbia, was born in New York City, August 21, 1854. Both his father, Albert Warren Canfield, and his mother, Elizabeth Irene Bage, were of English descent. His father was a descendant of Thomas Canfield, who left England about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Milford, Connecticut, where he died in 1689. Albert Warren Canfield was a native of New Jersey, the family having moved there



GEO. F. CANFIELD

from Connecticut. The early education of the subject of this sketch was received in the private schools of New York City, and through private tutors. He prepared for College at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and then entered Harvard, taking his degree *summa cum laude* in 1875. After his graduation he went to Europe, and spent the years 1875 to 1877 at the German Universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg and Leipzig, studying history and Roman law. On his return from Germany he entered Harvard Law School for a three years' course, graduating in 1880. He was admitted to the New York Bar in February 1881, and has since then been engaged in the practice of law in New York City as a member of the firm of Wilmer & Canfield. In 1894 he was appointed

Professor of Law in Columbia Law School for a term of three years, on the expiration of which in 1897 he was immediately reappointed for another term. He is now engaged in the double work of teaching and practising law. Professor Canfield married, February 24, 1884, Sarah Kittredge of Peekskill-on-Hudson New York. They have one child: George Dana Canfield, born January 5, 1887. Mrs. Canfield died July 15, 1897. Though not a partisan adherent of any political party, Professor Canfield has been an earnest and active worker in the various reform movements initiated for the purpose of securing better municipal government in New York City of late years. He is a member of the New York Law Institute, the Bar Association, Harvard, City and University Clubs, the Down Town Association, Civil Service Reform Association, and the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association.

(June 20, 1895) he married Helen Gawtry of New York City. They have one son, Harrison G. Collins. In May 1897 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Out-Patient Department of Roosevelt Hospital, and Assistant to the Attending Surgeon of the same Institution. Since May 1895, he has been Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy at Columbia. Dr. Collins is a member of a number of societies and clubs, among them the University Club of New York City, the Yale University Club of

COLLINS, Howard Dennis, 1868—

Born in New York City, 1868; graduated from Peekskill Military Academy, 1884; two years at Rogers High School of Newport, R. I.; graduated from Yale in 1890; graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1893; has held several important positions on the staffs of the New York City Hospitals; Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy in Columbia since May 1895.

HOWARD DENNIS COLLINS, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Columbia, was born in New York City, July 9, 1868. He was the son of George and Anna Maria (Taft) Collins, both members of old New York families, and his ancestors rendered distinguished service in the War for Independence. His early training and education were received in private schools in Europe. In 1881, his family having meantime returned to America, he entered the Peekskill Military Academy, at Peekskill, New York, from which he graduated in 1884. Then followed a two years' course at Rogers High School, Newport, Rhode Island, after which he matriculated at Yale, taking his degree in 1890. Deciding to follow the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City (the Medical Department of Columbia) from which he graduated in 1893, and began the practice of medicine in New York. From 1893 to 1895 he was Interne on the surgical staff of Roosevelt Hospital, New York City. In the latter year he became Assistant Surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic, a position which he filled for two years. At this time



HOWARD D. COLLINS

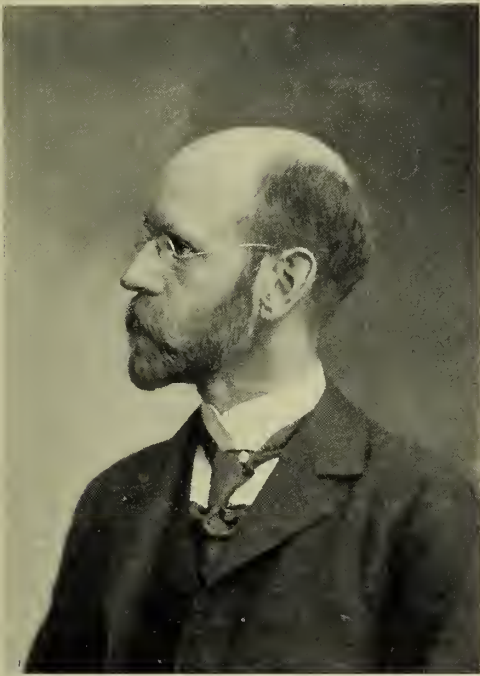
New Haven, the Sons of the Revolution, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Roosevelt Alumni Association, and the Academy of Medicine of New York City.

CRAGIN, Edwin Bradford, 1859—

Born in Colchester, Conn., 1859; fitted for College at Bacon Academy in Colchester; graduated from Yale in 1882; graduated from the New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885; has held various important professional positions in the New York City Hospitals; was appointed Asst. Secretary to the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in December 1893, and became Secretary in July 1895; appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics in the College in 1898.

EDWIN BRADFORD CRAGIN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics at Columbia, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, October 23, 1859, where

his parents, Edwin Timothy and Ardelia Ellis (Sparrow) Cragin were then residing, having removed from New York City. He is a descendant of Governor William Bradford, one of the leaders of the band of Puritans who sailed in the Mayflower to Plymouth Rock, and laid the foundations of an empire. His early education was received at Bacon Academy in Colchester, where he prepared for College. He entered Yale in 1879, taking his degree in 1882. Deciding to study the profession in which he has since gained fame, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in



E. B. CRAGIN

1883, and graduated in 1886, taking at graduation the first Harsen prize for proficiency in examination. He served on the house staff of the Roosevelt Hospital from June 1, 1886 till December 1, 1887. He has filled various important professional positions in New York City, among them that of Assistant Gynecologist to the Out-Patient Department of the Roosevelt Hospital, to which he was appointed in July 1888, attending Gynecologist to the Out-Patient Department of the hospital, November 27, 1888; Assistant Gynecologist to the hospital proper, June 25, 1889. On June 27, 1889 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital. He held this position until November 21, 1893, when pressure of work forced him to resign it. On the 14th

of November, 1895 he was appointed Consulting Gynecologist to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and on January 22, 1896, Consulting Obstetric Surgeon to the Maternity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. He married May 23, 1889, Mary R. Willard of Colchester, Connecticut. They have two children, Miriam W. and Alice G. Cragin. Dr. Cragin has been officially connected with the New York City College of Physicians and Surgeons since December 18, 1893, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Faculty. He became Secretary July 1, 1895. In April 1898, he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics in the College, with the title of Lecturer in Obstetrics, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. McLane. At about the same time he was also appointed Attending Physician to the Sloane Maternity Hospital. In May 1899, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the College, at which time he resigned his positions at the Roosevelt Hospital and as Secretary of the Faculty. Dr. Cragin is a member of the American Gynecological Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Obstetrical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a Republican in politics.

GOODNOW, Frank Johnson, 1859-

Born in Brooklyn, New York, 1859; B.A. (Amherst) 1879; studied law in New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1882; LL.B. (Columbia), 1882; studied at Paris, 1883-84; studied at University of Berlin, 1884, one semester; honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst, 1895.

FRANK JOHNSON GOODNOW, LL.D., Professor of Administrative Law at Columbia, comes of an old New England family, the first representative of which in this country came to Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. His father was a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where Frank Johnson Goodnow was born January 18, 1859. The subject of this sketch as a boy attended private schools in his native city, where he was fitted for College. He entered Amherst in 1876, graduating in 1879 and coming to New York, entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge John F. Dillon. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1882, and in the same year Columbia conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After practising his profession for a short time he went to Paris in 1883 for the purpose of studying political science and kindred subjects in the École Libre

des Sciences Politiques. He spent a year there, and also studied at the University of Berlin during one semester in 1884. On his return to America in 1884 he began teaching at Columbia. He is the author of a number of legal and politico-legal works, among them *Comparative Administrative Law*, *Municipal Home Rule*, and *Municipal Problems*. He has been for some years one of the Editors of the *Political Science Quarterly*, for which he has written numerous articles on political subjects. Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1895. He married,



FRANK J. GOODNOW

June 2, 1886, Elizabeth Buchanan Lyall of Brooklyn. They have three children: Isabel Lyall, David Franklin and Lois Root Goodnow. Dr. Goodnow is a member of the New York Bar Association, the Century Association, the University Club and the City Club, of which he has been a Trustee. He is greatly interested in the spread of University Settlement work, and is a Trustee of the University Settlement Society of New York City. He is a Republican in politics.

HASTINGS, Thomas Samuel, 1827-

Born in Utica, N. Y., 1827; graduated at Hamilton, 1848, and from Union Theological Seminary, 1851; Pastor of Presbyterian Church in Mendham, N. J.,

1852-1856 and of the West Presbyterian Church in New York City, 1856-1881; Professor at Union Theological Seminary and elected President, 1888; member of Columbia University Council, 1891-1894.

THOMAS SAMUEL HASTINGS, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., member of the Columbia University Council and President of Union Theological Seminary, was born in Utica, New York, August 28, 1827. He is a son of Thomas Hastings, the noted composer and collector of church music, for many years a choir director at Dr. Mason's church in Bleeker Street, New York. Thomas S. studied at Hamilton, graduating in 1848, and completed the regular course at the Union Theological Seminary in 1851. His first charge was the Presbyterian Church in Mendham, New Jersey, where he resided from 1852 until called to a Pastorate in New York City in 1856 which he retained for twenty-five years. Exchanging pastoral for educational work, he took the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric at the Union Theological Seminary, and was elected President in 1888, but resigned the Presidency in 1897, retaining his Professorship. President Hastings was made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of the City of New York in 1865, and Doctor of Laws by Princeton in 1888 and Doctor of Letters by Hamilton in 1898. He was a member of the University Council of Columbia for the years 1891-1894.

PECK, Harry Thurston, 1856-

Born in Stamford, Conn., 1856; graduated at Columbia, 1881; post-graduate Columbia, 1881-84; University of Berlin, 1888 and 1890; Tutor at Columbia, 1882-88; Professor of Latin there, 1888-; Editor *University Bulletin*, 1891-93; Editor-in-Chief *International Encyclopædia*, 1891-; Editor *The Bookman*, 1895-; Literary Editor *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 1897-; member of various learned societies, and author of numerous classical and other works.

HARRY THURSTON PECK, A.M., Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor of Latin at Columbia, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, November 24, 1856, son of Harry and Harriet Elizabeth (Thurston) Peck. His early education was received under private tuition and at Greenwich Institute, Greenwich, Connecticut. Graduating at Columbia in 1881, he took a four years' post-graduate course (1881-1884) at that institution, and in 1888 and 1890 further pursued his studies at the University of Berlin. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was given him by Cumberland University in 1883, and that of Doctor of Letters in 1884. His official connection with

Columbia dates from 1882, when he was appointed Tutor in Latin. Subsequently he became Instructor in Latin and the Semitic Languages and later Acting Professor of Latin, and in 1888 he was made

1882, to Nellie M. Dawbarn; they have one daughter, Constance S. D. Peck.



HARRY T. PECK

Professor of Latin, which chair he still holds. He was Editor of the *University Bulletin* from 1891 to 1893, and has been Editor-in-Chief of the *International Cyclopædia* since 1891, Editor of *The Bookman* since 1895, and Literary Editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* since 1897. He has published among other works the following, in the order named: *The Semitic Theory of Creation*; *Suetonius*; *Latin Pronunciation*; *Roman Life*; *The Adventures of Mabel*; *The Personal Equation*; *A Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities*; *The International Cyclopædia*; *Classical Studies*; *Trimalchio's Dinner*; *Grey Stone and Porphyry*; and *What Is Good English?* Professor Peck was Secretary of the Columbia University Council in 1892, and has been Secretary of the Faculty of Arts since 1894. Besides being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon, he holds membership in the Royal Society of Canada, the American Geographical Society, the American Philological Association and the American Dialect Society. He is also a member of the Century and Authors' Clubs of New York. He was married April 26,

MacVANNEL, John Angus, 1871-

Born in St. Mary's, Ontario, 1871; graduated at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, 1889, and from the University of Toronto, 1893; continued studies at Cornell and Columbia; Ph.D. Columbia, 1898; Assistant in Philosophy at Columbia since 1896; Lecturer in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 1897; Lecturer in Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

JOHN ANGUS MacVANNEL, Ph.D., Assistant in Philosophy at Columbia, was born in St. Mary's, Ontario, October 5, 1871, son of Peter and Mary (MacDougall) MacVannel. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of his native town, where he matriculated in 1889. After graduating at the University of Toronto in 1893 and receiving his Master of Arts degree in 1894 he was a Sage Scholar in Ethics at Cornell in 1894 and 1895, and a University Fellow in Philosophy at Columbia in 1895 and 1896. In the latter year he was appointed



JOHN ANGUS MacVANNEL

Assistant in Philosophy at Columbia, which position he still holds. In 1897 he was appointed Lecturer in Psychology and History of Education in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. In 1898 he was ap-

pointed Lecturer in Education in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was made a Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia in 1898.

MORGAN, John Livingston Rutgers, 1872-

Born in New Brunswick, N. J., 1872; B.Sc. Rutgers, 1892; A.M. and Ph.D. University of Leipzig, 1895; Assistant in Stevens Institute, Hoboken, 1895-96; Instructor in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute 1896-97; Tutor at Columbia, 1897; author of several chemical works.

JOHN LIVINGSTON RUTGERS MORGAN, Ph.D., Tutor in Chemical Philosophy and Chemical Physics at Columbia, was born in New



J. LIVINGSTON R. MORGAN

Brunswick, New Jersey, June 27, 1872, son of Rev. Brockholst Morgan, D.D., A.K.C., and Mary Rutgers Morgan. He was educated principally at Rutgers Preparatory School, and Rutgers College, where he graduated as a Bachelor of Science in 1892. Subsequently he studied in Germany, taking the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees at the University of Leipzig in 1895. In 1895 and 1896 he was Assistant in Chemistry at the Stevens Institute, and in 1896 and 1897 was Instructor in Quantitative Analysis at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Since July 1, 1897, he has been Tutor in Chemical Philosophy and Chemical Physics at

Columbia. Dr. Morgan is the author of *An Outline of the Theory of Solution and Its Results*, *The Principles of Mathematical Chemistry*, — the latter from the German of Professor Georg Helm, and *The Elements of Physical Chemistry*; as well as of a number of scientific articles. He is a member of the Delta Phi and Theta Nu Epsilon societies.

PRUDDEN, Theophil Mitchell, 1849-

Born in Middlebury, Conn., 1849; fitted for College privately; graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale (biological course) 1872; studied medicine at Yale Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.; received the degree of M.D. from Yale; Instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School for two years; spent two years in post-graduate study abroad at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna; Instructor in Normal Histology and Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1879; Lecturer on Normal Histology at Yale Medical School, three years; Director of the Laboratories of Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Columbia 1882; called to the Chair of Pathology at Columbia, 1893.

THEOPHIL MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Pathology at Columbia, was born in Middlebury, Connecticut, July 7, 1849, the son of George P. and Eliza A. (Johnson) Prudden of that place. He is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Peter Prudden, one of the sturdy band of Puritans who founded the Milford Colony in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century, and first Pastor of the little church erected by the pioneers. After receiving his early training and collegiate preparation in various public and private schools, he took the biological course at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the Yale Medical College and later at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, the Medical Department of Columbia. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale, and was for two years Instructor in Chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School. After a hospital service of one year in this country, Dr. Prudden went abroad and spent two years in post-graduate study at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. Returning to America, he became in 1879 Instructor in Normal Histology and Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and also filled for three years the post of Lecturer on Normal Histology at the Yale Medical School. In 1882 he was made Dir-

ector of the Laboratories of Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, and in 1893 was called to the Chair of Pathology in the same Institution. His contributions to



T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN

science have been made along the lines of pathology and bacteriology. In 1896 he received from Yale the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Prudden is a member of a number of societies and clubs, among them the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, American Folk-Lore Society, New York Historical Society, American Geographical Society, Century Club of New York, University Club of New York, and the New York Athletic Club. He is unmarried.

ROOD, Ogden Nicholas, 1831-

Born in Danbury, Conn., 1831; prepared for College at a private school in Philadelphia; graduated from Princeton with the Class of 1852; spent two years at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale; studied abroad in the Universities of Munich and Berlin, 1854-57; appointed Professor of Physics and Chemistry in Troy (N. Y.) University, 1859; Professor of Physics at Columbia, 1864-

OGDEN NICHOLAS ROOD, A.M., Professor of Physics at Columbia, is a native of Connecticut, having been born in Danbury, in that State,

February 3, 1831. His father, the Rev. Anson Rood, was a well-known minister of Danbury, who married Aleida Gouverneur Ogden of an old New York family. Ogden N. Rood's early education was received in private schools, and he prepared for College at the classical school of Dr. Samuel Crawford in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He entered Princeton in 1849, and went through his College course with distinction, graduating with the Class of 1852. During the following two years he was a student at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. In 1854 he went abroad, and the three years from 1854 to 1857 were spent in perfecting himself in his chosen profession at the German Universities of Munich and Berlin. On his return to America he was in 1859 appointed to the Chair of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Troy, New York. He filled this position for five years, becoming so well-known among educators that in 1864 Columbia bestowed upon him the Professorship of Physics there, which he has held ever since. He married in Munich, Bavaria, August 11, 1859, Mathilde Amalie Prunner. They have five



OGDEN N. ROOD

children, two boys and three girls. Dr. Rood is a member of a number of societies more or less connected with his profession, among them, the National Academy of Sciences (of which he was elected a

member in 1865), the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston. He is also one of the oldest members of the Century Club of New York City, having been elected in 1865. He takes no active part in political life. Dr. Rood has published about seventy original scientific investigations, and is the author of *Modern Chromatics*.

SHERMAN, Henry Clapp, 1875-

Born in Ash Grove, Va., 1875; graduated from Maryland Agricultural College (B.S.) in 1893; Assistant Chemist World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; Assistant in Chemistry, Maryland Agricultural College, 1893; Fellow in Chemistry at Columbia, 1895-97; A.M. (Columbia) 1896, Ph.D. (Columbia) 1897; Assistant in Chemistry at Columbia, 1897-98; Assistant in Nutrition Investigations U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1898-99; Lecturer in Chemistry at Columbia 1899-

HENRY CLAPP SHERMAN, Ph.D., Lecturer in Chemistry at Columbia, was born in Ash Grove, Virginia, October 16, 1875, but comes from



H. C. SHERMAN

New England Puritan stock, his father, Franklin Sherman, being a member of the Connecticut family of that name, and his mother, Caroline Clapp Alvord, being related to the Alvords and Clapps of Massachusetts. His early training was received in

the public schools of Fairfax county, Virginia. He entered the Maryland Agricultural College in 1889, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1893. He received from Columbia the degree of Master of Arts in 1896, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897, from the same institution. On his graduation from the Maryland Agricultural College in 1893 he was appointed an Assistant Chemist at the World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in that year. After the close of the Exposition he became Assistant in Chemistry at the Maryland Agricultural College, holding that position until 1895, when he was made Fellow in Chemistry at Columbia. In 1897-1898 he was Assistant in Analytical Chemistry at Columbia; 1898-1899 Assistant in Nutrition Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture and in 1899 he became Lecturer in Chemistry at Columbia. Mr. Sherman, who is unmarried, is a member of the American Chemical Society, and an honorary member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. He has never taken any active part in matters of a political nature.

STRUTHERS, Joseph, 1865-

Born in New York City, 1865; graduate of the Commercial Course of the College of the City of New York; entered the School of Mines of Columbia in 1881, taking the degree of Ph.B. in Chemistry in 1885; Fellow in Mineralogy at the School of Mines, 1885-88; Assistant in Mineralogy and Metallurgy, 1888-90; Ph.D. (Columbia) 1890; Tutor in Metallurgy at Columbia since 1891; in 1893-94 delivered the lectures on metallurgy during the illness of Dr. Egleston; spent the summer of 1894 in Europe studying metallurgical works and processes; has also been in charge of several Summer Schools of Metallurgy 1896-98; since 1897 has been in charge of several lecture courses on metallurgy at Columbia.

JOSEPH STRUTHERS, Ph.D., Tutor and Lecturer in Metallurgy at Columbia, was born in New York City, November 13, 1865. His parents were Joseph and Anne Elizabeth (Galloway) Struthers. The family dates back to Alan de Strother, High Sheriff of Northumberland, England, under Henry III. in 1356. Joseph was educated in a private school until the age of fifteen, and then, after one year spent in a New York City public school, took the commercial course in the College of the City of New York. In 1881 he entered the School of Mines of Columbia, graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia in 1890. His distinguished professional career may

be summarized as follows: Fellow in Mineralogy at Columbia University School of Mines. 1885-1888, Assistant in Mineralogy and Metallurgy. 1888-1890, Tutor on Metallurgy at the Columbia University School of Mines. 1891-1892 he delivered the lectures in metallurgy at the School of Mines, in place of Dr. Egleston, who was absent on account of sickness. The summer of 1894 he spent in Europe in the study of metallurgical works and processes. In 1894-1895 he was engaged in special work upon pyrometers and calorimeters. During the spring of 1896 he again delivered the lectures on metallurgy



JOS. STRUTHERS

at the School of Mines. During the summer of 1896 Dr. Struthers was in charge of the Summer School in Practical Metallurgy at Butte, Montana, and he afterwards devoted three months to a metallurgical trip throughout the western part of the United States and British Columbia. In 1897 he resigned the Instructorship in Chemistry, Blowpipe Analysis and Crystallography at Woodbridge School, New York City, which he had held since 1890. Since 1897 he has been in charge of several lecture courses on metallurgy at Columbia's School of Mines. During the summer of 1897 he was at the head of the Summer School in Practical Metallurgy at Chicago and Pittsburgh. He is a specialist of wide reputation and high authority in the measurements of high temperatures and the physical properties of slags.

Dr. Struthers is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and a fellow of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

FISKE, Thomas Scott, 1865-

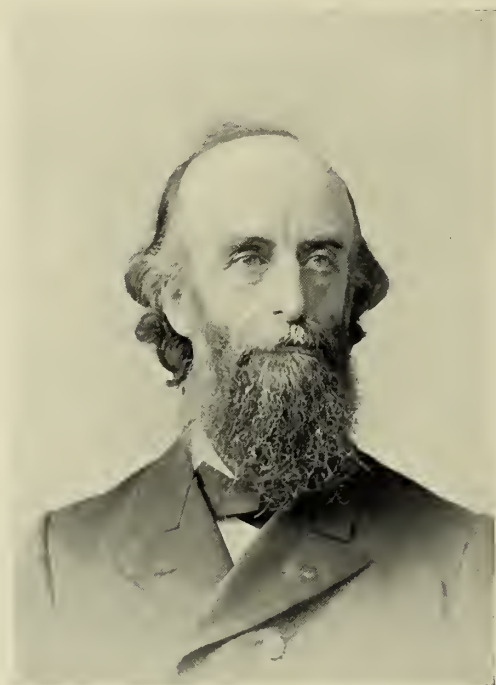
Born in New York City, 1865; fitted for College at the Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.; B.A., Columbia, 1885; M.A., 1886; Ph.D., 1888; Fellow in Mathematics, 1885-88; student at Cambridge University, England, in 1887; Tutor in Mathematics, Columbia, 1888-91; in charge of the Mathematical Department of Barnard College, the Women's Department of Columbia, 1889-95; Instructor in Mathematics, Columbia, 1891-94; Adjunct Professor, 1894-97; Professor, 1897-

THOMAS SCOTT FISKE, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at Columbia, is a scion of an old New Hampshire family. His father, Thomas Scott Fiske, Sr., was a banker in San Francisco, afterward removing to New York, where the subject of this article was born, May 12, 1865. The first representative of the family settled in Massachusetts in 1631. Thomas Scott Fiske's early education was received at home. In due time he entered the Pingry School at Elizabeth, New Jersey, to fit himself for Columbia. He graduated from Columbia in 1885, taking a Fellowship in Mathematics. He was made Master of Arts in 1886, and in the following year went to England and studied for a time at the University of Cambridge. On the expiration of his Fellowship in 1888 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and was made a Tutor in Mathematics. Three years later he became Instructor, and in 1894 was made Adjunct Professor. He was promoted to the full Professorship in 1897. He was also a member of the original faculty of Barnard College, the Women's Department of Columbia, and was for several years (from 1889 to 1895) in charge of all the Mathematical Instruction at that College. He is the author of several scientific papers, and of a work on Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable, contained in Merriam & Woodward's Course of Higher Mathematics. In 1888 Professor Fiske was one of the founders of the New York Mathematical Society, which six years later became the American Mathematical Society. He was Secretary from the formation of the Society until 1895, and has been since its inception Editor of the Bulletin of the Society. Professor Fiske is also a member of the London Mathematical Society, The American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Academy of Sciences. He is unmarried. He has never taken an active interest in politics.

ABBOTT, Lyman, 1835-

Born in Roxbury, Mass., 1835; graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1853; began the practice of law in 1856; ordained to the ministry in 1860; Pastor of the Congregational Church in Terre Haute, Ind., until 1865; Secretary of the American Union (Freedmen's) Commission until 1868; resigned the pastorate of the New England Church, New York City in 1869 to engage in literary work; edited the *Literary Record of Harper's Magazine* and also the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*; associated with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the Editorship of the *Christian Union*, becoming Editor-in-Chief after his colleague's death; succeeded Mr. Beecher in the Pastorate of Plymouth Church, which he resigned in 1898; was preacher to Harvard, 1890-1893; and has contributed largely to the religious and secular literature of the present day.

LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard, the third son of Jacob Abbott, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 18,



LYMAN ABBOTT

1835. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in the Class of 1853 in the eighteenth year of his age, and after preparing himself for the legal profession he entered into practice with his brothers, Benjamin V. and Austin Abbott, in 1856. Discovering that his ambition lay in the direction of the pulpit rather than the Bar, he studied theology with his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was called to his first Pas-

torate, that of the Congregational Church in Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained for the ensuing five years. Accepting in 1865 the Secretaryship of the American Union (Freedmen's) Commission, which necessitated his removal to the metropolis, he was partially occupied with the duties of that position for the next three years, having in the meantime responded to a call from the New England Church, New York, and he continued as its Pastor until 1869. At this period of his life the love and capacity for literary pursuits, for which the Abbott family has long been noted, combined with other circumstances to cause his relinquishment of the parish and he engaged in literature and journalism. The *Literary Record of Harper's Magazine* was edited by him for a number of years, and at the same time he conducted the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, severing his connection with the latter paper for the purpose of taking charge of the *Christian Union*, the Editorship of which he shared for a time with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and after the death of his distinguished associate he became Editor-in-Chief, meanwhile preaching as supply in the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church of Cornwall, New York, which he had made his home. The Pastorate of Plymouth Church so long occupied by the famous Brooklyn Preacher, Henry Ward Beecher, came to Dr. Abbott almost as an inheritance as the society seemed to regard him as the only eligible successor of their late Pastor, and his acceptance of the charge gave general satisfaction to the great mass of outsiders who are almost regular attendants, as well as to the members themselves. His labors at Plymouth Church, together with his literary work, the extent of which can only be known to those whose freedom from the cares of business enables them to occupy their time in reading the current writings of the day, at length produced such a strain upon his health as to make absolutely necessary the curtailment of his work, and with feelings of reluctance he resigned his Pastorate in 1898. Dr. Abbott received his Bachelor's degree from the University of New York at graduation and that of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the same institution in 1877. The same degrees were also conferred upon him by Harvard to which he was Preacher for four years. Besides the two novels *Cone-Cut Corners* and *Matthew Caraby*, written in collaboration with his two brothers, Benjamin and Austin, his more notable published works consist of: *Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings*; *Old*

Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths; A Dictionary of Bible Knowledge; A Layman's Story; An Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament in four volumes; A Life of Henry Ward Beecher; For Family Worship, a book of devotions; In Aid of Faith; The Evolution of Christianity; Christianity and Social Problems; The Theology of an Evolutionist; The Life and Letters of Paul the Apostle; and two volumes of Sermons. Among several pamphlets which he has issued at different times perhaps the most notable is The Results of Emancipation in the United States; and he has edited two volumes of Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher; and Morning and Evening Exercises selected from the writings of the same author.

ABBOT, Abiel, 1765-1859.

Born in Wilton, N. H., 1765; graduated at Harvard in 1787; taught at Phillips-Andover Academy until 1789; studied theology and labored as a missionary in Maine; Tutor of Greek at Harvard in 1794; ordained to the Ministry at Coventry, Conn., in 1795 and dismissed in 1811; taught the Dummer Academy until 1819; engaged in agricultural pursuits in North Andover, Mass., until 1827; Pastor of a church in Petersborough, N. H., from 1827 until his retirement in 1848; wrote a history of Andover, a genealogy of the Abbot family and other works; died in West Cambridge, Mass., 1859.

ABIEL ABBOT, S.T.D., Tutor at Harvard, was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, December 14, 1765. After pursuing the regular course at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1787, he joined the Faculty of Phillips-Andover Academy, where he continued to teach until taking up the study of theology in 1789. He subsequently went to Maine as a missionary. In 1794 he was called back to Harvard as a Tutor of Greek, but in the following year accepted the Pastorate of the Church in Coventry, Connecticut, and labored there until 1811, when he was dismissed on account of his theological opinions. Once more resuming educational work, he was Principal of the Dummer Academy, Newbury, Massachusetts, for about eight years or until 1819, in which year he moved to a farm in North Andover, and devoted his time to tilling the soil until called to the Pastorate of the church in Petersborough, New Hampshire, in 1827. His ministry in Petersborough extended through a period of twenty-one years, at the expiration of which time he resigned, and the rest of his life was spent in retirement. Dr. Abbot won his degree of Master

of Arts at Harvard, which also conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1838. Besides the History of Andover and the Genealogy of the Abbot Family, he published a full account of his difficulties with the Coventry congregation. He died in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 31, 1859.

BOTSFORD, George Willis, 1862-

Born in West Union, Iowa, 1862; graduated at the University of Nebraska; studied at Johns Hopkins University; Professor of Greek at Kalamazoo College; studied at Cornell; Substitute Instructor in Ancient History at Cornell; Professor of Greek at Bethany College, West Virginia; Instructor in the History of Greece and Rome at Harvard; member of the American Philological Association; Phi Beta Kappa (Nebraska University).

GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD, Ph.D., Instructor in the History of Greece and Rome at Harvard, is a self-made man in the strictest



GEORGE W. BOTSFORD

sense of the word, having educated himself while earning his living, and obtaining even in that way not more than twelve months of public school education before entering the Latin School. One year at the Latin School and two years at the University of Nebraska brought him out, in 1884, a Bachelor of Arts with first rank in his class.

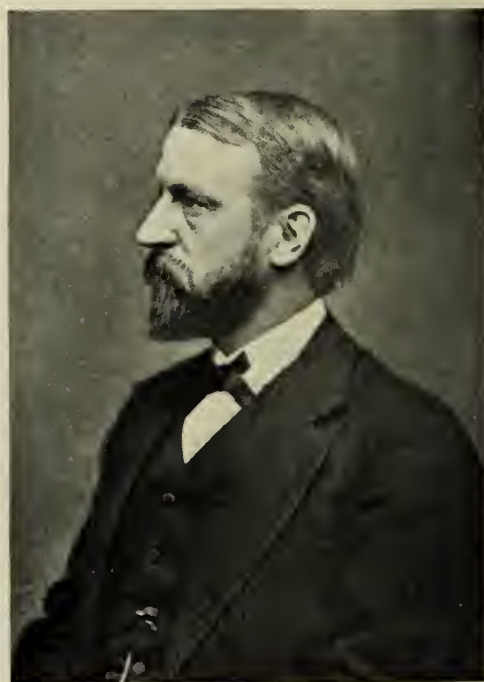
He was born in West Union, Iowa, May 9, 1862. The ancestors of his father, (William Hiram Botsford) were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut. His mother (Margaret Johnson) belonged to a family of "Pennsylvania Dutch." G. Willis Botsford taught for two years in the public schools of Nebraska and for two more years between the date of entering the Latin School and the date of his graduation. After leaving the University of Nebraska he became a graduate student in classical philology and Sanskrit in John Hopkins University in 1884-1886, and in 1889 received the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Nebraska for non-resident graduate course (Greek and Sanskrit). The year 1890-1891, Mr. Botsford after having been Professor of Greek in Kalamazoo College, spent as a graduate student in classical philology and Sanskrit at Cornell, being also the Substitute Instructor in Ancient History the same year in the same University, and in the last mentioned year receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *magna cum laude*. He was then appointed Professor of Greek at Bethany College, West Virginia, and in 1895 came to Harvard as Instructor in the History of Greece and Rome. His carefully prepared monograph on the structural principles of the Athenian State, published under the title of the Athenian Constitution, has met with great praise from teachers and from the press. Another work of which Professor Botsford is the author, A History of Greece for High Schools and Academies, published in 1899 by the Macmillans, has met with high praise not only from the press but also from the teachers of the country who are appreciating the value of the book in assisting their work. One teacher in writing of the history declared that "to other writers Greece had been a foreign country, but Professor Botsford had made it his and ours." The book has the double value of being both interesting and accurate, while it meets a still further need in presenting from the best sources a selection of facts in such form that the student may enjoy those sources. Professor Botsford is a member of the American Philological Association. He married in 1891 Lillie May Shaw, and has two children: J. Barrett and Doris Athena Botsford.

BOWDITCH, Henry Pickering, 1840-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1840; graduated at Harvard, 1861; served as an officer in the Civil War after which he continued his studies and took his medical degree

at Harvard in 1868; studied physiology abroad; chosen Assistant Professor of Physiology at Harvard 1871 and full Professor 1876; Dean from 1883 to 1893.

HENRY PICKERING BOWDITCH, M.D., Professor of Physiology in the Harvard Medical School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1840. Soon after his graduation from Harvard (1861) he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry for service in the Civil War, and rose to the rank of Major of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, resigning June 3, 1865. He then decided to enter the medical profession, and received his degree at the



HENRY P. BOWDITCH

Harvard Medical School in 1868. The succeeding three years were devoted to the special study of physiology in France and Germany, chiefly under Professor Ludwig at Leipzig, and upon his return in 1871 he was appointed Assistant Professor of that subject in the Medical School at Harvard. In 1876 he was chosen full Professor of Physiology, and from 1883 to 1893 was Dean of the Medical School. Dr. Bowditch was elected to the Boston School Board in 1876. He belongs to various medical societies, the American Academy of Arts, the National Academy of Science and is corresponding member of the British Association. Many of his articles on physiology have appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

FESSENDEN, Franklin Goodridge, 1849-

Born in Fitchburg, Mass., 1849; educated in the public schools in Paris and at the Harvard Law School, completing his studies in 1873; Instructor in French at the College 1872 and 1873; admitted to the Bar 1873 and to practice in the United States Courts ten years later; located in Greenfield, Mass., about 1874; Counsel for several towns; Master in Chancery some years; Instructor in the Harvard Law School, 1882-83; District Attorney pro tem. 1884 and again 1889; appointed Judge of the Superior Court 1891.

FRANKLIN GOODRIDGE FESSENDEN, formerly Law Instructor at Harvard and now Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, June 20, 1849.



FRANKLIN G. FESSENDEN

He is a son of Charles and Martha E. (Newton) Fessenden, a great-grandson of Nathan Fessenden, who served under Captain Parker on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775, and his first paternal American ancestor was an early settler in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools of his native town and studied in Paris. He entered the Harvard Law School, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1872, and pursued a post-graduate course there the ensuing year, at the same time acting as Instructor of French in the College. Admitted to the Bar in 1873, he began his practice in Fitchburg, but a year later removed to Greenfield, where he rapidly advanced in his profession.

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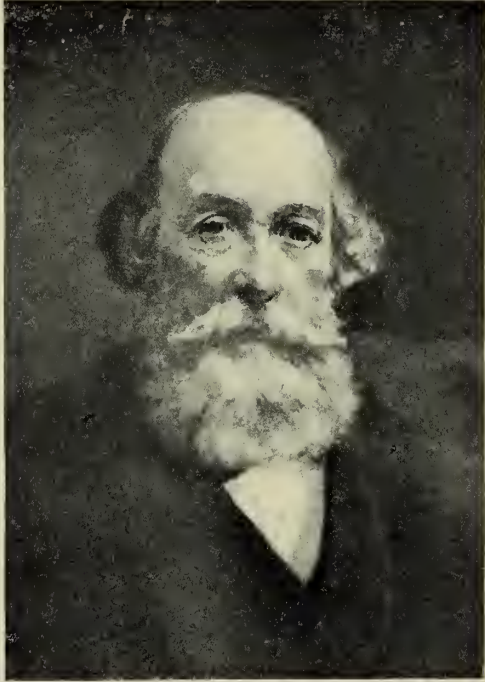
During the College year 1882-1883 he was Instructor of Criminal Law at Harvard. He was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts in 1883. He served as District Attorney pro tem. for the Northwestern District of Massachusetts in 1884 and again in 1889, acted as Master in Chancery for a number of years, and was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court by Governor Russell which office he still holds. In 1881 he accepted a Trusteeship of the Prospect Hill School, Greenfield, and was chosen Clerk of the Board, became a Trustee of the Franklin Savings Institution three years later, was commissioned Captain of Company L, Second Regiment Massachusetts Militia, and has served as Assistant Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel. Judge Fessenden has contributed various articles to law reviews. On October 3, 1878 he married Mary J., daughter of James W. and Anne Rowley. He holds membership in the Greenfield Club, the University Club, Boston, and the Colonial Club of Cambridge.

HALE, George Silsbee, 1825-1897.

Born in Keene, N. H., 1825; graduated at Harvard in 1844, studied at the Law School and admitted to the Bar in Boston in 1850; acquired prominence in the legal profession of Mass.; connected with various Boston institutions and served in the city government; Editor of Suffolk Law Reports and the United States Digest; member of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Historical and the New England Historic-Genealogical Societies; President of the American Unitarian Association; Lecturer at the Harvard Divinity School 1893-94; author of works relating to biography and history; died at Bar Harbor, Me., 1897.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE, A.M., Lecturer in the Harvard Divinity School, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, September 24, 1835, son of Salma Hale the historian. His grandfather was David Hale, a Revolutionary soldier. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Keene, New Hampshire, and Phillips-Exeter Academy, and he graduated from Harvard with his Bachelor's degree in 1844. Later he was a student at the Harvard Law School. For a year or two afterwards he taught school and studied law in Richmond, Virginia, where he was admitted to the Bar. On his returning to Boston in 1850 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and rapidly attained a prominent position among the leading lawyers of Massachusetts. Mr. Hale was long identified with many of Boston's best-known charitable and benevolent institutions, was at one time quite active in local public affairs, and served with ability in the

city government and in the Massachusetts Legislature. He occupied the Presidential Chair of the American Unitarian Association, was a member of the Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Histor-



GEORGE S. HALE

ical Societies and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, also served as President of the Children's Aid Society. For a number of years he was a Trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy, and served as President of the Board. In 1884 he received from Dartmouth the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1893-1894 he filled a Lectureship at the Harvard Divinity School. Besides being Associate Editor of three volumes of *The Law Reporter* and sole Editor of the same number of volumes of the *United States Digest*, he is also joint-Editor of another volume of the latter and is the author of: *Memoirs of Joel Parker*, once Chief-Justice of New Hampshire; *Memoirs of Theron Metcalf*, Associate-Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and the history of Boston Charities in the *Memorial History of Boston*. Mr. Hale died at Bar Harbor, Maine, July 27, 1897.

HEDGE, Frederic Henry, 1805-1890.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1805; graduated from Harvard, 1825; from the Divinity School 1828; was ordained to the Unitarian ministry 1829; and held

several Pastorates during the next forty-three years; was Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Harvard Divinity School 1857-1875 and of German 1872-1881; was noted as a lecturer, editor, author and translator.

FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, S.T.D., LL.D., Professor at Harvard, son of Professor Levi Hedge, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 12, 1805. He entered Harvard as a Junior, after having spent five years in Germany at the gymnasia of Ilfeld and Schulpforte, and after taking his Bachelor's degree (1825) he studied at the Divinity School graduating in 1828. In the following year he was ordained to the Unitarian ministry and during his pastoral labors which embraced a period of forty-three years, he occupied pulpits in West Cambridge and Brookline, Massachusetts, Bangor, Maine and Providence, Rhode Island. From 1857 to 1876 he held the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Harvard Divinity School. He resigned his Brookline Pastorate in 1872 and was Professor of German at Harvard from 1872 to 1881, when he severed his connection with that Faculty. Dr. Hedge was a noted lecturer and editor as well as preacher and educator, having delivered a course



FREDERIC H. HEDGE

of lectures on Mediæval History before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1853, and in 1858 he took the Editorship of the *Christian Examiner*. He received his degree of Master of Arts in course, was made

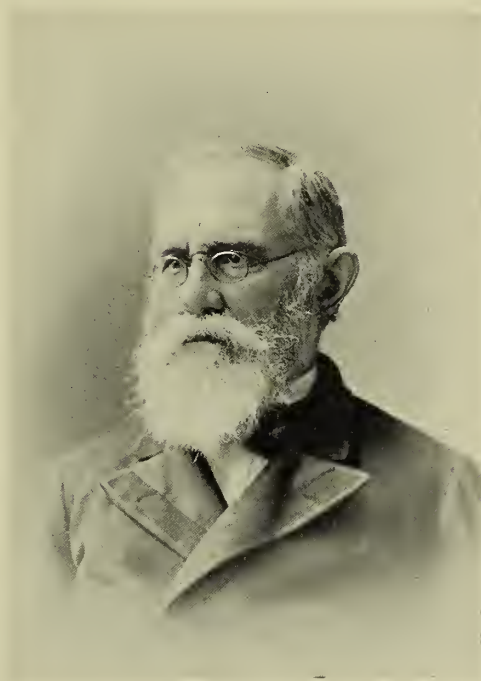
a Doctor of Divinity by Harvard in 1852 and a Doctor of Laws in 1886. His death occurred in 1890. For a number of years he held a fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He wrote several philosophical essays for the periodical press: *Prose Writers of Germany*, with extracts and biographical sketches; *A Christian Liturgy for the Use of the Church*; *Reason in Religion*; *The Primeval World in Hebrew Tradition*; and other works. He also made some excellent translations from the German poets, and was concerned jointly in the compilation of a hymn-book.

LANGDELL, Christopher Columbus, 1826-

Born in New Boston, N. H., 1826; graduated at Phillips-Exeter Academy and at Harvard, 1851; received degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School; in 1853 practised law in New York City; Professor of Law at Harvard since 1870, and Dean of the Law School.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANGDELL, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School at Harvard, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, May 22, 1826. His father, John Langdell, was of English descent, while his mother Lydia (Beard) was of Scotch-Irish descent. Professor Langdell's paternal great-grandfather came to this country from England, settled first in Beverly, Massachusetts, then moved to New Boston, of which town he was one of the first settlers. His paternal grandmother was born in what is now the town of Essex, Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country when a child with his parents, who on arriving, settled in New Boston, of which town they also were among the first settlers. His maternal grandmother was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire. The years 1845 to 1848 were spent at Phillips-Exeter Academy. In 1853 Mr. Langdell received his degree of Master of Arts at Harvard College and in the same year the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Harvard Law School. Following his graduation he began practice in New York City, where he continued until 1870, when he was called to his *alma mater* to become Dane Professor of Law. From 1870 to 1895 he served as Dean of the Harvard Law School. With the beginning of his official services he entirely changed the system of teaching, asserting in the face of all precedent that the methods of

Story, Parker and Parsons who had preceded him were entirely wrong. He made the bold innovation of discarding the text-books and teaching law by cases, a method which was ridiculed by every other Law School in the country, but he persisted and won the way for his method until the case system became known throughout the educational world as the Harvard method and was adopted in the greater of the American and English Colleges. In 1875 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard College. Few celebrations at Harvard have



C. C. LANGDELL

had more pleasant features than the events which accompanied the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as a Professor in the Harvard Law School. This celebration in June 1895, was in reality a double event, since Professor Langdell became Dane Professor in January 1870, and in the following September was appointed the first Dean in the Law Department of the University. There were present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his services the great English law scholar, Sir Frederick Pollock, LL.D., founder and Editor of the *English Law Quarterly Review*, and Professor of Law at Oxford, and other notable men. The widest notice was taken of the exercises both in the daily press and in the legal journals of this country and of Europe.

LATHROP, James Gray, 1853-

Born in Windham, Conn., 1853; educated at Pine Grove Seminary, South Windham; engaged in business from 1868 to 1880; Instructor in Athletics at Harvard University, 1884-; one of the four founders of the Union Athletic Club, Boston, the first athletic club in New England.

JAMES GRAY LATHROP, Instructor in Athletics at Harvard, son of DeWitt Clinton and Charlotte (Gray) Lathrop, was born in Windham, Connecticut, March 1, 1853. His father, a direct descendant of Rev. John Lathrop of Cambridge, England, was a graduate of the Yale Medical School,



JAS. G. LATHROP

1846 and a Brigade Surgeon in the United States Army in the late Civil War. On his mother's side Mr. Lathrop is descended from a Dorsetshire, England, family of Grays, the line descending as follows: (1) Samuel Gray of Dorsetshire, England; (2) Dr. Ebenezer Gray, who graduated at Harvard in 1716; (3) Samuel Gray, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1774 first class (of four) and was appointed Commissary-General under General Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut during the Revolutionary War; (4) Thomas Gray, who graduated at Yale in 1813 and was for thirteen years Clerk of the Senate at Washington. Other members of the family were General Jedediah Elderkin, who graduated at Yale and was Brigadier-General in the Revolutionary Army, and Captain Nathaniel Webb, who graduated

at Yale in 1757 and was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. After passing through the public schools of Windham, James Gray Lathrop entered Pine Grove Seminary at South Windham. In business he passed through the various grades, beginning as a boy in a grocery store at Hyde Park in 1868, serving as a clerk in a wholesale news and stationery store in Hartford, Connecticut, for two years succeeding 1870, and then as bookkeeper for eight years with the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company and the Continental Life Insurance Company. From 1884 to 1891 he was Assistant in Physical Training at Harvard, and since the latter date has been Instructor in Athletics there. He founded in 1874, with three others, the Union Athletic Club at the Young Men's Christian Union, Boston,—the first athletic club in New England. Mr. Lathrop married, December 19, 1876, Mary Larrabee.

MELLEN, John, 1752-1828.

Born in Sterling, Mass., 1752; graduated at Harvard, 1770; Tutor there, 1780-83; Pastor in Barnstable, Mass., some years; died, 1828.

JOHN MELLEN, A.M., Tutor at Harvard, was born in Sterling, Massachusetts, in 1752. His father was a Unitarian preacher of the same name and a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1741. The younger John studied theology and was a Tutor at Harvard from 1780 to 1783. For some time he was in charge of a church in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and his last years were spent in retirement in Cambridge. His published works comprise a number of sermons and discourses, and two Dudden Lectures. Mr. Mellen died in 1828. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His brother, Prentiss Mellen, (Harvard 1784) was United States Senator from Massachusetts, and the first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. Another brother, Henry, (Harvard 1804) practised law in Dover, New Hampshire, and acquired some celebrity as a poet.

LEONARD, Henry Fiske, 1858-

Born in Sturbridge, Mass., 1858; received the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. in 1880, and the degree of M.D.V. at Harvard in 1891; President of the Harvard Veterinary Medical

Alumni Association; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association; Mass. Medical Association; Clinical Lecturer and Instructor in Anatomy (Comparative and Veterinary) at Harvard.

HENRY FISKE LEONARD, M.D., M.D.V., Instructor and Lecturer in the School of Veterinary Medicine at Harvard, who was born in



HENRY F. LEONARD

Sturbridge, Massachusetts, December 18, 1858, the son of Linus and Sarah Persis (Haridon) Leonard. His early education was obtained from private instructors. In 1880 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, (Columbia), New York, and in 1891 the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at Harvard. He has been engaged in general practice of human medicine since 1881. At Harvard he has been associated as Clinical Lecturer and Instructor in Anatomy and has also held office as President of the Harvard Veterinary Medical Alumni Association. Dr. Leonard is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and the Massachusetts Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican. He married September 8, 1880, Katherine Helen Ammi-down, and has one son, Edward Henry Leonard, born May 4, 1884.

MATHER, Maurice Whittemore, 1866-

Born in Hancock, N. H., 1866; graduated from Phillips-Exeter Academy, and at Harvard, 1890; studied classical philology at the Harvard Graduate School and in Europe; Professor of Latin and French at Georgetown College, Kentucky; Instructor in Latin at Harvard, 1895-98.

MAURICE WHITTEMORE MATHER, Ph.D., Instructor at Harvard, was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, October 16, 1866, his father being Rockwood Giddings Mather and his mother Nancy Maria (Whittemore) Mather. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of Rev. Richard Mather, the noted theologian of Massachusetts. Educated at the public schools in Hancock, Newport and Milford, New Hampshire, and fitted for College at Exeter, Mr. Mather entered Harvard in 1886 and there graduated in 1890. He then studied classical philology at the Harvard Graduate School, and at the University of Berlin, visiting Italy, also, in the spring of 1895. In 1894 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard. Mr. Mather was Acting Professor of Latin and French at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, from 1891 to 1892,



M. W. MATHER

and was Instructor in Latin at Harvard from 1895 to 1898, and is to give a course of instruction in Latin at the Summer School at Harvard in 1899. At Exeter he was President of the Golden Branch, the

oldest literary society of the school, President of Abbot Hall and Business Manager of the Exonian, the school paper. At Harvard he was one of the first eight of the Phi Beta Kappa in 1890.

MORGAN, Morris Hicky, 1859-

Born in Providence, R. I., in 1859; graduated at St. Mark's School and Harvard; Head Tutor in St. Mark's; Tutor in Greek at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin; Assistant Professor of Latin; Professor of Classical Philology; author of numerous educational works.

MORRIS HICKY MORGAN, LL.D., Professor of Classical Philology at Harvard, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1859.



M. H. MORGAN

His father, Morris Barker Morgan, was a descendant of David Morgan of Wales, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1670. His mother, Isabelle Manton, was a descendant of Edward Manton, one of the original settlers, with Roger Williams, of Providence. After passing through St. Mark's School at Southboro, Mr. Morgan entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1881. Six years later he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the same University, and in 1896 was given the degree of Doctor of Laws from Hobart College. From 1881 to 1884 he was Tutor and then Head

Tutor at St. Mark's. The three succeeding years were spent as a student at the Harvard Graduate School. Immediately afterwards he received the appointment of Instructor in Greek at Harvard. This position he held until 1891, when he was made Assistant Professor in Greek and Latin, in 1896 his title was made Assistant Professor of Latin, in 1899 Professor of Classical Philology. Professor Morgan has published a number of works, including a Dictionary of the Anabasis; The Art of Horsemanship by Xenophon; A Bibliography of Persius; Eight Orations of Lycias; Notes on the Greek Poets, and Selections from the Latin poets.

NEALE, Rollin Heber, 1808-1879.

Born in Southington, Conn., 1808; graduated at Columbian, 1830 and Newton, Mass. Theological Seminary, 1833; Pastor in Needham, Mass., three years; of the First Baptist Church, Boston, nearly forty years; Overseer of Harvard, 1856-1868; died in Boston, Mass., 1879.

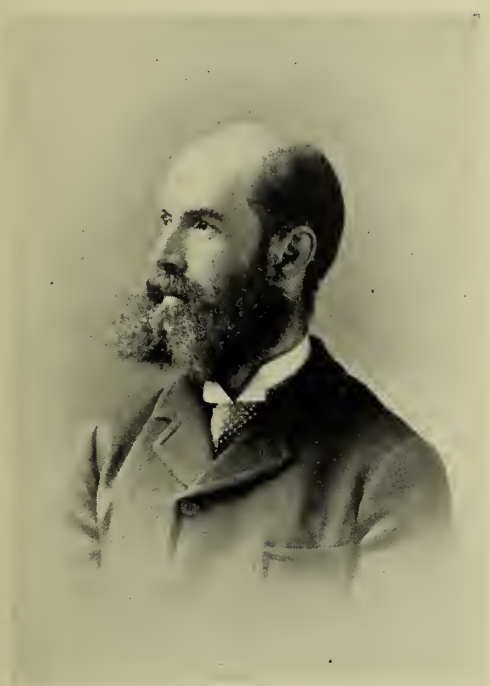
ROLLIN HEBER NEALE, S.T.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Southington, Connecticut, February 23, 1808. He pursued his classical studies at the Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia, and his theological course at the Seminary in Newton, Massachusetts, graduating from the former in 1830 and from the latter three years later. He occupied his first Pastorate, that of a church in Needham, Massachusetts, from 1834 to 1837, and in the latter year began his long and unusually successful pastoral labors at the First Baptist Church, Boston, with which he was identified for nearly two-score years. In 1850 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown, and seven years later that of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard, of which he was an Overseer from 1856 to 1868. Dr. Neale died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 19, 1879. He was the author of *The Burning Bush* and also published a number of sermons and addresses.

OSGOOD, William Fogg, 1864-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1864; educated at the Boston Latin School, and at Harvard, 1886; studied abroad; Instructor in Mathematics; Assistant Professor in Mathematics; member American Mathematical Society; Editor of the *Annals of Mathematics*.

WILLIAM FOGG OSGOOD, Ph.D., Assistant Professor at Harvard, is the son of William and Mary Rogers (Gannett) Osgood and was born in

Boston, Massachusetts, March 10, 1864. He attended the public schools of his native city, graduating at the Latin School in 1882. Then entering Harvard he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886,



W. F. OSGOOD

and after passing a year at the Graduate School of the University received the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Osgood continued to study mathematics at the Universities of Göttingen and Erlangen, Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter University in 1890 and that same year accepting the position of Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard. In 1893 he was made Assistant Professor in Mathematics. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, and an Editor of the *Annals of Mathematics*. On July 17, 1890, Professor Osgood married Therese Ruprecht; they have two children: William Ruprecht and Frieda Bertha Ruprecht Osgood.

MÜNSTERBERG, Hugo, 1863—

Born in Danzig, Germany, 1863; graduated at the Gymnasium of Danzig in 1882; Ph.D. at Leipzig in 1885; M.D. at Heidelberg in 1887; Instructor in Philosophy at Freiburg, Germany; Assistant Professor at Freiburg; Professor of Psychology at Harvard since 1892; President of the American Psychological Association;

author of several works in the fields of philosophy and psychology.

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Psychology at Harvard, is a native of Danzig, Germany, where he was born June 1, 1863. His ancestors all lived in Eastern Germany. He entered the Danzig Gymnasium, where he graduated in 1882 and then studied philosophy and natural sciences in Geneva, Leipzig and Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig in 1885 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Heidelberg in 1887. In 1888 he was made Instructor in Philosophy at Freiburg, Germany, and in 1891 was promoted to Assistant Professor. The next year he received the appointment of Professor of Experimental Psychology at Harvard and that position he has held ever since. Professor Münsterberg was President of the American Psychological Association in 1898, and is well known in



HUGO MÜNSTERBERG

the literary world from his publications on philosophy, psychology and education. He married Selma Oppler, and has two children: Grete and Ella Münsterberg.

OLIVER, James Edward, 1829—1895.

Born in Portland, Me., 1829; graduated at Harvard, 1849; University Lecturer, 1863-64, 1866-68; Professor

of Mathematics at Cornell; member of various scientific bodies, and author of a treatise on trigonometry; died, 1895.

JAMES EDWARD OLIVER, A.M., University Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Portland, Maine, July 27, 1829. He took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1849, and that of Master of Arts in 1854, and entered the office of the American Nautical Almanac as an assistant immediately after graduation. With the exception of one year he lectured in the University course from 1863 to 1868. He was called to Cornell as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in 1871, and chosen Professor of that study in 1873. Professor Oliver died in 1895. He was a mathematician of acknowledged superiority and wide repute; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society; and the author of *A Treatise on Trigonometry*, a work of recognized value.

PHILLIPS, John, 1770-1823.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1770; graduated at Harvard, 1788; studied law; Public Prosecutor, 1800; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1803, of the Senate 1804-23; first Mayor of Boston, 1822; Overseer of Harvard and member of the Corporation; died, 1823.

JOHN PHILLIPS, A.M., Overseer and Fellow of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 26, 1770. Graduating at Harvard at the age of eighteen, he studied law, and the rest of his life was devoted to the practice of his profession and to public business with which he became prominently identified. As Public Prosecutor, member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and of the Senate, he ably discharged his duties, serving in the last-named body from 1804 until the year of his death, and was its President for ten years. He was one of the leading members of the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, was Chairman of the Committee of Twelve selected to draft a city charter for Boston, and as it became apparent to the supporters of Josiah Quincy and Harrison Gray Otis that neither could be elected to the Mayoralty, so equally were the factions divided, many of them transferred their votes to Mr. Phillips, which resulted in his election as the first Mayor of Boston, April 16, 1822. He was prevented by ill health from accepting a second nomination, and his death, which occurred May 23, 1823, closely fol-

lowed the completion of his term. He was an Overseer of Harvard from 1810, and a member of the Corporation from 1812 for the rest of his life, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His son Wendell Phillips the famous abolitionist, orator and popular lecturer, was graduated at Harvard in 1831.

PALACHE, Charles, 1869-

Born in San Francisco, Cal., 1869; graduated at the University of California; studied at Universities of Leipzig, Munich and Heidelberg; Instructor in Mineralogy at Harvard; member of the Geological Society of America; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

CHARLES PALACHE, Ph.D., Instructor in Mineralogy at Harvard, son of James and Marion (Whitney) Palache, was born in San Fran-



CHARLES PALACHE

cisco, July 18, 1869. He passed through the public schools of his native place and then entered the University of California where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1891. Three years of graduate work brought to him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then travelled and studied in Germany for fifteen months, working at the Universities of Leipzig, Munich and Heidelberg. In

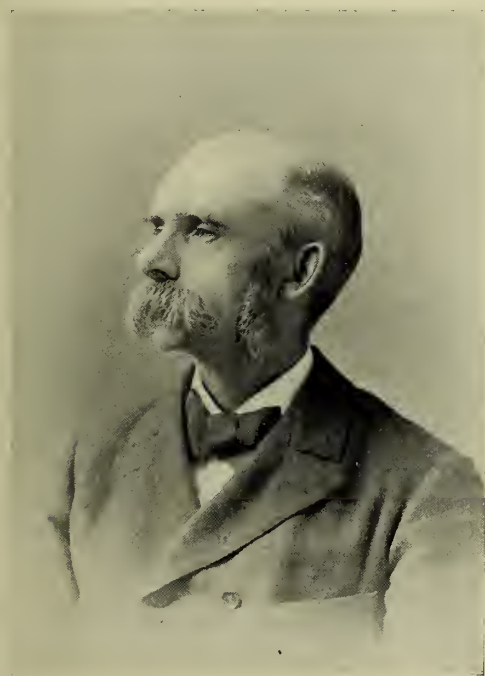
1896 he was made Instructor in Mineralogy at Harvard. Mr. Palache is a member of the Geological Society of America and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

PALMER, George Herbert, 1842-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1842; graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, at Harvard 1864, Andover Theological Seminary and University of Tübingen, Germany; was Sub-Master of the Salem High School; Instructor in Greek at Harvard; Instructor in Philosophy; Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity; received the honorary degree of LL.D., from University of Michigan and Union College, and the degree of Litt.D. from Western Reserve University; has published a version of Homer's *Odyssey*, and of Sophocles' *Antigone*; *The New Education*; *Self Cultivation in English* and numerous articles.

GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, Litt.D., LL.D., Professor at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 19, 1842, son of Julius Au-

studied in the University of Tübingen, Germany. Before entering Andover he had acted as Sub-Master of the Salem High School. After finishing at the Theological Seminary in 1870, he was appointed Instructor in Greek at Harvard and two years later was made Instructor in Philosophy. With his later appointment came also the appointment (which he held for four years) of Curator of the Gray engravings. In 1873 he was made Assistant Professor of Philosophy, in 1883 Professor of Philosophy and in 1889 Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity. He has edited an English version to the text of Homer's *Odyssey*, books one to twelve, has published a translation of the *Odyssey*, books one to twenty-four and also a translation of Sophocles' *Antigone*. He is the author of *The New Education*; *The Glory of the Imperfect*; *Self Cultivation in English*; besides numerous magazine articles. In 1871 Professor Palmer married Ellen Margaret Wellman, who died in 1879. In 1887 he married Alice Elvira Freeman, previously President of Wellesley College.



G. H. PALMER

boyneau and Lucy Manning (Peabody) Palmer. He passed through the Boston Public Schools and Phillips-Andover Academy and then entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1864. The next three years were spent at the Andover Theological Seminary, with the exception of 1867 to 1869 when Mr. Palmer

PUTNAM, Frederic Ward, 1839-

Born in Salem, Mass., 1839; studied at the Lawrence Scientific School; received S.B. degree from Harvard 1862, A.M. (hon.) Williams 1868, S.D. (hon.) Univ. of Penn. 1894; was Curator of Ornithology at the Essex Institute; Assistant to Louis Agassiz; Curator of Ichthyology, Vice-President and President of the Boston Society of Natural History; Director of the Museum of the Essex Institute, Salem; Superintendent of the East Indian Marine Society's Museum; Director of the Peabody Academy of Science; member of the Kentucky Geological Survey; Curator of the Peabody Museum at Harvard; in charge of the Department of Fishes in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; State Commissioner on Inland Fisheries; Professor of Archæology and Ethnology at Harvard; Curator of the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York; Vice-President of the Essex Institute; member of the School Committee of Salem; Permanent Secretary and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; President of the Boston Branch of the American Folk Lore Society; President of the American Folk Lore Society, Chief of the Department of Ethnology in the World's Columbian Exposition; member of forty learned societies in America and eleven in foreign countries.

FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM, S.D., Professor of Archæology and Ethnology and Curator of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, is descended from English ancestors who settled in Massachusetts in the first half of the seventeenth century. He

was the son of Eben and Elizabeth (Appleton) Putnam, and was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 16, 1839. He received private instruction until 1856 and by his unusual aptness in the study of natural history attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz. Thus, he was drawn to Cambridge where he entered the Lawrence Scientific School in 1856 receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1862. He had intended to study for the Medical School, but being soon made an Assistant in the Zoölogical Museum he changed his course of occupation completely. Until 1876 he continued his re-



F. W. PUTNAM

searches in Zoölogy, but after that time made anthropology his life-work. In 1856, at the age of sixteen, he was made Curator of Ornithology at Essex Institute. In 1857 he became Assistant to Louis Agassiz. In 1859 he was elected Curator of Ichthyology in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. Five years later he married and moved to Salem where he accepted the office of Director of the Essex Institute. In 1867 he was made Superintendent of the East Indian Marine Society's Museum and when the Peabody Academy of Science was established he was made Director of the Academy. From 1871 to 1894 he held the office of Vice-President of the Essex Institute and for two years succeeding 1872 was a member of the

Salem School Committee. In 1873 he was elected Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he held this office for twenty-five years, when, in 1898, he was made President of the Association. As a member of the Kentucky Geological Survey he assisted in 1874 in a special investigation of the caves of that state and in the summer of that year was for a time Instructor in the Penikese School of Natural History. In the autumn he was called to take charge of the Peabody Museum at Harvard and in January 1875, was appointed Curator in the Museum, which position he has since held. In 1876 he was again appointed to take charge of the Department of Fishes in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and in the same year was appointed by the United States Engineer Department to take charge of and report upon the collection made by the surveys west of the one hundredth meridian under Lieutenant Wheeler. From 1880 to 1887 Professor Putnam was Vice-President of the Boston Society of Natural History, and for the next three years was President. For the seven years preceding 1889 he was State Commissioner on Inland Fisheries. In 1886 he was appointed to his present position in the new Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology at Harvard. Professor Putnam has been President of the Boston Branch of the American Folk Lore Society since 1890 and he was President of the parent organization of the same Society for the year 1891. In the last mentioned year he was appointed Chief of the Department of Ethnology in the World's Columbian Exposition, and was the first to suggest the establishment in Chicago of a Scientific Museum as a result of the exposition. Since 1894 he has been Curator of the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, filling this position by spending a portion of his time in New York. Professor Putnam holds membership in forty learned societies in America and eleven in foreign countries, including the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Science, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Anthropological Societies of Washington, Paris, London and Brussels. The French Government has bestowed upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Williams in 1868 and Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania

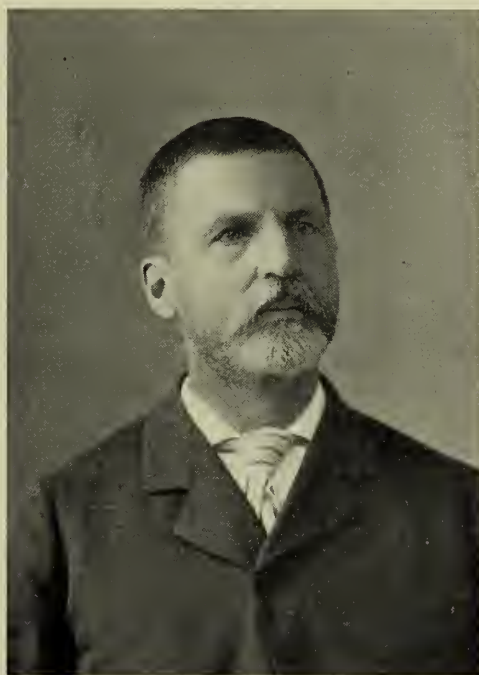
in 1894. He has been twice married, in 1864 to Adelaide Martha Edmands of Cambridge, who died in 1879, leaving three children: Alice Edmands, Eben and Ethel Appleton Fiske Putnam, and in 1882 to Esther Orne Clarke of Chicago. Professor Putnam was one of the first in America to attribute to an ient man the shell heaps which were discovered on this continent. Since that time he has personally explored shell heaps, burial mounds and caves in various parts of North America and has directed extensive explorations in Mexico, Central and South America. As Curator of Anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York he has directed expeditions in many parts of the world. One of the latest of these investigations is a six years' research along the Pacific coast of Asia and America with the hope of learning something in relation to early migrations between the two continents which may throw light on the unsolved question of the origin of man in America. In connection with his zoölogical and anthropological work he has published three hundred papers. He was one of the founders of the American Naturalist in 1867 and an editor until 1874. It will thus be seen that Professor Putnam has manifested in his career a marked executive ability, as well as a broad knowledge in many branches of work. In his scientific work it has always been his principle to collect material and make researches purely for the benefit of science. He has always given out freely whatever facts he has learned and has never seemed to care for any personal glory in connection with these matters. Moreover, those associated with him in his life-work invariably testify to his kindness of heart, his inexhaustible patience and never-failing tact united with an unyielding firmness in what he believes to be right.

PUTNAM, James Jackson, 1846-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1846; educated at the Public Latin School and Harvard, 1865, Harvard Medical School and abroad; began practice as a physician in Boston in 1872; is physician to Out-Patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital; has been Instructor in the Harvard Medical School; is now Professor at the Harvard Medical School.

JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, M.D., Professor at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1846. He is a son of Charles Gideon Putnam and a grandson of Samuel Putnam,

Judge of the Superior Court of Salem. His mother was Elizabeth Cabot Jackson, the daughter of Dr. James Jackson of Boston. After being educated at the Public Latin School and Harvard College where he was graduated in 1866, he passed through the Harvard Medical School and then studied abroad. He began practice as a physician in Boston in 1872. For many years he has served as Physician to Out-Patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1872 he became connected with the Medical School of Harvard as Lecturer, and there continued in various positions until his present appointment, in



J. J. PUTNAM

1895, of Professor in the Department for Diseases of the Nervous System. Dr. Putnam is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He married, February 15, 1886, Marian Cabot of Brookline, and has five children: Elizabeth Cabot, James Jackson, Marian Cabot, Louisa Higginson and Frances Cabot Putnam.

ROTCH, Abbott Lawrence, 1861-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1861; educated at Chauncey Hall School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter 1884; turned his attention to practical meteorology, erecting the Rotch Observatory in Milton, Mass., opened 1885; travelled extensively in the interest of science; spends annually

a liberal share of his income in scientific research; Assistant in Meteorology at Harvard; member of American and foreign scientific societies.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE ROTCH, A.M., S.B., formerly Assistant in Meteorology at Harvard, and now Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1861. His parents were Benjamin Smith and Annie Bigelow (Lawrence) Rotch, and he was named for his maternal grandfather Abbott Lawrence, a leading Boston merchant in his day and sometime United States' Minister to Great



A. LAWRENCE ROTCH

Britain. His paternal ancestors, who came originally from England, were members of the Friends' Society and identified with the settlement of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Having spent several years of his boyhood on the other side of the Atlantic, Abbott Lawrence Rotch attended the Chauncey Hall School, Boston, from which he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he pursued the regular course in mechanical engineering, and was graduated a Bachelor of Science in 1884. Enabled by an ample fortune inherited from his father to choose his course in life, he selected the science of meteorology for a profession, and erecting a private observatory on Great Blue Hill, Milton, Massachusetts, which was ready for

occupancy in February 1885, he provided it with the most improved instruments and began the work of meteorological investigation, the beneficial results of which have been gratuitously bestowed upon the public. In many respects the Rotch Observatory is superior to any other institution of the kind in America, some of its automatic recording instruments having been adopted since by the United States Weather Bureau. The daily and hourly records of atmospheric phenomena, and the investigations of Mr. Rotch and his three assistants are published annually in the Annals of the Harvard College Observatory with which the Blue Hill Observatory co-operates. The most important researches have been the measurement of clouds and the exploration of the air with kites. The superior accuracy of the Blue Hill forecasts over the general ones caused the adoption of local forecasts by the Government, which also finally accepted the international form of publication introduced at Blue Hill some years previous. The founder of the Rotch Observatory has inspected most of the mountain meteorological stations and weather services of the world, describing them in the American Meteorological Journal, of which he was Associate Editor for ten years and until it was discontinued in 1896. In addition to his researches at home he has visited different parts of the globe in the interest of science; has witnessed a number of total solar eclipses; served upon the International Jury of Awards for Instruments of Precision at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government; has represented the United States on two committees appointed by the International Meteorological Conferences of 1891 and 1896. Joining Harvard University as an Observatory Assistant without pay in 1888, he received in 1891 an honorary degree from the College, that of Master of Arts. In 1891 and 1898 he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston on the study of the upper air. Mr. Rotch is a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which he represents on the Board of Trustees, of the Museum of Fine Arts, and is also a Trustee of the Boston Society of Natural History; is a member of the University Club of New York, the Cosmos Club of Washington, District of Columbia and the Somerset and St. Botolph Clubs of Boston. His scientific affiliations are numerous and include fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (of which he is librarian) and in the American Association for the Advancement of

Science. Abroad he belongs to the English and French Meteorological Societies, is a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and of the German Meteorological Society, is an honorary member of the French Alpine Club and a foreign corresponding member of the Belgian Society of Public Medicine. He was married at Savannah, Georgia, in 1893, to Margaret Randolph Anderson, a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States; they have a daughter and a son.

ident of the Salem Common Council in 1852. From 1857 to 1864 he served with marked ability as City Solicitor, was nominated for Congress in 1870, and for Attorney-General, and in 1873 was selected by Governor Washburn to succeed Judge Horace Gray as Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, when the latter Jurist was advanced to the Chief-Justiceship. His services upon the Supreme Bench were of such a distinguished character as to enable him to remain in office indefinitely but he resigned in 1882 in order to resume his practice. Although defeated as the

ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, 1826-

Born in Salem, Mass., 1826; graduated from Harvard 1847 and from the Law School 1850; engaged in practice in his native city; President of the Salem Common Council, 1852; City Solicitor, 1857-64; Associate Justice of the Mass. Supreme Court, 1873-82; Secretary of War, 1885-89; President of the Salem Bank, 1857-73; of the Essex Bar Association 1869-73; and of the Peabody Academy of Science since 1876; Overseer of Harvard 1875-82; member of the Corporation of Harvard College 1884-94.

WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT, LL.D., Overseer and Fellow of Harvard, is a lineal descendant of the sturdy Puritan, Governor John Endicott, and was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 26, 1826. His parents were William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott, the latter a daughter of Jacob Crowninshield, a prominent merchant of Salem in his day, who served as a member of the National House of Representatives from 1802 to 1808, the year of his death, and declined the Secretaryship of the Navy in March 1805 tendered him by President Jefferson. From the Salem Latin School, William C. Endicott entered Harvard, graduating in 1847, studied law with Nathaniel J. Lord and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1850. Inaugurating his professional career at Salem in 1851, in the ensuing year he became a member of the firm of Perry & Endicott, who continued in partnership for twenty-one years, during which time Mr. Endicott attained high rank among the leading lawyers of the Essex County Bar. Unlike the majority of his Whig colleagues he became a Democrat after the dissolution of the former party, and his superabundant qualifications made him especially eligible to the public service, but the Republican strength of former years retarded his ascendancy for a time. His interest in political affairs began with his law practice and he was Pres-



WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT

Democratic nominee for Governor in 1884 he proved a worthy opponent of the Republican candidate, and when the long series of Republican national victories was at length broken by the election of Grover Cleveland, he was summoned to the latter's cabinet as Secretary of War, holding office until March 4, 1889. Judge Endicott has frequently been selected as orator for important occasions, his addresses always denoting a perfect understanding of the object for which the assemblage had been gathered, and his oration at the celebration commemorative of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of his illustrious ancestor, John Endicott, held in 1878, is worthy of the highest commendation. His earnest desire to

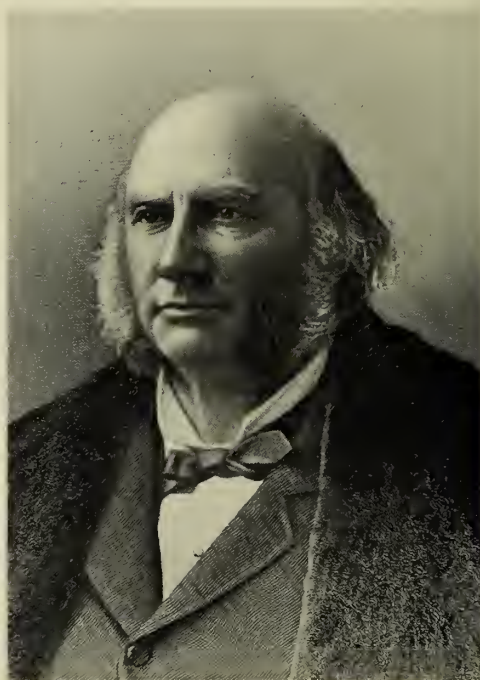
promote the welfare of the local institutions of his native city has called him into official connection with most of them, and he was President of the Salem Bank from 1857 to 1873, and presided over the Peabody Academy of Science 1867-1895. From 1875 until 1882 he was an Overseer of Harvard, in which latter year he received from the College the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he was chosen a Fellow in 1884. On December 13, 1859 he married Ellen Peabody, daughter of George Peabody of Salem. His children are: William C. Jr., and Mary C., wife of the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the present British cabinet.

HORSFORD, Eben Norton, 1818-1893.

Born in Moscow, N. Y., 1818; educated in public schools and the Rensselaer Institute, studied chemistry in Germany under Liebig; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at the Albany Female Academy; Lecturer on Chemistry at Newark College, Del.; Rumford Professor at Harvard, 1847-63; Benefactor and President of Visiting Board of Wellesley College; inventor of several chemical compounds; made a careful study of American cartography and the early discoveries by the Norsemen.

EBEN NORTON HORSFORD, A.M., M.D., Rumford Professor at Harvard and Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, was born in Moscow, Livingston County, New York, July 27, 1818, son of Jerediah and Charity Maria (Norton) Horsford. His paternal ancestry was English, and his father, who went to New York State from Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, was a missionary among the Seneca Indians, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother, who was a native of Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, was a descendant of Thomas Norton, a Colonist of 1639; and on the maternal side of Major John Mason, who served in the Pequot War. Reared by cultured and refined parents in a home amply provided with good books Eben N. Horsford received the advantages of a vigorous mental training. Having pursued his rudimentary studies in the common schools he entered the Livingston County High School at thirteen, and while yet a boy was employed as an assistant on some early railroad surveys in Western New York. A course of study at the Rensselaer Institute served to greatly extend his knowledge of the natural sciences and civil engineering, and after graduating (1837) he assisted in geological and other surveys. For four years he was Professor of Mathematics and

the Natural Sciences at the Albany Female Academy, and he also held a Chemical Lectureship at Newark College, Delaware. A two years chemical course in Germany under Baron von Liebig concluded his scientific studies and in 1847 he joined the Faculty at Harvard, taking the Rumford Professorship, consisting of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, which he retained for the succeeding sixteen years, and was Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1861-1862. After his retirement from educational work in 1863 he continued to reside in Cambridge, and devoted the rest of his life to



EBEN N. HORSFORD

scholarly pursuits, including chemical investigations for commercial purposes, the result of which was the discovery of several notable compounds for medicinal and domestic use. His self-raising Bread Preparation and his liquid Acid Phosphate are perhaps the most useful and widely known of the thirty chemical patents taken out by him, and these commodities have for years been the chief products of the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, Rhode Island. Professor Horsford's life was an eminently useful one and mainly devoted to educational and scientific progress. A ripe scholar, a famous chemist, and an able business man and public-spirited citizen, he dedicated all of these accomplishments to the benefit of mankind, and the results of his life-

work are both numerous and helpful. He was a liberal benefactor of Wellesley College, and from the time of its establishment until the year of his death he served as President of its Board of Visitors. In all matters relative to the public welfare he took a lively interest, and during the Civil War he assisted in planning fortifications for Boston Harbor, and also prepared an army ration upon health lines which was approved by General Grant and extensively used by the government. His interest in American cartography led him during his latter years into a minute investigation of the Norsemen's visits to the Western Continent prior to the first voyage of Columbus, and careful researches along the banks of the Charles River a short distance from its entrance into Boston Harbor convinced him that he had discovered the Vineland visited by the ancient navigator, Leif Erikson, in the year 1000. In 1889 he erected a stone tower at the mouth of Stony Brook on the banks of the Charles to commemorate the site of the ancient settlement of Norumbega. Professor Horsford's death occurred at Cambridge in 1893. The degree of Master of Arts (honorary) was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1847, and that of Doctor of Medicine by the Castleton (Vermont) Medical College the same year. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and was made a Knight of the Order of Danneborg by the King of Denmark. He was married in 1847 to Mary L'Hommedieu, daughter of Hon. Samuel Smith Gardiner, of Shelter Island, New York, and she died in 1855. Two years later he married Phoebe Dayton Gardiner, a sister of his first wife. The former left four children, and of his second union there is one daughter.

LINCOLN, Solomon, 1838-

Born in Hingham, Mass., 1838; graduated at Harvard, 1857; Tutor there, 1858-63; graduated from the Harvard Law School, 1864; practised in Salem and Boston, formerly with associates and later alone; Overseer of Harvard, 1882-89; again joined the Board, 1890; and now its President.

SOLOMON LINCOLN, A.M., LL.B., President of the Harvard Board of Overseers, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, August 14, 1838, son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln. He received excellent preliminary and preparatory training at the Derby Academy in his native town, subsequently under E. W. Gurney, afterward called to

a Professorship at Harvard, and entered that College from the Park Latin School, Boston, graduating with the Class of 1857. He was a Tutor at Harvard from 1858 to 1863, took the regular course at the College Law School, and received the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, the latter in 1864. He practised his profession both in Salem and Boston until 1882, since which time he has conducted business in the latter city alone. Mr. Lincoln was an Overseer of Harvard from 1882 to 1899, was again summoned to the Board in 1890 and is now its President. He is a member of sev-



SOLOMON LINCOLN

eral well-known organizations, including the American Antiquarian and the Massachusetts Historical Societies. He was married February 15, 1865, to Ellen B., daughter of Joel Hayden, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, ex-Lieutenant-Governor. He has one daughter, Bessie Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln died in 1897.

BILLINGS, John Shaw, 1838-

Born in Indiana, 1838; educated at the Miami University and the Ohio Medical College; served through the Civil War as Assistant-Surgeon of Volunteers, and commissioned Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of Major, 1876; Medical Adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Lecturer on Municipal Hygiene at the Johns Hopkins University; Lecturer at Harvard,

1887-88; Lecturer at Columbia, 1884-93; compiler of the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington; Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, 1894-96; Director of the New York Public Library, (Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations), 1897-

JOHAN SHAW BILLINGS, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Lecturer at Harvard and Columbia, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 12, 1838. He was educated at the Miami University, graduating in 1857, took his medical degree at the Ohio Medical College in 1860, and located for practice in Cincinnati. Entering the army as acting Assistant-Surgeon in November 1861, he was made Assistant-Surgeon in March 1863; had charge of hospitals in Washington, District of Columbia, and West Philadelphia from which he was transferred to the Fifth Army Corps and was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In October 1863 he was ordered to the hospitals on David's and Bedloe's Islands, New York Harbor, at the same time becoming a member of the Board of Enrolment, and joining the Army of the Potomac as Medical Inspector, served as such from February to December 1864, when he became connected with the Surgeon-General's office in Washington. He was appointed Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of Major in December 1876. Dr. Billings was subsequently appointed Medical Adviser to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, also Lecturer on Municipal Hygiene at the Johns Hopkins University. During the years 1887-1888 was a member of the Corps of Lecturers at Columbia. Was retired from the Army at his own request in 1896, Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania 1895-1896. Director of the New York Public Library 1897— He belongs to a number of scientific bodies, including the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences, and is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. For the years 1879-1880 he was Vice-President of the National Board of Health, and at a meeting of the British Medical Association held in August 1886, he delivered an interesting address on "Medicine in the United States." The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1884 and by Harvard in 1886, and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on him by Oxford in 1889. His writings consist mainly of medical papers, reports on military hospitals, the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States (Census reports 1880 and 1890),

A Treatise on Heating and Ventilation and The Hygiene of the United States Army. His most important work, however, is the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington.

PORTER, Charles Burnham, 1840-

Born in Rutland, Vt., 1840; educated under private tutors and at Harvard, Class of 1862; medical student under Professor Jeffreys Wyman and at Harvard, graduating, 1865; House Surgeon at the Mass. General Hospital; Surgeon at the Armory-Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.; began practice in Boston 1866, also resuming hospital work; studied in Europe, 1869; made Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Harvard, 1867; Demonstrator, 1868; Assistant Professor of Surgery, 1882; and Professor, 1887-

CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery at Harvard, was born in Rutland, Vermont, January 19, 1840, son of



C. B. PORTER

Dr. James B. and Harriet (Griggs) Porter. His father was born in Rutland, and his mother was a daughter of Joseph Griggs, a native of Brookline, Massachusetts, and a merchant. Dr. Porter is the fourth of his family in a direct line to practise medicine, his father having been a prominent physician of Rutland, as was also his grandfather, Dr. James Porter, who was a native of Montreal, Canada, and

his great-grandfather of the same name served as a Surgeon in the British Army during the American Revolution under Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton. Charles B. Porter was fitted for College at Rutland Academy and under private tutorage, and took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1862. His professional studies, begun under the guidance of Professor Jeffreys Wyman, were continued at the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1865. Previous to graduation he served as House Surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Near the close of the Civil War he was appointed Assistant Surgeon at the Armory-Square Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, and two weeks after his arrival there was given charge of the Armory Ward especially designed for the treatment of wounded officers. In 1866 he joined the medical profession of Boston, where in connection with his private practice he took the post of Surgeon to the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and also that of District Physician to the Boston Dispensary, serving in the former capacity until 1875. The year 1867 was one of professional advancement, as he was promoted to the post of Dispensary Surgeon and also began his connection with the force of Instructors at Harvard. A year's study and observation in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin served to still further equip him for educational and practical work, his professional progress from that time forward being necessarily more rapid and effectual; and, changing his duties at the General Hospital in 1875 from the Out-Patient Department to those of a Visiting Surgeon, he has ever since given his principal attention to his private practice and his College duties. Entering the Medical Department of Harvard as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1867, he was advanced to the post of Demonstrator in the following year, became Assistant Professor of Surgery there, in 1882 and in 1887 was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery, which position he still holds. He is now Senior Surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Chairman of the Medical Board of that institution. Dr. Porter is a member of the Boston Societies for Medical Observation and Medical Improvement, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Surgical Association of which he has been Vice-President. He is also a member of the Somerset, University, Athletic and St. Botolph Clubs, Boston. He was married June 15, 1865, to Harriet A., daughter of Samuel P. Allen of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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ARNOLD, John Himes.

Born in Portsmouth, R. I.; educated at the Rhode Island State Normal School; teacher in the public schools, Rhode Island, and in Cambridge, Mass.; Librarian of the Law School of Harvard.

JOHN HIMES ARNOLD, Librarian of the Harvard Law School, the son of Edmund and Sally Jenks (Greene) Arnold, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He received his education



JOHN H. ARNOLD

at the common schools of his native town, at the University Grammar School in Providence, and at the Rhode Island State Normal School. He then devoted fifteen years of his life to teaching, before accepting, in September 1872, the appointment of Librarian of the Law School of Harvard, a position which he still holds. For the eight years preceding 1865, he taught in the public schools of Rhode Island, and for the next seven years in a private school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In politics an Independent, he has never sought for public office, but he has been a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club for many years and is also a member of the New England Free Trade League. On October 30, 1860, he married Lois Anthony. They have had four children: Anne H., Alfred C., Alice G., and Edmund K. Arnold.

ADAMS, Warren Austin, 1861-

Born in Skaneateles, N. Y., 1861; graduated at Yale, 1886; Instructor at Kenyon Military Academy, Ohio, 1886-87; studied abroad 1887-89, and subsequently at the School of Pedagogy, N. Y. City, 1889-90; taught ancient and modern languages at the Montclair Military Academy, N. J., 1889-91; Instructor in German at Cornell, 1891-93; called to Yale in the same capacity in 1893.

WARREN AUSTIN ADAMS, Ph.D., Instructor in German at Yale, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, September 14,



W. A. ADAMS

1861, son of Emerson Henry and Annette (Austin) Adams. His paternal ancestors went from Connecticut to New York State about the year 1825, and those on the maternal side moved there from Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, some time during the eighteenth century. From the Skaneateles Academy he entered Yale, graduating in 1886, and his studies were subsequently continued in Germany (two years) and Paris (one summer) and at the School of Pedagogy connected with the University of the City of New York. For one year following his graduation from Yale he was Instructor in Latin and Roman History at the Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio; taught modern and classical languages at a similar institution in Montclair, New Jersey, from 1889 to 1891, in which latter year he

accepted the post of Instructor in German at Cornell, and remained at that University for two years. In 1893 he returned to Yale as an Instructor in the same Department, and having pursued an advanced course of philosophical study, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. On September 2, 1896, he was joined in marriage with Grace Smith, of Chicago, Illinois; they have one son: Austin Lockwood Adams.

BISHOP, William Henry, 1847-

Born at Hartford, Conn., 1847; educated at Worcester, Mass., Hartford, Fordham, N. Y., and Yale, Class of 1867; studied architecture in New York and Washington, D. C. joint proprietor and editor of the *Journal of Commerce and Daily Commercial Times*, Milwaukee, Wis.; resided abroad many years; appointed Instructor in French and Spanish at Yale, 1893; widely known as a writer of fiction and travels.

WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP, Instructor in French and Spanish at Yale (Scientific Department), was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 7, 1847, son of Elias and Catherine (Kelley) Bishop. His origin can be traced to English, Irish and French sources. He is a lineal descendant of James Bishop, Deputy-Governor of the Colony of Connecticut from 1683 to 1691, and of John Bishop, a founder of the Colony of Guilford, 1639, and one of its first magistrates. His later preparatory studies were pursued at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, whence he entered Yale in the Class of 1867. While an undergraduate he was an Editor of the *Yale Courant*, President of the Linonian Society, and Class Poet. For a few years after leaving College he pursued the study of architecture, first under P. B. Wight architect of the National Academy of Design in New York and later in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia. His taste however, inclined chiefly to writing and literary matters, and he took up journalism, which he followed from 1872 till 1877, as joint proprietor and Editor of the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Daily Commercial Times* of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was drawn to a distinctively literary career through the acceptance of his first short story, *One of the Thirty Pieces*, and his first novel, *Detmold*, by the *Atlantic Monthly*, then under the Editorship of William Dean Howells. Popular books from his pen, published first in the leading magazines, *The Century*, *Scribner's* and *Harper's*, in addition to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and also in part in the *Nation*,

appeared in the following order: *Detmold*, a Romance; *The House of a Merchant Prince*, a novel of New York; *Choy Susan and Other Stories*; *The Golden Justice*, a novel; *Mexico and Her Lost Provinces*; *Fish and Men in the Maine Islands*; *A House Hunter in Europe*; *The Brown Stone Boy and Other Queer People*; *The Yellow Snake*; *A Pound of Cure*; *Writing to Rosina*. There is also a novel, *Sergeant Von*, published anonymously, by Cassell & Company, and *The Faience Violin*, a translation from the French of Champfleury, with a literary essay. Several of Mr. Bishop's productions



WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP

have been translated into foreign languages, one in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which leading review contained a very favorable article on his work, in the number for April 1884. There have also appeared in the magazines a number of his short stories not yet collected into book-form, of which *Anti-Babel*, in a late number of the *Century* is a good example. His travels among the *Abandoned Farms*, published in the same magazine, attracted much attention. In 1888 he went abroad and spent the succeeding five years chiefly in the South of France; he has also at other times been much in Europe. Being recognized as an able linguist, he was called by Yale University, in 1893, as Instructor in French and Spanish, in the Sheffield Scientific School. He is a

member of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Graduates' Club of New Haven; the Touring Club of France, and was formerly a member of the Authors' Club of New York, from which he has resigned. He was married July 28, 1886, to Mary Dearborn Jackson, daughter of George F. Jackson, of Washington Heights, New York City. There have been born to him, two sons, Duquesne Bishop, at Paris, France, December 3, 1888, deceased; and Julian Brocklehurst Bishop, at New York, June 18, 1891.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, 1751-1812.

Born in Rutland, Mass., 1751; graduated from Yale 1770 and was given a Berkeley scholarship; was a Tutor there four years; called to Portsmouth, N. H., 1779; died, 1812.

JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 14, 1751. His father was the Rev. Joseph Buckminster of Rutland. He completed the regular course at Yale in 1770, after which he was awarded the privilege of remaining three years longer on a Berkeley scholarship, which he accepted, and received in course the degree of Master of Arts. He also served in the capacity of Tutor from 1774 to 1778. Receiving a call to the North Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, he was installed in January 1779, and continued as its Pastor for thirty-three years. In the controversial discussions of his day, relative to a division of the Congregational Church, he sided with the adherents to strict Orthodox principles. A somewhat notable incident in his quiet, studious life, was his attachment to a New Haven lady of celebrity, and the latter's history is said to have furnished the theme for a novel by Miss Foster entitled *The Coquette*. Dr. Buckminster died in Readsboro, Vermont, June 10, 1812. Besides some twenty-five sermons he published a short sketch of Dr. McClintock, and was part author of the *Piscataqua River Prayer-Book*. In 1803, he was honored by Princeton with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

BUMSTEAD, Henry Andrews, 1870-

Born in Pekin, Ill., 1870; took his Bachelor's degree at Johns Hopkins, 1891; Instructor in Physics at Yale since 1893.

HENRY ANDREWS BUMSTEAD, Ph.D., Instructor in the Scientific Department of Yale, was born in Pekin, Illinois, March 12, 1870, son of Samuel Josiah and Sarah Ellen (Seiwell)

Bumstead. He is a grandson of the Rev. Samuel Andrews Bumstead, great-grandson of Josiah Bumstead, and great-great-grandson of Jeremiah Bumstead. His early education was acquired in the



HENRY A. BUMSTEAD

public schools of Decatur, Illinois, from which he entered Johns Hopkins University, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1891, and remained there as a graduate student for the succeeding two years. In 1893 he accepted an appointment as Instructor in Physics at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, and received from the University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. Dr. Bumstead is a member of several College societies and of the Graduates' Club, New Haven. He was married August 17, 1896, to Luetta Ullrich; they have one son: John Henry Bumstead.

BOURNE, Edward Gaylord, 1860-

Born in Strykersville, N. Y., 1860; graduated at Yale, 1883; post-graduate student there till 1888; Lecturer, 1886-88; Instructor in History at Adelbert College, 1888-90; and Professor of that subject till 1895; called to the same chair at Yale the latter year; writer of wide repute.

EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE, Ph.D., Professor of History at Yale, was born in Strykersville, New York, June 24, 1860, son of the Rev.

James Russell and Isabella Graham (Staples) Bourne. He is a descendant of Richard Bourne, who settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts, about the year 1635, and was a missionary among the Cape Cod Indians, and on the maternal side he traces his ancestry to Governor Edward Winslow, and Elder Brewster, the Pilgrims. He attended the public schools of West Rutland, Vermont, and North Stonington, Connecticut; was fitted for College at the Norwich Free Academy, (Connecticut), and was graduated at Yale with the Class of 1883. He remained at the College as a graduate student for five years, the last two of which he lectured on political science, and going to Adelbert College as Instructor in History in 1888, was advanced to the Professorship of that subject in 1890. In 1895 he was called to the Chair of History at Yale, which he still retains. In 1896 he became Associate Editor of the Yale Review. Politically he is Independent. On July 17, 1895, Professor Bourne married Annie Thomson Nettleton; they have three sons: William Nettleton, born April 19, 1896; James Russell born April 6, 1897; and Edward Walter Bourne, born June 17,



EDWARD G. BOURNE

1898. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Yale in 1892. His publications comprise: *The History of the Surplus Revenue* of 1837; and many essays and reviews on historical

subjects, among the more important of which are : The Demarcation Line of Alexander VI. ; Alexander Hamilton and Adam Smith ; Prince Henry the Navigator ; James Anthony Froude ; Leopold von Ranke ; and The Authorship of the Federalist.

BROWNING, Philip Embury, 1866-

Born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1866 ; graduated at Yale, 1889 ; graduate student in chemistry there three years and an Assistant until 1893 ; concluded his studies abroad ; Instructor at Yale, 1894-98 ; chosen Assistant Professor of Chemistry the latter year.

PHILIP EMBURY BROWNING, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Yale, was born in Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, New York, Septem-

and assistant for three years after taking his Bachelor's degree, he accomplished some advanced work and in 1892 was made a Doctor of Philosophy. He continued as an Assistant until 1893, when he went abroad for the purpose of continuing his studies, spending a year in the laboratory of the Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich ; was on his return in 1894 chosen an Instructor in Chemistry at Yale, and advanced to the Assistant Professorship in 1898. Dr. Browning is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Graduates' Club, New Haven, and the Sigma Xi of Yale. He has made considerable progress in scientific research, and besides Lecture Notes on Qualitative Analysis prepared in collaboration with Professor F. A. Gooch, he has contributed several papers on Analytical Chemistry to American and European Scientific Journals.



PHILIP E. BROWNING

ber 9, 1866, son of William Garritson and Susanna Rebecca (Webb) Browning. His paternal ancestry were English and Dutch, and on the maternal side he is of English and French-Huguenot extraction. His preliminary education was obtained at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Grammar School Number 64, New York City, the College Hill School, Poughkeepsie, and at Degarmo Institute, Rhinebeck. Entering Yale in 1885 his attention was diverted during his Senior year from his other studies to that of chemistry, and remaining as a post-graduate student

COOK, Albert Stanburrough, 1853-

Born in Montville, N. J., 1853 ; prepared for College at Montville and Boonton ; graduated from Rutgers, 1872 ; Göttingen and Leipzig, 1877-78 ; studied in London, 1881 ; University of Jena, 1881-82 ; Ph.D. Jena, 1882 ; teacher at Whitehall and Taylortown, N. J., 1868-69 ; Tutor at Rutgers, 1872-73 ; teacher, Freehold, N. J., 1873-77 ; Johns Hopkins, 1879-81 ; Professor of English Language and Literature, University of California, 1882-89 ; Professor of English Language and Literature, Yale, 1889-

ALBERT STANBURROUGH COOK, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor of English Language and Literature at Yale, was born at Montville, Morris county, New Jersey, March 6, 1853, son of Frederick Weissenfels and Sarah (Barmore) Cook. Professor Cook is the eighth in descent from Ellis Cook, who settled in Southampton, Long Island, about 1644. The family subsequently moved to New Jersey, where Silas Cook, Professor Cook's grandfather, was Judge and member of the State Legislature. Professor Cook's early education was acquired in the district school at Montville and in a private school at Boonton, whence he went to Rutgers, graduating in 1872 at the head of his class, and taking the first prize for thesis. In 1877 he went to Göttingen and Leipzig, where he studied for a year. In 1881 he went to London, and from there to Jena. In 1882 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Jena. He was a teacher in the district schools at Whitehall and Taylortown, New Jersey, from 1868 to 1869, and Tutor in Mathematics in Rutgers from 1872 to 1873. Before graduation he was offered the Pro-

fessorship of Chemistry at Fukiu, Japan, to succeed William Elliot Griffis, but declined. From 1873 to 1877 he taught in a private school at Freehold, New Jersey. He became Associate in English at the Johns Hopkins in 1879, and Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of California in 1881. He remained at the latter institution until 1889, when he was called to the Chair of English Language and Literature at Yale. Professor Cook was President of the State Teachers' Association of California in 1887; member of the National Conference on Entrance Examinations in English

Tennyson's *The Princess*; and Biblical Quotations in *Old English Prose Writers*. Since 1898, he is the Editor of a series entitled *Yale Studies in English*. Professor Cook was married June 1, 1886 to Emily Chamberlain, and has two children: Mildred Emily (1891) and Sidney Albert Cook (1892).



ALBERT S. COOK

from 1894, and Secretary in 1897. He was President of the Modern Language Association of America in 1896-1897, and has been Co-editor for English of the *Journal of Germanic Philology* since 1897. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and of the Modern Language and English Clubs of Yale. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1889, and that of Doctor of Humanities from Rutgers in the same year. Among his principal published works, either edited or composed, are: *Sievers' Old English Grammar*; *Judith, an Old English Epic Fragment*; *Sidney's Defense of Poesy*; *The Art of Poetry*; *First Book in Old English*; *Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America*;

FARNAM, Henry Walcott, 1853-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1853; early education at private schools in this country and in France; at school in Germany, 1865-69; Hopkins Grammar School, 1869-70; A.B. Yale, 1874; M.A. Yale, 1876; R.P.D. Strassburg, 1878; Tutor of Latin, Yale, 1878-80; University Professor of Political Economy, 1880-81; Professor of Political Economy, Sheffield Scientific School, 1881-

HENRY WALCOTT FARNAM, M.A., R.P.D., Professor of Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 6, 1853, son of Henry and Ann Sophia (Whitman) Farnam. His early education was acquired in the private schools of this country and in France until 1865, when he attended the gymnasiums of Heidelberg and of Weimar until 1869. The following year he spent at the Hopkins Grammar School, and then entered Yale, graduating with the Class of 1874. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1876, and the degree of Doctor of Political Science from Strassburg in 1878. From 1878 until 1880 he taught Latin at Yale, and was Professor of Political Economy at Yale during the following year. In 1881 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School. Professor Farnam is a member of the State Commission of Sculpture; of the Century, University and Reform Clubs of New York; and of the Graduates' and Lawn Clubs of New Haven. Although never active in politics, Professor Farnam has always taken great interest in political and civic affairs, doing committee work during the Cleveland campaign of 1884, having been Chairman of the Prudential Committee of the New Haven Hospital for five years, Director and Vice-President of the Organized Charities, Secretary of the New Haven Civil Service Reform Association, member of the Publication Committee of the American Economic Association, Editor of the *Yale Review*, a member of the Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem, and President of the Civil Service Board of New Haven. The volume published in 1899 by the

Economic Sub-Committee of the Committee of Fifty and entitled *Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem* was prepared under his direction. Professor Farnam was married June 26, 1890, to

course, held a Fellowship in the College Corporation from 1807 to 1823, and was made a Doctor of Theology by Harvard in 1809. His publications consist of religious essays and sermons.



HENRY W. FARNAM

Elizabeth Upham Kingsley, and has three children: Louise Whitman (1891), Katharine Kingsley (1893) and Henry Walcott Farnam, Jr., (1894).

LEE, Andrew, 1745-1832.

Born in Lyme, Ct., 1745; graduated at Yale, 1766; studied theology two years; ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church in Hanover, Conn., 1768, laboring there for the rest of his life; Fellow of Yale, 1807-1823; died in 1832.

ANDREW LEE, S.T.D., Fellow of Yale, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 7, 1745. Taking the regular classical course at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1766, he devoted the succeeding two years to the study of theology and in 1768 was installed Pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church in Hanover, now Lisbon, Connecticut. He resided there for the rest of his life, laboring diligently and continuously for a period of sixty-three years, until 1831, when he closed one of the longest Pastorships on record, and his death occurred August 25, of the ensuing year. Dr. Lee received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale in

GRANVILLE, William Anthony, 1863-

Born in White Rock, Minn., 1863; early education Vasa High School, Gustavus Adolphus College; Ph.B. Yale, 1893; Ph.D., 1897; Burlington Business College, 1885; Instructor in Mathematics Bethany College, 1891, Instructor in Mathematics, Sheffield Scientific School, 1893-

WILLIAM ANTHONY GRANVILLE, Ph.D., Instructor in Mathematics at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, was born at White Rock, Minnesota, December 16, 1863, son of Trued Pearson and Hannah (Olson) Granville. His early education was acquired at public schools, at the Vasa High School, and at Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter, Minnesota. He entered the Sheffield Scientific School in Junior year and graduated with the Class of 1893. He attended the Burlington Business College during the summer of 1885, and



W. A. GRANVILLE

acted as Instructor of Mathematics and Business Manager of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, until the spring of 1891. After graduation from the Sheffield Scientific School, he became Instructor of

Mathematics there and still holds that position and in 1897 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale University. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, Sigma Xi, and of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He was married July 11, 1888, to Ida Adelia Irvin, and has three children: Ida Irene, Rachel Edna and Leone Irvin Granville.

FISHER, Irving, 1867-

Born in Saugerties, N. Y., 1867; prepared for College at the high schools of Peace Dale, R. I., and New Haven, Conn., and at Smith Academy, St. Louis; A.B. Yale, 1888; Ph.D. Yale, 1891; studied in Berlin and Paris, 1893-94; Instructor in Mathematics Yale, 1890; Tutor, 1891; Assistant Professor, 1893; Assistant Professor of Political Economy, 1895; Professor, 1899-

IRVING FISHER, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy at Yale, was born February 27, 1867, at Saugerties, New York, son of the Rev. George



IRVING FISHER

Whitefield and Ella (Wescott) Fisher. His early education was acquired in the high schools of Peace Dale, Rhode Island, and New Haven, Connecticut, and at the Smith Academy, St. Louis, Missouri. He graduated from Yale in 1888 as valedictorian, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1891. From 1890 to 1895 Mr. Fisher instructed in Mathematics at Yale. He became Assistant Professor of Mathematics in 1893, and Assistant Professor of

Political Economy in 1895. The year 1893-1894 he spent in study in Berlin and Paris. He was made full Professor of Political Economy in 1899. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, of the American Economic Association, the British Economic Association, and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Professor Fisher is the author of several books, among others: *Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices*, *Appreciation and Interest* and *Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus*, the last named being designed for students of Mathematical Economics and Statistics. He also wrote with Professor Phillips *Elements of Geometry*. He was married June 24, 1893, to Margaret Hazard, and has two daughters: Margaret and Caroline Fisher.

HICKOK, Laurens Perseus, 1798-1888.

Born in Danbury, Conn., 1798; graduated from Union 1820; studied theology and entered the ministry, 1822; Professor of Theology in the Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1836; took the same Chair at the Auburn, N. Y. Theological Seminary in 1844; Vice-President and a Professor of Union, 1852; President for over two years; Fellow of Yale, 1834-1837; died, 1888.

LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK, D.D., LL.D., Fellow of Yale, and afterwards President of Union College, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, December 29, 1798. Graduating from Union in 1820 and studying theology he entered the ministry in 1822, and prior to succeeding Dr. Lyman Beecher as Pastor of the Church in Litchfield, Connecticut, he presided over churches in Newtown and Kent, that state. Appointed Professor of Theology at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1836, he remained there for eight years, and in 1844 was called to the same chair at the Auburn, New York, Theological Seminary, which he occupied for the same length of time. Returning to Schenectady in 1852, as Vice-President of Union and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, he was Acting President from 1860 to 1866, when he was elected President, and held office for over two years, resigning July 20, 1868. While pursuing his pastoral labors in Connecticut Dr. Hickok assisted in the government of Yale and was a member of the College Corporation from 1834 to 1837. Besides several works upon religious and philosophical subjects, he was the author of a *System of Moral Science*, and a full collection of his writings was published in 1875. Dr. Hickok was a fellow of the American Academy. He died May 7, 1888.

ABBE, Robert, 1851-

Born in New York City, 1851; graduate of the College of the City of New York, 1870; College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1874; Instructor in Drawing, English and Geometry at College of the City of New York, 1870-72; wide and varied hospital service, Professor of Surgery at New York Post-Graduate Medical School, 1889-97; Lecturer in Surgery at Columbia, 1898-

ROBERT ABBE, M.D., Lecturer in Surgery at Columbia, was born in the City of New York, April 13, 1851. His father, George Waldo Abbe, a native of Windham, Connecticut, was a



ROBERT ABBE

member of an old New England family dating back to 1630. He married Charlotte Colgate, whose ancestors had been forced to leave Kent, England, in 1795, for republican sentiments too freely expressed. Robert Abbe received his early education in the excellent public schools of New York City, afterwards attending the College of the City of New York. After his graduation in 1870 he was for two years employed there as Instructor in English, Drawing and Geometry. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, graduating in 1874. From 1877 to 1884 he was Attending Surgeon in the Out-Patient Department of the New York Hospital, and for two years was Professor of Didactic Surgery in the Woman's Med-

ical College. He has been Attending Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital since 1884, and Attending Surgeon at the New York Cancer Hospital since 1893; and also held for five years, from 1892 to 1897, the post of Attending Surgeon to the New York Babies' Hospital. Since 1897 he has been connected with Roosevelt Hospital as Assistant Attending Surgeon. In 1889 Dr. Abbe was called to the Chair of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and filled it until 1897. In 1898 he was tendered and accepted the appointment of Lecturer in Surgery at Columbia Medical School. He is a member of the Century Association, the University Club, and numerous other societies. He married, November 14, 1891, Catherine Amory Palmer, widow of Courtlandt Palmer of New York.

CHESTER, Albert Huntington, 1843-

Born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1843; educated at Union College and the Columbia School of Mines, graduating from the latter with the degree of E.M.; Assistant Instructor in Mineralogy there 1864-1869; Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Hamilton 1870-1891; appointed to the same Chair at Rutgers 1881; became Chemist to the New York State Board of Health 1882; widely known as an expert mining engineer.

ALBERT HUNTINGTON CHESTER, Ph.D., Sc.D., Assistant in Mineralogy at Columbia, was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, November 22, 1843. After studying at Union, he entered the Columbia School of Mines, where he obtained the degree of Mining Engineer in 1868, and while a student there 1864-1868, he acted as an Assistant in Mineralogy. During the two years following his graduation he was engaged in professional work, and being summoned to the Chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy at Hamilton in 1870, continued at the head of that department until 1891. In 1881 he accepted a similar Professorship at Rutgers and was appointed Chemist to the New York State Board of Health in 1882. Professor Chester has devoted the time not actually required for his College duties to the investigation and development of mineral deposits, and during the years 1875 and 1880 he explored the iron fields in what is known as the vermilion district of Minnesota. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Union in 1871, that of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia in 1878, and Hamilton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1891. In 1886, he published a Catalogue of

Minerals, with Chemical Composition and Synonyms, and his contributions to the scientific journals are both numerous and instructive. In 1896 he published *A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals* including their History and Etymology.

CURTIS, Edward, 1838-

Born in Providence, R. I., 1838; prepared for College at private school; A.B. (Harvard) 1859; A.M. (Harvard) 1862; M.D. (University of Pennsylvania) 1864; began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1860; entered the Medical Department of the United States Army in 1861, and served until 1870, when he resigned to begin practice in New York City; Clinical Assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and Microscopist at Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1870; Lecturer on Normal and Pathological Histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1871; Assistant Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1873; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1873; Surgeon New York Eye and Ear Infirmary 1874, and Honorary Microscopist to the New York City Board of Health; "Emeritus" Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1886; now retired from active work, except as Medical Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., which he has filled since 1876.

EDWARD CURTIS, M.D., "Emeritus" Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Columbia, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 4, 1833. His father George Curtis, was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and fifth in descent from Ephraim Curtis, the first settler of that city. George Curtis was a banker of Providence, and was three times chosen speaker of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He removed to New York about a year after the birth of Edward Curtis, and became cashier of the Bank of Commerce and, later, President of the Continental Bank. His wife, Julia Bowen Bridgham, was a daughter of General Samuel Willard Bridgham, first Mayor of Providence, and a descendant of President Samuel Willard of Harvard. Young Curtis received his early education (1845-1855) in a select private school in New York City, and then entered Harvard. He received from Harvard the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859 and Master of Arts in 1862. In the spring of 1860 he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the first to respond to the call for surgeons at the front,

and entered the medical service of the United States Army as a volunteer dresser at the Union Hotel Hospital, Georgetown, District of Columbia. His career in the army, where he rendered distinguished service, may be briefly summarized as follows: Medical Cadet, United States Army, September 6, 1861, at Cliffburne Barracks; with the Army of Virginia, August 23, 1862; at the Satterlee General Hospital, Philadelphia, September 1862; acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, May 5, 1863, assigned to the Microscopical Department of the Army Medical Museum at Washing-

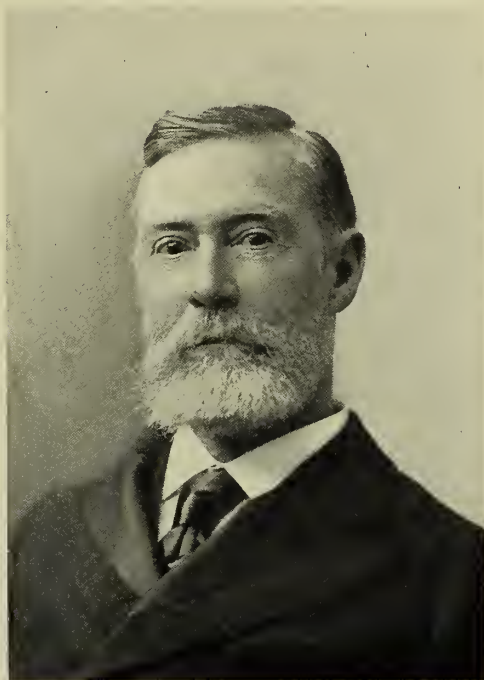


EDWARD CURTIS

ton; in 1864 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine; Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, March 30, 1864; Hampton Hospital at Fortress Monroe, June 22, 1864; Sheridan Field Hospital, Winchester, Virginia, September 20, 1864; Captain and brevet-Major, March 13, 1865; Army and Navy Eclipse expedition to Des Moines, Iowa, summer of 1869. During his service in the Army Medical Museum he worked especially at the newly-practised art of photography through the microscope, and prepared the catalogue of the microscopical section of the Museum. On the eclipse expedition he took photographs of the total solar eclipse through the telescope for the Naval Observatory at Washing-

ton. He married, November 16, 1864, Augusta Lawler Stacey of Chester, Pennsylvania, and has five children, two boys and three girls. He resigned the army in 1870, and took up the practice of medicine in New York City. In March of that year he was appointed Clinical Assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in December, Microscopist at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. In the spring of 1871 he lectured on Normal and Pathological Histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Then followed in rapid succession: 1872, Assistant Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; May 1873, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; January 1874, Surgeon New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Honorary Microscopist to the New York City Board of Health. In 1886 he was appointed "Emeritus" Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired from all active work save the Medical Directorship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to which he was appointed in 1876. He is a member of the Century Association, Harvard Club, Lawyers Club, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, New York Society of Sons of the Revolution, New York County Medical Society, Roman Medical Society of New York, and Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society (Alpha of Massachusetts).

17, 1870, Katharine Van Rensselaer of New York City. They have four children: Elizabeth Ray, Julia Floyd, Cornelia Van Rensselaer and Edward Henry Delafield. In 1882 he was tendered and accepted the appointment of Professor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his connection with the institution still continues. He is a member of three societies connected with his profession: the State Medical Society, the Academy



FRANCIS DELAFIELD

DELAFIELD, Francis, 1841-

Born in New York City, 1841; B.A. (Yale) 1860; M.D. (College of Physicians and Surgeons) 1862; LL.D. (Yale) 1890; Attending Physician at Roosevelt Hospital; Consulting Physician at Bellevue Hospital; Professor of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M.D., LL.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Columbia, was born in New York City, August 3, 1841, where his parents, Edward and Julia Floyd Delafield, had long resided. His early education was received in New York City after which he entered Yale, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1860. He then took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, taking his degree in 1862, and commenced practice in New York in 1866. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Attending Physician at Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Delafiel married, January

of Medicine and the Pathological Society; and also of the Century, Metropolitan and Yale Clubs. Yale in 1890 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

DaCOSTA, Charles M., 1836-1890.

Born in 1836; graduated at Columbia, 1855; Trustee of Columbia; left a bequest which founded the Da-Costa Laboratory of Biology also the Professorship of Biology which has been changed to Zoölogy; died in 1890.

CHARLES M. DACOSTA, A.M., Trustee and Benefactor of Columbia, was born in 1836, and was graduated at Columbia in 1855. He became a successful lawyer, and was a Trustee of Columbia from 1886 to 1890. On his death in the latter year he bequeathed to Columbia \$100,000, also his valuable library, consisting of both law and miscel-

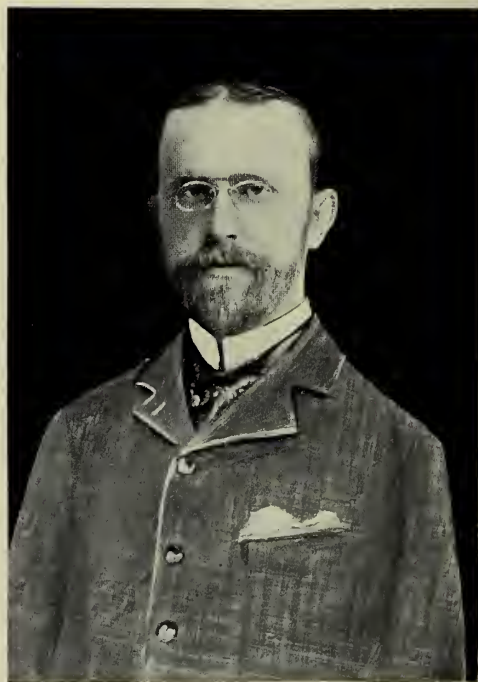
laneous works. In his will he expressed the hope that the money would be used for the endowment of some new Professorship which, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, might be needed in one of the schools or departments of the College, but stipulated that this expression of his was in no way to limit the absolute right of the Corporation to use the said sum for any of its corporate purposes. Of the bequest \$20,000 was set apart for the erection of a biological laboratory, to be known as the DaCosta Laboratory of Biology, and the remainder was devoted to the endowment of a Chair in the Department of Biology, under the name of the DaCosta Professorship of Biology. The title of this Professorship was subsequently changed to the DaCosta Professorship of Zoölogy, and the name of the laboratory was changed to correspond. The Library Committee of Columbia was requested to secure a portrait of Mr. DaCosta, and \$1,500 was appropriated for that purpose, in 1891.

GALLAUDET, Bern Budd, 1860-

Born in New York City, 1860; attended Anthon's Grammar School and Everson's Collegiate School, New York City; A.B. Trinity College, 1880; post-graduate course in Chemistry at Trinity, 1880-81; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1884; studied medicine in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, 1886-87; Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1887-91; Demonstrator of Anatomy since 1891; also Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.

BERN BUDD GALLAUDET, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy at Columbia, is the son of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., and the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who first introduced into the United States the sign language, and laid the foundation of the higher education of the deaf mutes in this country. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet married Elizabeth Reynolds Budd, daughter of Dr. Bern Budd, a well-known practising physician of New York City. The subject of this sketch was born in New York City, February 11, 1860, and received his early education at the Anthon Grammar School there. He prepared for College at Everson's Collegiate School, and entered Trinity College of Hartford, taking his degree in 1880. This was followed by a post-graduate course in chemistry at Trinity, 1880-1881, after which he came to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia,

taking his degree in 1884. During the next two years he was Interne of the New York Hospital. In 1886 he went abroad to study medicine at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin. On his return to America he was made Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and this was followed in 1891 by his promotion to the post of Demonstrator. During 1889-1890 Dr. Gallaudet was Chief of the Surgical Division of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Since 1890 he has been Visiting Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer on Surgery at Bellevue Hospital. Besides his various professional positions, he attends to a private practice as surgeon.



B. B. GALLAUDET

He married, June 4, 1894, Elise Gurley Elderkin. He is a member of the Calumet Club, the University Club, the New York Surgical Society, the New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association, and the Society of Alumni of New York Hospital.

DRISLER, Henry, 1818-1897.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1818; graduated at Columbia, 1839; Classical Instructor in the Grammar School of Columbia; Tutor in Greek and Latin in the College; Adjunct-Professor and Professor of these languages; Acting-President; Dean of the Faculty of Arts; "Emeritus" Professor; received LL.D. degree

from Columbia, 1864, and from Harvard, 1886; died in N. Y. City, 1897.

HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts in Columbia, and twice Acting President of that institution, was born on Staten Island, New York, December 27, 1818, and was graduated at Columbia in 1839. After several years as Classical Instructor in the Grammar School of Columbia, he became Tutor of Latin and Greek in the College in 1843, Adjunct-Professor of those languages in 1845, Professor of Latin in 1857 and Professor of Greek in 1867. In the latter year he was made Acting President, during the absence of President Barnard as Special Commissioner to the Exposition Universelle at Paris. In 1888, on the death of President Barnard, he was again appointed Acting President, retaining the position until the election of Seth Low to the Presidency in the following year. In 1889 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts. In June 1894, having rounded out fifty years of active service at Columbia, he resigned and was made Professor "Emeritus." Dr. Drisler at various times donated many valuable books to the University Library, and in 1897 made the Library a gift of about two thousand volumes. He was the author of many scholarly works, and held at various times prominent positions in many educational and religious societies and institutions. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given him by Columbia in 1864, and a like honor was conferred on him by Harvard at her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. He died in New York City, November 30, 1897.

mother, Harriet Whiting, was a descendant of Major William Whiting, who came from England to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1631. James R. Hayden received his early education in private schools in New York City. Having settled upon medicine as his chosen profession, he became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, taking his degree in May 1884. In June following he was appointed House Surgeon at the New York Hospital. Three years later, after a year's work abroad, he accepted the post of Clinical Assistant in the Surgical Clinic of the College of



JAMES R. HAYDEN

HAYDEN, James Raynor, 1862—

Born in New York City, 1862; graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, May, 1884; House Surgeon N. Y. Hospital, 1885; Clinical Assistant, Surgical Clinic, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1888; Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1891; Assistant Surgeon, 1st Naval Battalion, N. G. N. Y., 1892; Attending Surgeon, City Hospital, 1893; Assistant Attending Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1898.

JAMES RAYNOR HAYDEN, M.D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases at Columbia, was born in the City of New York, May 20, 1862. Through his father, James Albert Hayden, he was descended from John Hayden and Susannah, his wife, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1632, and settled in Dorchester, removing later to Braintree. His

Physicians and Surgeons, and after three years of service in this capacity was made Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases in 1891. He has held that position with his *alma mater* since that time. Dr. Hayden married May 4, 1889, Mary Johnson Trumbull of Worcester, Massachusetts. They have three children: Dorothy Trumbull, Ruth Trumbull, and Faith Trumbull Hayden. In 1892 Dr. Hayden was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the First Naval Battalion of the National Guard of the State of New York. Since 1893 he has been Attending Surgeon to the City Hospital in New York City, and since 1898 Assistant Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Hayden is a member of the Association of the Alumni of the College of

Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Alumni Association of the New York Hospital. He is a fellow of the Academy of Medicine and an active member of two other medical societies, the Medical Society of the County of New York and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons.

HYSLOP, James Hervey.

Born at Xenia, Ohio; graduate of West Geneva College of Northwood, Ohio, and of Wooster, (Ohio) University; teacher in the public schools, 1877-79; in Lake Forest University (Ill.) 1880-82; student at Leipzig, 1882-84; teacher at Lake Forest, 1884-5; teacher at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 1885-86; student at Johns Hopkins University, 1886-88; with the Associated Press, 1888; teacher at Bucknell University, 1889; at Columbia since 1889.

JAMES HERVEY HYSLOP, A.M., Ph.D., Instructor at Columbia, comes from a state which is famous for the number of successful men



J. H. HYSLOP

in all lines it has produced, being a native of Xenia, Ohio. He is the son of Robert and Martha Ann (Bogle) Hyslop, and a grandson of George Hyslop, who came to America from Roxburghshire, Scotland, and married Margaret Greenwood of the old Virginia family of that name. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public

schools of his native place and as a student at West Geneva College at Northwood, Ohio. After leaving the latter he entered Wooster University of Wooster, Ohio, graduating from there in 1877. The two years succeeding his graduation from Wooster he spent in teaching in the public schools of Ohio. Early in 1880 he went to Illinois to become an Instructor in the University of Lake Forest, in that state, remaining there until 1882, when he went to Germany, and spent the following two years as a student at the University of Leipzig. After his return to America he was engaged in teaching for two years, from 1884 to 1885 at Lake Forest, and the following year at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. The period from 1886 to 1888 was spent in study at Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. For some months during 1888 he was employed on the staff of the Associated Press. He left there to go to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, as an Instructor in Bucknell University. In 1889 Professor Hyslop was made an Instructor and in 1895 Professor of Logic and Ethics at Columbia, where he has since remained. He married, October 1, 1891, Mary Fry Hall of New York City. They have three children: George Hall, Mary Winifred and Beatrice Fry Hyslop. Professor Hyslop is not actively interested in club life. His political tone is that of an Independent, and he is actively opposed to the evils of bossism and practical politics, and an earnest worker for good government, municipal, state and national.

MOORE, John Bassett, 1860-

Born in Smyrna, Del., 1860; educated in private schools and at University of Virginia; studied law, admitted to the Bar in 1883, and practised in Wilmington, Del., 1883 to 1885; law clerk under civil service rules in Department of State, Washington, 1885-1886; Third Assistant Secretary of State 1886-1891; participated in the Samoan Conference, 1887; Secretary on American side in Fisheries Conference, 1887-88; Professor International Law at Columbia since 1891; Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, April-September, 1898; Secretary and Counsel to the American Peace Commission in Paris, September-December, 1898.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, LL.D., Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, December 3, 1860, and received his early education in private schools at Felton in that state. After a collegiate course at the University of Virginia, 1877 to 1880, he studied law for three years in the office

of Edward G. Bradford in Wilmington, Delaware, was admitted to the Bar in 1883, and for two years practised in Wilmington. In 1885 he was appointed under the civil service rules a law clerk in the Department of State at Washington. In August 1886 he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, a position which he held till 1891, when he was called to Columbia to fill the chair of International Law and Diplomacy. He participated in the Samoan Conference between representatives of the American, British and German governments in June and July 1887, and wrote all



J. B. MOORE

the protocols, which have since been published. He also served as Secretary on the part of the United States in the Fisheries Conference of 1887-1888. On the outbreak of the war with Spain in April 1898, he was asked to take the position of Assistant Secretary of State. He accepted for the period of the war, receiving from Columbia a leave of absence for that purpose. In September 1898, he resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of State and went to Paris as Secretary and Counsel to the American Peace Commission, acting in that capacity throughout the negotiation of the Treaty of Peace with Spain. Mr. Moore published in 1887 a Report on Extraterritorial Crime; in 1890, a report on Extra-

dition, with returns of all cases, 1842-1889, for the International American Conference; and in 1891 A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Rendition, in two volumes. A paper of marked interest and ability was read by him in December 1891 before the American Historical Association, entitled: The United States and International Arbitration. From 1890 to 1892 he supervised, by authority of Congress, the publication of Wharton's edition of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, contributing thereto a sketch of the editor's life, and an historical and legal index. In 1896 he published American Notes on the Conflict of Laws, which accompany Dicey's Digest of the Law of England with reference to that subject. In 1898 appeared his most extensive work, A History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party, with appendices containing the treaties relating to such arbitrations, and historical and legal notes on other International Arbitrations, ancient and modern, and on the domestic commissions of the United States for the adjustment of international claims. This work is in six volumes, and contains many documents and maps previously unpublished. He is now engaged in editing a new edition of the Digest of the International Law of the United States, to the first edition of which, under the editorship of Francis Wharton, he made large contributions, including a digest of the decisions of the American courts, and of the opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States, on questions of international law. Professor Moore has written many articles for various periodicals, among which may be mentioned a series in the March, June and September numbers of the Political Science Quarterly, 1892, on The Right of Asylum in Legations and Consulates and in Vessels; and a series in the same periodical, in 1894, on Kossuth and the Hungarian Revolution. He is one of the Editors of the Political Science Quarterly, and of the Journal du Droit International Privé. He is also an associate of the Institut de Droit International. In 1899 he received from the Columbian University, at Washington, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

SMITH, Munroe, 1854-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1854; educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Amherst College (A.B. 1874), Columbia Law School, and Universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Göttingen (J.U.D. 1880); Lecturer and Instructor at Columbia 1880-83; Adjunct Professor and

Lecturer 1883-90; Professor 1890-; Managing Editor Political Science Quarterly 1887-92, 1898-99.

MUNROE SMITH, J.U.D., Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence at Columbia, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 8, 1854, son of Dr. Horatio Southgate and Susan Dwight (Munroe) Smith. His ancestors were English and Scotch settlers in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine. Having acquired his preparatory education in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, he entered Amherst College in 1870 and was graduated in 1874. After a year



MUNROE SMITH

in post-graduate work at Amherst with Professor John W. Burgess, he spent the next two years (1875-1877) at the Law School of Columbia, and continued his studies in Germany, at the Universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Göttingen, for the three years 1877-1880, taking the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Göttingen in the latter year. On returning from abroad he became Lecturer on Roman Law and Instructor in History at Columbia, and filled that position for three years. In 1883 he was made Adjunct Professor of History and Lecturer on Roman Law, and after officiating in that capacity for seven years, was in 1890 transferred to the Chair of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence, which he now holds. Professor Smith while filling his Chair with thoroughness and ability, has

devoted some measure of his time to literary work, and besides being Managing Editor of the Political Science Quarterly, for several years, has been a contributor to various journals, and to Lalor's and Johnson's Encyclopædias. He published in 1898: *Bismarck and German Unity, An Historical Outline*. He married April 17, 1890 Gertrude Huidekoper, and has one daughter, Gertrude Munroe Smith.

TORREY, John, 1796-1873.

Born in N. Y. City, 1796; educated in the public schools; studied medicine and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; entered the U. S. Army as Assistant Surgeon; Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the National Military Academy; Professor of Chemistry and Botany at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was made "Emeritus" Professor; Professor of Chemistry at Princeton; Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany at the University of the City of N. Y.; U. S. Assayer in N. Y.; Trustee of Columbia; presented his herbarium to Columbia; member of the N. Y. Lyceum of Natural History and was President; President of the Torrey Botanical Club and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the National Academy of Science; received A.M. degree from Yale, 1823 and LL.D. from Amherst, 1845; died in N. Y., 1873.

JOHAN TORREY, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia and Professor "Emeritus," was born in New York City, August 15, 1796, son of Captain William Torrey, a Revolutionary soldier. After completing his early education in the public schools of his native city he seriously contemplated the adoption of mechanical pursuits, but through the influence of Amos Eaton he was taught the rudiments of botany, mineralogy and chemistry. In 1815 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Wright Post, and after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons he engaged in practice, at the same time devoting his leisure to the accumulation of knowledge relating to botany and other sciences. The simple practice of medicine was, however, far from being pleasant for one whose chief delight lay in the investigation of other sciences more congenial to his tastes, and entering the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon in 1824, he was for the succeeding four years acting Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the National Military Academy. He was Professor of Chemistry and Botany at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1827 to 1855, when he was made Professor "Emeritus;" was Professor of Chemistry at Prince-

ton from 1830 to 1854; and Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany at the University of the City of New York in 1832-33. In 1853 the United States Army office was opened in New York, and Dr. Torrey received the appointment of Assayer, which he filled with marked ability until his death. In 1856 he became a Trustee of Columbia, to which he presented his herbarium containing some fifty thousand specimens. In 1860 he was made "Emeritus" Professor of Chemistry and Botany, and after the consolidation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia, which took place in the same year, he continued to remain upon the Board of Trustees, and also held his "Emeritus" Professorship. Dr. Torrey died March 10, 1873. He was the last surviving charter member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now the Academy of Sciences), of which he was at one time President, held the same office in the Torrey Botanical Club, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was one of the original members of the National Academy of Science, to which he was nominated by Act of Congress. Besides being the author of an extensive bibliography he contributed numerous articles upon botanical and other subjects to the various periodicals, made voluminous reports upon the plant specimens collected by different government and private expeditions, and as Botanist of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, his report surpasses anything of the kind ever issued in the United States. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale in 1823, and that of Doctor of Laws by Amherst in 1845. A sketch of his life by his pupil and collaborator, Asa Gray, was prepared and contributed to the Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Science (Washington) in 1877.

KNOX, John, 1790-1858.

Born in Pennsylvania, 1790; graduated at Dickinson College, 1811; entered the ministry, 1815; connected with the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, for forty-two years; Trustee of Columbia, 1836-1858; and Chairman of the Board at the time of his death, in 1858.

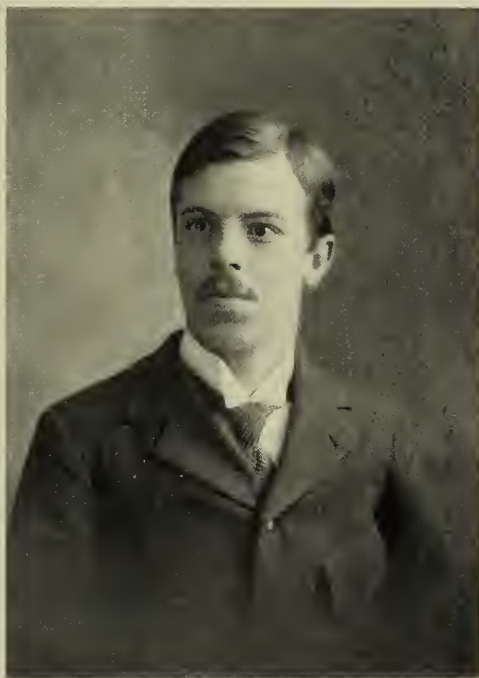
JOHAN KNOX, S.T.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1790. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Class of 1811, pursued his divinity studies under the tutelage of Dr. John M. Mason, and began his ministerial labors under a

permit granted by the Philadelphia Associate Reformed Presbytery in 1815. In the following year he accepted the Assistant Pastorship of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, continuing in that capacity until about 1833, when he was made Senior Pastor, and retained the charge for the rest of his life. Dr. Knox died January 8, 1858. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Columbia, of which he was a Trustee from 1836 till his death, and was chosen Chairman of the Board in 1854.

KROEBER, Alfred Louis, 1876-

Born in Hoboken, N. J., 1876; fitted for College privately; graduate of Columbia (A.B.) 1896, (A.M.) 1897; Assistant in Rhetoric at Columbia 1897-99.

ALFRID LOUIS KROEBER, A.M., Assistant in Rhetoric at Columbia, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, June 11, 1876. He is the son



A. L. KROEBER

of Florence and Johanna Muller Kroeber. His early education was received in boarding and private schools, and it was at one of the latter that he fitted for College. He entered Columbia in 1892, graduating with the Class of 1896, and a year later took the degree of Master of Arts there. Immediately thereafter he was appointed Assistant in Rhetoric at the University, a post which he held until 1899.

BURRELL, Herbert Leslie, 1856-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1856; took his Medical degree at Harvard, 1879; Visiting Surgeon at the Boston City Hospital and the Children's Hospital; President of the Medical Board of the Carney Hospital; formerly Surgeon-General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Demonstrator of Apparatus at the Harvard Medical School, 1887-89; of Surgical Appliances until 1891; Instructor in Clinical Surgery until 1894; appointed Assistant Professor the latter year; member of various medical bodies.

HERBERT LESLIE BURRELL, M.D., Assistant Professor of Surgery at Harvard, was born April 27, 1856, in Boston, Massachusetts, and educated in the public schools. His professional studies were pursued in the Medical Department of Harvard, from which he graduated in 1879, and was subsequently appointed House Surgeon to the Boston City Hospital. Since 1884 he has been, first, Out-Patient Surgeon, then Assistant Visiting Surgeon, and finally Visiting Surgeon to the Boston City Hospital. He has been since 1883 Visiting Surgeon to The Children's Hospital, is President of the Medical Board of the Carney Hospital and was formerly Surgeon General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He holds membership in the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Surgical Association and the American Orthopedic Association. Dr. Burrell's professional connection with the Harvard Medical School began in 1887 as Demonstrator of Apparatus and Bandaging, and two years later he was made Demonstrator of Surgical Appliances. From 1891 to 1894 he was Instructor in Clinical Surgery, and in the latter year was appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery. In 1899 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery.

Harvard Dental School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine in 1870, and he was therefore all the more able to continue his practice, which was already both extensive and profitable. For fifty years he has occupied a prominent position among the leading dentists of Boston, and consequently is one of the oldest established practitioners in New England. Besides filling with marked ability the post of Clinical Instructor of Operative Dentistry at the Harvard Dental School (1879 to 1881) he has contributed to the general welfare of the profession by ably ad-



JOHN T. CODMAN

CODMAN, John Thomas, 1826-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1826; identified with dentistry in his native city for more than fifty years; graduated at the Harvard Dental School, 1870; Instructor there, 1879-81; able dental writer, member of numerous professional, fraternal and beneficial organizations.

JOHN THOMAS CODMAN, D.M.D., Instructor in the Harvard Dental School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 31, 1826. In the study and practice of dentistry he was originally associated with his uncle, Dr. Willard W. Codman, and later with Dr. N. C. Keep of Boston. A long period of practical experience did not, however, deter him from taking the regular course at the

ministering the important offices of the Massachusetts Dental Society of which he is now an honorary member, and by taking an active interest in the transactions of the Boston Society for Dental Improvement; the Connecticut Valley and New England Dental Societies, and the New York Odontological Society, in all of which he has held membership, and he has been officially connected with the American Academy of Dental Science. The Boston Society for Dental Improvement was established with his assistance, and he is also one of the founders of the order of the Home Circle, the United Fellowship, and Boston Council, Royal Arcanum. His papers upon professional topics have been heard with much interest by the various dental bodies, and

he devotes a portion of his leisure time to dental literature. His most important non-professional work is comprised in a published volume of three hundred and thirty-five pages entitled *Brook Farm, Historic and Personal Memoirs*, the author being the only man left in New England who was a participant in that remarkable social experiment. He married December 13, 1859, Kezzie H. daughter of Mark Clark of Brewster, Massachusetts.

CRAFTS, James Mason, 1839—

Born in Boston, Mass., 1839; studied Chemistry at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, graduating 1858; continued his studies at Freiberg, Heidelberg and Paris; Professor of Chemistry at Cornell, 1868-1870; member of the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1870-1880 and 1892-1897; President, 1897; has successfully pursued several important chemical investigations; received from the French Government the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

JAMES MASON CRAFTS, S.B., Lecturer at Harvard, now President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 8, 1839. His father was a Boston merchant, and his mother was a daughter of Jeremiah Mason, the famous lawyer. Having graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1858, he pursued the study of advanced chemistry and kindred sciences abroad, attending the Freiberg Mining School, the University of Heidelberg and the École des Mines, Paris. While residing in the French Capital he won distinction as a scientific investigator, having been associated with Professor Charles Friedel in some important researches relating to silicon and its affinity for compound radicals, and the vapor densities of certain non-metallic elements, particularly iodine. During the years 1866-1867 he made chemical researches at Harvard, and in the latter year, at the age of twenty-eight he became Professor of Chemistry at Cornell. Two years later he was called to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take the place left vacant by the resignation of the head of the Chemical Department, Professor Storer. After two years in the Institute Professor Crafts was compelled by poor health to go abroad, and resigned his Professorship. From 1871 to 1892 he divided his work between the laboratories of this country and France, laboring most of the time with Professor Friedel in Schools of Mines and the Sorbonne. In 1888 he returned to this country for good, and was offered the hospitality of the laboratories of the Institute, which he

used in carrying on physical and chemical investigations. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Corporation. In 1892 he became Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Institute, and after the departure of Professor Drown, who was elected President of Lehigh University he became the head of the Chemical Department. In 1897 he was elected President of the Institute as successor to General Francis A. Walker. Professor Crafts belongs to numerous scientific bodies, being a fellow of the American Academy and a member of the National Academy of Sciences; a fellow of the Chemical Society of London; and corresponding member for the British Association for the Advancement of Science; has received honors from the French Academy of Sciences; and in 1885 was created by the French Government a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His *Short Course of Qualitative Analysis* is exceedingly comprehensive and fully covers the ground for which it was intended. He is also the author of a series of papers on chemical and physical subjects, published mainly by the French Academy of Sciences, many of the papers being the joint work of Professor Crafts and Professor Friedel.

GAY, George Washington, 1842—

Born in Swanzy, N. H., 1842; took his Medical degree at Harvard, 1868; spent two years at the Rainsford's Island and Boston City Hospitals and afterward appointed Surgeon in the latter; has practised in Boston nearly thirty years; Clinical Instructor of Surgery at Harvard since 1888; author of several interesting medical papers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GAY, M.D., Clinical Instructor in Surgery at Harvard, was born in Swanzy, New Hampshire, January 14, 1842, son of Willard and Fanny (Wright) Gay. He is of the eighth generation in descent from John Gay(e) who came to America in 1630, and was one of the original grantees of "Contentment," now Dedham, Massachusetts. Having acquired a good practical education in the common schools and academies, he prepared for his professional career at the Harvard Medical School, receiving his degree in 1868. Two years were devoted to practical observation at the Hospital on Rainsford's Island, Boston Harbor, and the Boston City Hospital, serving as House Surgeon at the latter Institution. From 1868 to the present time Dr. Gay has practised successfully in Boston, and as a member of the City Hospital Surgical Staff his services have been exceedingly beneficial to the public. He is now Senior Surgeon

of that institution. In 1888 he was called to the Harvard Medical School as clinical Instructor in Surgery, which position he still holds. He has attained prominence as a writer as well as a practitioner, having contributed to the medical journals numerous articles on timely topics including appendicitis, tracheotomy, shock, hernia, the aspirator, etc. He is a member of the British and American Medical Associations, the American Surgical Association, the Boston and Roxbury Societies for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society for Medical Observation,



GEORGE W. GAY

the Massachusetts and Suffolk District Medical Societies, of which latter he was for two years President and the St. Botolph and Athletic clubs of Boston. Dr. Gay was the recipient of the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth in 1895.

HOOPER, Franklin Henry, 1850-1892.

Born in Dorchester, Mass., 1850; educated in Boston, abroad and at the Harvard Medical School; was Physician at the Mass. General Hospital; Professor at Dartmouth; and Instructor in the Medical Department of Harvard; died, 1892.

FRANKLIN HENRY HOOPER, M.D., Instructor in Laryngology at Harvard, was born in Dorchester, Mass., September 19, 1850. Private

instruction in Boston, augmented by study in Berlin, Frankfort and Neuchatel (Switzerland), fitted him for the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1877, and he was thenceforward engaged in practice in Boston, making a specialty of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs. For some years he was Physician to the Throat Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was Professor of Laryngology at Dartmouth, and Instructor in that subject at Harvard from 1890 until his death, which occurred November 22, 1892. Dr. Hooper was an able writer and his contributions to the medical journals consisted mainly of articles relative to the physiology of the recurrent laryngeal nerves and obstructive diseases to the respiration of children.

LANMAN, Charles Rockwell, 1850-

Born in Norwich, Connecticut, 1850; graduated Norwich Free Academy 1867, and Yale 1871; remained at Yale as student of Sanskrit and linguistic science until 1873, when he received degree of Ph.D.; pursued his studies in Germany, at the Universities of Berlin, Tübingen, and Leipzig; was called to Johns Hopkins in 1876, and to Harvard in 1880, as Professor of Sanskrit; Secretary 1879-84, and President 1889-90, American Philological Association; Corresponding Secretary, American Oriental Society, 1884-94; Joint Editor, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Editor of the *Harvard Oriental Series*; honorary member, Asiatic Society of Bengal; foreign member Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences at Prague.

CHARLES ROCKWELL LANMAN, Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 8, 1850. He is the son of Peter and Catharine (Cook) Lanman, and great-great-grandson of Jonathan Trumbull ("Brother Jonathan"), Governor of Connecticut, 1769-1784. Graduated at the Norwich Free Academy in 1867, and at Yale in 1871. Mr. Lanman remained at Yale as a student of Sanskrit and linguistic science under Professors Whitney and Hadley until 1873, when he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then went to Germany, and further pursued the same branches at the Universities of Berlin (under Albrecht Weber), Tübingen (under Roth), and Leipzig (under Curtius and Leskien). In 1876, the year of its opening, he was called to the Johns Hopkins University, as Fellow in Sanskrit; and in 1880 he became Professor of Sanskrit at Harvard, which chair he still fills. Professor Lanman published in 1880, *Noun-inflection in the Veda* (Vol. X., *Journal of the American Oriental Society*),

an investigation of the Grammar and Exegesis of the Veda; and in 1888, *A Sanskrit Reader with Vocabulary and Notes* which in connection with Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar* is intended to furnish a complete apparatus for the first year or two of Sanskrit study. He was Secretary of the American Philological Association 1879 to 84 — during which time he edited Volumes X. to XIV. of its Transactions—and was its President 1889 to 1890, and was Corresponding Secretary of the American Oriental Society 1884 to 94. In 1889, while travelling in India, he acquired a



CHARLES R. LANMAN

valuable collection of books and some five hundred manuscripts (Sanskrit and Prakrit) for the library of Harvard. He edited, with Professor George F. Moore of Andover, the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. He also edits, with the co-operation of various scholars, the *Harvard Oriental Series*, published by Harvard. The first volume of this series, a book of Buddhist Sanskrit stories, entitled *Jataka Mala*, edited by Professor Kern of the University of Leyden and printed in Oriental characters, appeared in 1891. A translation of it has just been published as Volume I. of Professor Max Müller's *Sacred Books of the Buddhists*. The second volume is the Sanskrit text of *Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya*, or

Commentary on the Exposition of the Sankhya Philosophy, by Vijnana Bhikshu, edited by Professor Garbe of the University of Tübingen. The third volume is *Buddhism in Translations*, by H. C. Warren of Cambridge. This work consists of translations of over a hundred passages from the Buddhist Scriptures, so selected and arranged as to give a complete and systematic presentation of the subject at first hand. The fourth and fifth volumes will contain the translation of the *Atharva Veda Samhita*, with a full critical and exegetical commentary, left in manuscript by the late Professor Whitney of Yale. Some ten other volumes are now under way or well advanced towards completion. In 1896 Professor Lanman was elected an honorary member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, established in 1784 by Sir William Jones at Calcutta. Honorary membership in this society is restricted to about twenty-five men, one half scientists, and one half in the department of letters. More recently he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences, the oldest corporation of its kind in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, established in 1784 at Prague. Of the foreign members of this organization there are less than a score in the scientific class, and scarcely more in the class for philosophy, history, and philology. Professor Lanman was married July 18, 1888, to Mary Billings Hinckley, a lineal descendant of Thomas Hinckley, Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1680 to 1687 and 1689 to 1692. During the College year of 1888 and 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Lanman travelled on the continent of Europe, and in India, visiting Bombay, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Darjeling in the Himalayas, Bodhi-Gaya, Agra, Delhi, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Girnar in Gujerat, and the caves of Ajunta and Ellora. They have six children: Faith Trumbull, born February 15, 1890; Thomas Hinckley, born May 13, 1891; Edith Hamilton, born July 5, 1892; Jonathan Trumbull and Katharine Mary, twins, born September 23, 1894; and Esther Cook, born January 26, 1898.

LINCOLN, Albert Lamb, Jr., 1850—

Born in Boston, Mass., 1850; graduated at Harvard 1872 and at the Law School 1874; Instructor in Latin at Harvard, 1873-74; admitted to Bar, 1875; successful practitioner and real-estate conveyancer of Boston; and Secretary of the Class of 1872, Harvard.

ALBERT LAMB LINCOLN, Jr., A.M., LL.B., Instructor in Latin at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 29, 1850, son of Albert

L. and Ann Eliza (Stoddard) Lincoln. His father was formerly a leading Boston jeweller and established his residence in the neighboring town of Brookline in 1856. The son prepared for College in Brookline and entering Harvard was graduated in 1872. He was elected Class Secretary by his class and still holds that position. His legal studies were also pursued at the University in the regular course at the Law School which was augmented by a year's post-graduate work, and he received his Master's degree in course (1875), having been made a Bachelor of Laws the previous year. In the fall of 1875 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, Boston, where he has ever since been engaged in successful practice, giving his particular attention to conveying. While a law student at Harvard he acted as Instructor in Latin. Politically he is independent of party allegiance. In the public affairs of Brookline he has taken an active part, serving upon the Board of Selectmen for seven years from 1886, and as Chairman of the Board from 1888 to 1893. Mr. Lincoln's wife was Edith, daughter of the late Moses B. Williams of Brookline.

Harvard Law Review. Mr. Schofield as assistant of Alfred Hemenway, Esq., had a share in the work of drafting the Act for Registering and Confirming Titles to Land, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1898, introducing a modified form of the



WILLIAM SCHOFIELD

SCHOFIELD, William, 1857-

Born in Dudley, Mass., 1857; graduated at Harvard, 1873; from the Law School, 1883; admitted to the Bar, 1884; began his practice in Boston, 1885; Instructor at Harvard Law School, 1886-90; in the College 1888-92.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD, A.M., Law Instructor at Harvard, was born in Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 14, 1857, son of John and Margaret (Thompson) Schofield. From Nichols Academy, in his native town, he joined the Class of 1879 at Harvard, and the year following his graduation was spent in the College pursuing special studies, including Roman Law. He took the regular course at the Harvard Law School, completing it in 1883, and for the succeeding two years acted as Private Secretary for Mr. Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court. Returning to Boston in 1885 he engaged in practice, having been admitted to the Bar the previous year, and has acquired success in his profession. His connection with Harvard as Instructor in Torts at the Law School from 1886 to 1890, and of Roman Law in the College from 1888 to 1892, has greatly enhanced his reputation as a legal scholar, and his ability as a practitioner is by no means inferior to his intellectual attainments. He is also an able legal writer and a contributor to the

Torrens System of Land Transfer. He was elected to the Legislature of 1899 as a Republican member from Malden. On December 1, 1892, Mr. Schofield married Edna M. Green of Rutland, Vermont.

OLIVER, Fitch Edward, 1819-1892.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1819; graduated at Dartmouth, 1839; at the Harvard Medical School, 1843; completed his studies in Paris; practised in Boston for the rest of his life; Visiting Physician to the Boston City Hospital, 1864-72; Instructor of Materia Medica in the Medical Department of Harvard, 1860-70; Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1860-64; died, 1892.

FITCH EDWARD OLIVER, A.M., M.D., Medical Instructor at Harvard, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 25, 1819. His father was Dr. Daniel Oliver (Harvard 1806), a man of ripe scholarship who for many years occupied the chair of Intellectual Philosophy in Dartmouth and was Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Medical School connected with that

college. The son, Fitch Edward Oliver, entered Dartmouth when under sixteen years of age, and graduated in the Class of 1839. In preparation for his profession, he attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School, 1839-1840, also at Dartmouth and at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, following this with private instruction in Boston under Dr. John S. Butler and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He continued his studies at the Harvard Medical School until 1843, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that University. After the completion of his medical course at Harvard he



FITCH EDWARD OLIVER

went to Paris where his studies were concluded and returned to engage in practice in Boston, where he resided for the rest of his life. When the Boston City Hospital was established (1864), he was selected as one of the Visiting Physicians, and continued as such until 1872. From 1860 to 1870 he occupied the post of Instructor in Materia Medica in the Harvard Medical School. From 1856-1860 he was Secretary of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and was corresponding member of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Glasgow, Scotland; was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. In collaboration with Dr. Morland he translated Chomel's treatise on General Pathology, and he edited the

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal from 1860 to 1864. Dr. Oliver died December 8, 1892. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth, and Trinity College (Hartford), the latter in 1860. He was married, July 17, 1866, to Susan Lawrence, daughter of the Rev. Charles Mason of Boston, and the six children of this union are residents of that city.

WELD, William Fletcher, 1855-1893.

Born in 1855; graduated at Harvard, 1876; Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club; founded the Weld Professorship of Law at Harvard; also donated large sums of money to Harvard; died, 1893.

WILLIAM FLETCHER WELD was a Benefactor of Harvard whose name is perpetuated by the Weld Professorship in the Law Department of the University. A young man at the time of his death (he was only thirty-eight), he gave in 1883 for the establishment of a Professorship the sum of \$90,000 besides giving in 1883, \$10,000 to the Observatory at Harvard, a worthy supplement to his grandfather's gift of Weld Hall. Commodore Weld, as the younger benefactor was most commonly called, was graduated from Harvard in the same Class with Robert H. Gardiner, Rockwood Hoar, Francis C. Lowell and Colonel John T. Wheelwright. During his College course he was an enthusiastic and liberal supporter of all the College traditions, and after his graduation he kept always a careful eye on the needs of the University. Of ample wealth and generous disposition, he believed that the best use he could make of his fortune was to spend it freely and judiciously. He travelled extensively and collected a great number of costly works of art. His title of Commodore he gained from the Eastern Yacht Club, of which he was one of the most enthusiastic members, being the owner of the famous schooner-yacht "Gitana," in which he and his family made many voyages in American, Mediterranean and West Indian waters. He was always an ardent lover of outdoor sports and exercises, and during his College career distinguished himself by his work in sculling matches, class regattas and other sports. For some years previous to his death he was in poor health, being threatened with paralysis. The immediate cause of his death, which occurred January 8, 1893, was heart failure, superinduced by a sharp attack of diphtheria. Mr. Weld founded a Professorship in the Law School in 1883, but the name of the founder

was concealed until his death. By his will the University received also an unrestricted bequest of \$100,000.

LOCKE, George Herbert, 1870-

Born at Beamsville, Ontario, Canada, 1870; educated at the public schools of Toronto, the Brampton and Collingwood Institutes, Victoria College, the University of Toronto, and at the Ontario College of Pedagogy; Instructor in Classics at Victoria College; Fellow in Pedagogy at the University of Chicago; Instructor in the History and Art of Teaching at Harvard.

GEORGE HERBERT LOCKE, A.M., Instructor at Harvard, was born at Beamsville, Ontario, Canada, March 29, 1870. His father is Rev.



G. H. LOCKE

Joseph Henderson Locke, who came to Canada from the County Armagh, Ireland, and who has been for some thirty-five years a clergyman in the Canadian Methodist Church. His mother is Elizabeth Grant Mackay of Gaelic ancestry. Mr. Locke after passing through the public schools of Toronto and the Brampton and Collingwood Collegiate Institutes, matriculated with honors at Victoria College, University of Toronto in 1889. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893 with honors in Classics, and was appointed Instructor in Classics in his *alma mater*. He resigned his Instructorship to attend

the Ontario College of Pedagogy, from which he graduated in 1896. In the same year he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Toronto. He then went to the University of Chicago where he was appointed Fellow in Pedagogy, and in 1897 was called to Harvard as Instructor in the History and Art of Teaching.

LAMSON, Alvan, 1792-1864.

Born in Weston, Mass., 1792; graduated at Harvard, 1814; Tutor at Bowdoin; studied at Harvard Divinity School; Pastor of Church in Dedham, Mass., 1818-1860; Overseer of Harvard, 1833-1852; a writer of ability; died, 1864.

ALVAN LAMSON, S.T.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, November 18, 1792. He took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1814, and in the following year the same degree was conferred upon him by Bowdoin, where he acted as a Tutor, prior to entering the Harvard Divinity School. Completing his theological studies in 1817, he was in the ensuing year ordained to the Pastorship of the First Church in Dedham, Massachusetts, and continued his ministerial labors with that society for forty-two years or until within four years of his death, which occurred July 17, 1864. Dr. Lamson received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in course, was made Doctor of Divinity in 1837, and served as an Overseer of the College from 1833 to 1852. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Besides his published sermons and contributions to the *Christian Examiner*, he was the author of: *History of the First Church in Dedham*; and *the Church of the First Three Centuries*.

POTTER, William Henry, 1856-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1856; educated at the Roxbury Latin School, the Academic, Medical and Dental Departments of Harvard; Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Dental School, 1887-88; and Lecturer upon Operative Dentistry since 1890.

WILLIAM HENRY POTTER, A.B., D.M.D., Lecturer at the Harvard Dental School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 20, 1856, son of Silas and Caroline D. (Allen) Potter. From the Roxbury Latin School he entered Harvard, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the Class of 1878, was a student in the Medical School for two years, and subsequently pursued the regular course at the Harvard Dental School, graduating

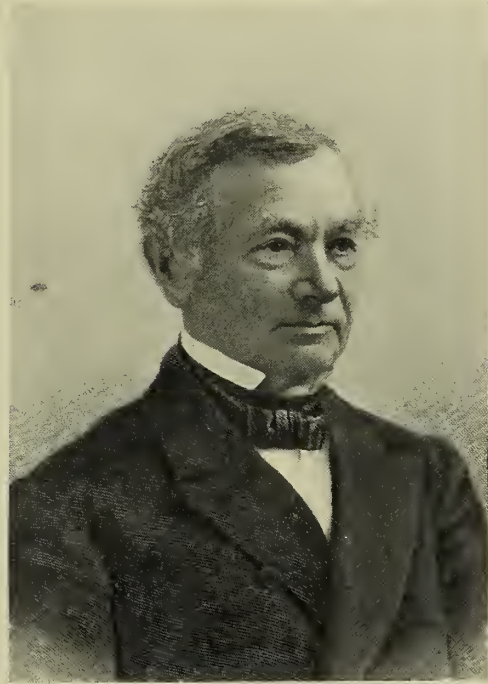
with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine in 1885. In 1887-1888 he served as Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Harvard Dental School, and was appointed to a Lectureship there in 1890. Dr. Potter holds membership in the Harvard Odontological Society, and the American Academy of Dental Science, in both of which he takes an active interest, and he is an associate member of the Odontological Society of New York. In politics Dr. Potter is a Republican, confining his activity to voting at the caucuses and at the polls. He married on June 21, 1893, Mary Louise Allen, and they have one son, Allen Potter, born August 12, 1895.

WELD, William Fletcher, 1800-1881.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1800; became a merchant in Boston; interested in railroads and real estate; built and gave a home in connection with the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia; built and donated Weld Hall at Harvard; died at Philadelphia, Pa., 1881.

WILLIAM FLETCHER WELD, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Boston in April, 1800, son of William Gordon and Hannah Minot Weld. The Welds were Puritans of Dorsetshire, England, whence Captain Joseph Weld came to New England in 1632 or 1633. He became one of the leading merchants of Boston and one of the first benefactors of Harvard, in which the family was almost continually represented. Being a military man, Captain Weld was at service in the Train-band of the Colony and was given a grant of land in 1636, long known in later years as the Bussey Farm, where for six generations the Weld family lived. William was the eldest of eleven children, eight of whom were boys. At the age of fifteen, owing to the death of his father and the slimness of the family purse, he was obliged to give up the idea of going to Harvard, and went to work as a clerk in the largest importing house in Boston. At the age of twenty-two he started in business for himself, but he took in a partner whose ideas were broader than the firm's capital and the business failed. Subsequently, however, he re-entered mercantile life, retrieved his fortune, and paid his creditors, who had legally released him, dollar for dollar. The firm of William F. Weld & Company became known as the most extensive ship-owning concern in New England at that time, being the builders of the famous Senator, the largest merchantman afloat in those days. When the building of railroads commenced in this country, Mr. Weld, at that time being a large ship-owner and

man of wealth, became the agent of Thompson & Foreman, the largest rail manufacturers in Great Britain at that time; and Mr. Weld as their agent supplied most of the rails for all railroad enterprises. Mr. Weld was a believer in railroads running East and West with a broad gauge and was willing to furnish money for every new enterprise of the kind, thus becoming connected with most of the railroads built at that time. Mr. Weld owed a large part of his fortune to his farsightedness and public spirit. He was one of the Directors of the New York Central in its early days. It was largely through his



WM. F. WELD

instrumentality that the Boston & Maine Railroad was in 1844 built into Boston. In 1862 he retired from business with an ample fortune and from that time confined his attention almost exclusively to acquiring real-estate and to building enterprises. He stipulated in his will that his Executors and Trustees should employ his fortune in a similar way. A substantial monument of the love of Mr. Weld for his brother, and of his friendship to Harvard University, is Weld Hall, built in 1871-1872 at a cost of \$97,000, in memory of Stephen Minot Weld, of the Class of 1826. During his later years he gave much to charity, building a home in connection with the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, building Weld Hall himself. He died September 12, 1881.

ANDERSON, William Gilbert, 1860-

Born in St. Joseph, Mich., 1860; entered Amherst, 1878; University of Wisconsin, 1879; graduated in medicine, Western Reserve College, Cleveland, O., 1883; practised medicine two years in Columbus, O.; appointed Instructor in Hygiene at the Northwest Medical College, 1884; in Minor Surgery, Medical College, Toledo, O., the same year; Instructor in Physical Training at Adelphi Academy, 1885; Chatauqua University 1886 and Associate Director of that Department Yale, 1892.

WILLIAM GILBERT ANDERSON, M.D., Associate Director of Physical Training at Yale, was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, Sep-



WILLIAM G. ANDERSON

tember 9, 1860. He is the son of Edward and Harriet Flora (Shumway) Anderson, and grandson of the Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., LL.D., late Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Having pursued his preliminary studies in various places, including the High School, Quincy, Illinois, and the Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Massachusetts, he began his College training in 1878 at Amherst, from which he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he remained two years, and after teaching school in Clayton, Illinois, for some time he matriculated at the Medical Department of Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1883. He practised his profession in Columbus, Ohio, for two years, at the expira-

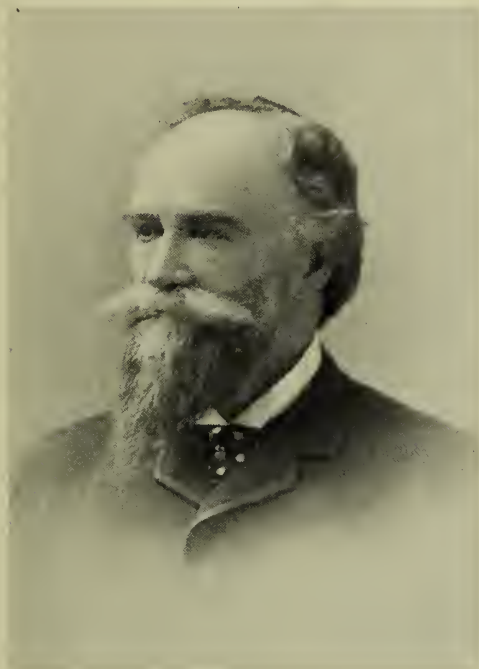
tion of which time he relinquished it in order to take up as a specialty the work of physical training in which he has been interested either actively or otherwise ever since he was ten years old. In 1884 he accepted the appointment of Instructor in Hygiene at the Northwest Medical College, and the same year that of Instructor in Minor Surgery at the Medical College Toledo, Ohio. In 1885 he was chosen Instructor of Physical Training at the Adelphi Academy, entered the same Department at the Chatauqua University in the following year, and in 1892 was called to the post of Associate Director of Physical Training at Yale, which he still retains. Dr. Anderson is a member of the Chi Psi Society, the American and New York Societies of Anthropometry, New York Academy of Science; Secretary and Treasurer of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education; President of the Connecticut Society of Physical Education and the Anderson Normal School of Gymnastics; Dean of the Chatauqua School of Physical Education and member of a number of medical associations. In 1882 he married Grace L. Phillips and has one son; William Lawrence Anderson. In his special line of work, Dr. Anderson has become widely and favorably known both as a teacher and a writer and he is the author of: *Illustrated Primer of Physical Education*; *Gymnastic Training for Boys, in Our Youth*, a series of five articles; *Special Gymnastic Training for Diseases in Gymnasium*; *Light Gymnastics*, two hundred and thirty-four pages, two hundred and six illustrations; *Relation of Physical Training to Temperance*, for the *Temperance Encyclopædia*; *Gymnastic Training for Public School Children*, in the *Popular Educator*; *Form in Gymnastics*, in *Physical Education*; *Pedagogy of Gymnastics*, and *Gymnastic Lessons for Connecticut Public Schools*.

BAILEY, Mark, 1827-

Born in Dunbarton, N. H., 1827; graduated at Dartmouth, 1849; studied elocution under Professor William Russell, of Reed's Ferry, N. H.; taught in New York City, at Andover, Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries, Franklin College, Athens, Ga., and Dartmouth; Instructor in Oratory and Shakespearian Reading at Yale continuously since 1855; author of several works relative to his specialty.

MARK BAILEY, M.A., Instructor in Elocution at Yale, was born in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, May 20, 1827, son of Oliver and Jane Fulton (Mills) Bailey. He is of English and

Scotch ancestry. From the Pembroke (New Hampshire) Academy, he entered Dartmouth, graduating in 1849, and subsequently studied elocution with Professor William Russell, of Reed's



MARK BAILEY

Ferry, that state. He was for some time an associate of Rev. Francis T. Russell, a well-known teacher of elocution in New York, and he later filled Instructorships in the Andover, Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries, at Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, and at Dartmouth. In 1855 he was called to the Department of Elocution at Yale, where he has taught continuously for more than forty years. His duties include oratorical speaking and Shakespearian reading, and lecturing on forensic eloquence in the Law School. He is author of: *An Introductory Treatise on Elocution*, and *Essentials of Reading*. Politically he is a Republican. On September 29, 1853, Mr. Bailey married Lucy B. Ward, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. They have had three children: Genevieve B., and Ward, who are living, and Paul Bailey, deceased.

BALDWIN, Charles Sears, 1867-

Born in New York City, 1867; graduated at Columbia, 1888 winning honors each year of his course; Assistant there 1888-90; Tutor until 1892 and Instructor until 1895; also taught in Barnard College and the Reed

School, New York; made Instructor in Rhetoric at Yale 1895 and now Assistant Professor of that study; author of several meritorious works and a contributor to the contemporary reviews.

CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN, A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric at Yale, was born in New York City, March 21, 1867, son of John Sears and Martha Jeannette (Church) Baldwin. His grandfather, Sears Baldwin, son of John, resided originally at Lake Mahopac, Westchester county, New York, from whence he moved to Guilford, Connecticut, and later to New York City. He married Catherine Burrell of Kingston, New York, the maiden name of whose mother was Susan Ostrander. His maternal grandparents were William and Sarah (Sylvester) Church, natives of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England, who settled in New York City. Having studied the rudimentary branches in the public schools of Plainfield, New Jersey, he advanced by attending the Pingry School at Elizabeth, same state, and was prepared for College in the former place under the direction of John Leal, a Yale graduate. Entering Columbia (Class of 1888) he at once advanced to a high rank in



CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN

scholarship, taking the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior prizes for proficiency in Greek; received a tutorial fellowship in English at graduation, and his Master's degree the following year. He acted as

an Assistant in English at Columbia till 1890, when he became Tutor in Rhetoric, and in 1893 was appointed Instructor in that study, remaining at the College until he was summoned to Yale in 1895. He also taught in Barnard College, the women's department of Columbia, and at Mrs. Reed's School, New York. Dr. Baldwin is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Modern Language Association of America, and the Graduates' Club, New Haven. He is the author of: *Inflections and Syntax of Malory's Morte d'Arthur*, which won for him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia in 1894; *Specimens of Prose Description*; an edition of DeQuincey's *Revolt of the Tartars* for Longman's English Classic Series; the *Expository Paragraph and Sentence*; several reviews of textbooks; and contributions to the *Educational Review*, and *Modern Language Notes*. On September 20, 1894, he married Agnes (Barnard, 1894) daughter of Colonel Richard B. and Charlotte (Martin) Irwin. Mrs. Baldwin died January 14, 1897, leaving one son, John Sears Baldwin, Jr., born in New Haven, July 25, 1896.

BALDWIN, Simeon Eben, 1840-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1840; educated at Hopkins Grammar School and Yale, graduating in 1861; pursued legal studies at the Yale and Harvard Law Schools; admitted to the Bar 1863; practised in New Haven till 1893; Instructor in Yale Law School, 1869-72; taught Constitutional Law in the College, 1871-80; chosen Professor in the Law Department, 1872; and appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, 1893.

SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN, LL.D., Law Professor at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 5, 1840, son of Roger Sherman and Emily (Perkins) Baldwin. His father, who was a graduate of Yale (1811), served as Governor of Connecticut and United States Senator. His grandfather, Simeon Baldwin (Yale 1781), was Judge of the State Superior and Supreme Court of Errors. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his great-grandfather, and President Clap of Yale was his great-great-grandfather. Entering Yale from the Hopkins Grammar School he was graduated with the Class of 1861, and his legal studies were pursued in the Law Departments of Yale and Harvard. He graduated from the latter in 1863, and was admitted to the Bar in New Haven in the same year. Opening an office in his native city he rapidly acquired a large general

law business, and continued in active practice for thirty years or until 1893. In 1869 he was called to the Yale Law School as an Instructor, taught constitutional law in the Academic Department from 1871 to 1880, and has held a Professorship in the Law School continuously from 1872 to the present time. In 1872 he served upon a Board of Commissioners to revise the educational laws; was a member of similar boards for the revision of the general statutes 1873-1874; on simplifying legal procedure 1878-1879; and on methods of taxation 1885-1887; was in 1893 appointed an Associate



SIMEON E. BALDWIN

Justice of the State Supreme Court of Errors, and still retains his seat upon the Bench. Judge Baldwin was President of the New Haven Colony Historical Society from 1884 to 1896, of the American Bar Association in 1890, and of the American Social Science Association in 1897; is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the International Law Association and several other organizations. He was married, October 19, 1865 to Susan Winchester of Boston; they have two children: Roger Sherman (Yale 1890) and Helen Harriet Baldwin. Judge Baldwin was made a Doctor of Laws by Harvard in 1891. He is the author of: *Baldwin's Digest of Connecticut Reports*, and contributions to the transactions of the American Bar Association,

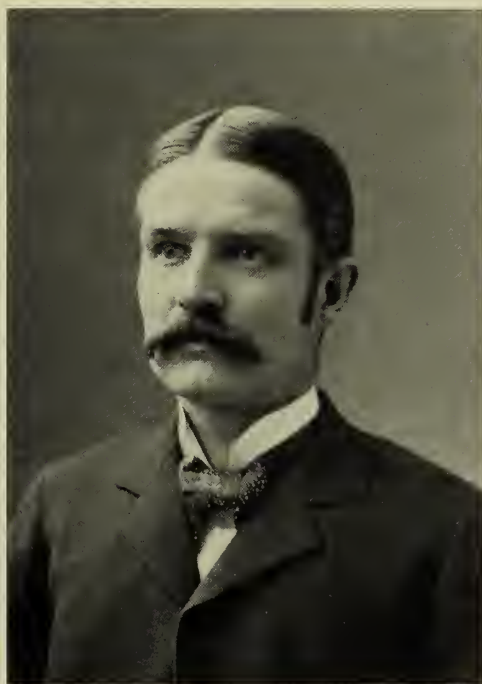
American Social Science Association, American Historical Association, and New Haven Colony Historical Society; the Ohio, Tennessee and Georgia Bar Associations; to the New Englander American Law Register, London Law Quarterly, Yale Law Journal, the *Revue du Droit Public*, and other periodicals; also of Baldwin's *Illustrated Cases on Railroad Law*, and *Modern Political Institutions*.

BEECHER, Charles Emerson, 1856-

Born in Dunkirk, N. Y., 1856; graduated at the University of Michigan, 1878; Assistant in the New York State Museum, 1878-88; Assistant and Instructor in Paleontology at Yale, 1888-91; Assistant Professor 1892-97; now Professor of Historical Geology; Curator of Geological Department and Trustee of the Peabody Museum; member of the Governing Board, Sheffield Scientific School, 1867; author of an extensive bibliography relative to science.

CHARLES EMERSON BEECHER, Ph.D., Professor of Historical Geology at Yale, was born in Dunkirk, New York, October 9, 1856, son of Moses (1827-1894) and Emily Eliza Downer (1831-) Beecher. He is a descendant in the fifth generation of Joseph Beecher, 1st; a great-grandson of Moses Beecher, 1st; who constructed the first town clock in New Haven, which was placed in the tower of Yale College, and a grandson of Moses 2d and Lydia (Downer) Beecher, both of whom were born in Connecticut in 1791, the former in Hartford and the latter in Southington. On the maternal side he is a descendant in the seventh generation of Joseph Downer, through the latter's son Andrew 1st, Andrew 2d and Sarah (Lascelles) Downer; Andrew 3d (1726-1819) and Mary (Brown) Downer, the latter of whom died in 1809; Zaccheus (1755-1850, a Revolutionary soldier) and Bethiah (Brigham) Downer, who died in 1838; and Andrew Otis (1796-1876) and Esther Gorton (Emerson) Downer, his maternal grandparents, the latter of whom died in 1881. Charles Emerson Beecher acquired his early education in the public and private schools of Warren Pennsylvania, and his field studies in geology and natural history date from the age of ten years. Graduating from the University of Michigan in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, he was for the succeeding ten years an Assistant in the New York State Museum, and upon the New York State Geological Survey, and during the ensuing year (1888-1889) was Consulting Paleontologist. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant Instructor in the

last named subject at Yale, was made Assistant Professor in 1892, and in 1897 was appointed to the Chair of Historical Geology, which he now occupies. He also joined the Board of Governors of the Sheffield Scientific School in 1897, and is now Curator of the Geological Department in the Peabody Museum. Professor Beecher is Associate Editor of the *American Geologist* and the *American Naturalist*. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Association of Conchologists, Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Geological Society of Washington, the Boston So-



CHAS. E. BEECHER

ciety of Natural History, the Malacological Society of London and the Sigma Xi of New Haven; a non-resident member of the Albany Institute and Ann Arbor Scientific Association; and an honorary member of the Dana Natural History Society of Albany and the Berzelius Society of New Haven, also a fellow of the Geological Society of America. In 1889 he was made a Doctor of Philosophy by Yale. On September 12, 1894 Professor Beecher married Mary Salome Galligan, and has one daughter: Emily Salome Beecher, born August 3, 1895. His bibliography consisting of nearly fifty papers relative to his special line of work, has been contributed to scientific periodical literature, and the transactions of the various scientific bodies with

which he is connected, and some of his more recent articles are: *The Systematic Position of the Trilobites*, *The Development of the Brachiopoda*, *The Origin and Significance of Spines*, *A Study in Evolution*. His published works are chiefly on the structure, development and classification of the Brachiopoda and Trilobita.

BUCKLAND, Edward Grant, 1866-

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1866; graduated at Washburn College, Kan., 1887 and the Yale Law School 1889; Managing Clerk law firm of Townsend & Watrous, 1889-91; admitted to partnership the latter year; Instructor in the Yale Law Department, 1891-95; Assistant Professor Law of Evidence; Instructor of Elementary Law in the Academic Department, 1895-98, now Attorney for N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. for Rhode Island.

EDWARD GRANT BUCKLAND, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Law Professor at Yale, was born in Buffalo, New York, December 31, 1866, son of



EDWARD G. BUCKLAND

Andrew Jackson and Julia Ann (Turner) Buckland. He is of English origin and on the paternal side a descendant of William Buckland, who came from England in 1634 to Boston and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, went from Rehoboth, to Hartford, Connecticut, and thence to Windsor, same state, in

1636; and his grandparents were Hiram and Harriet (Grant) Buckland, who were born in the last named town, the former in the year 1800. His maternal grandparents were Chester P. and Caroline (Lum) Turner, the former of whom was originally of Hartford and later of Poughkeepsie, New York, and the latter was born in Seneca Falls, same state. Edward Grant Buckland went from the public schools of Buffalo to those of Great Bend, Kansas. He was fitted for his collegiate course in the Preparatory Department of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas; was graduated at Washburn in 1887, and at the Yale Law School in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Inheriting from his ancestors those sterling qualities of industry and thrift characteristic of his New England origin, even the severest kind of manual labor was not a barrier between him and an honest livelihood, and prior to beginning his preparatory studies he had worked upon a farm and in a brick yard; as clerk in a country store and post-office; as a cattle-driver in Western Kansas; did clerical work in the Registry of Deeds and Clerk's Office of Barton county, Kansas, in the vacation season during his College course. While a student at the Law School he entered the Law Office of Townsend & Watrous, New Haven, as stenographer and clerk; was advanced to the position of managing clerk, was admitted to partnership in 1891 (having become a member of the Bar) and upon the appointment of the Senior partner, William K. Townsend as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, the firm name was changed to Watrous & Buckland. In 1891 he acted as Instructor of Quiz Clubs at the Yale Law School, and was Instructor in Contract Law until 1895, when he was appointed Assistant Professor of the Law of Evidence, and the same year became Instructor of Elementary Law in the Academic Department. In 1898 having been appointed attorney for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the State of Rhode Island he resigned from the Yale faculty, dissolved partnership and moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where he now resides. In politics he is a Republican. He was one of the organizers of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard and was commissioned Ensign in the First Division in 1893, Junior Lieutenant in 1894, Lieutenant-Commander in March 1896, Commander in December of the same year and served as such until 1898. Professor Buckland is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, and of Corbey Court, (Yale Law School), the Graduates' and Young Men's Republican Clubs

of New Haven and the University Club of New York City. Yale conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1865. He married Sally Tyler Clark, daughter of Charles Peter Clark and Caroline (Tyler) Clark of New Haven on June 21, 1898.

CLARKE, Samuel Fessenden, 1851-

Born in Geneva, Ill., 1851; Assistant Instructor at the Sheffield Scientific School, 1874-76; graduated there, 1878; Assistant to the United States Fish Commission, 1874-76; Assistant Instructor at the Johns Hopkins University, 1879-81; Lecturer on Biology at Smith College, 1882; Professor of Natural History at Williams the same year.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN CLARKE, Ph.D., Assistant Instructor at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale from 1874 to 1876, was born in



S. F. CLARKE

Geneva, Illinois, June 4, 1851, son of Samuel Nye and Polly Hooper (Patten) Clarke. His paternal grandfather, Fessenden Clarke of Boston, was of the seventh generation from Thomas Clarke of Plymouth, who according to "a well-received tradition in early Colonial days, was mate of the Mayflower." Entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale as a student, he served as Assistant Instructor in Zoölogy there from 1874 to 1876, and was graduated with

the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1878. During the years 1874 and 1875 he devoted some time assisting the United States Fish Commission, and in 1876 was appointed Fellow in Biology, and in 1879 Assistant Instructor in Biology at Johns Hopkins, remaining there until 1881. He accepted the Lectureship of Biology at Smith in 1882, and the same year was chosen Professor of Natural History at Williams. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Johns Hopkins in 1879, and that of Master of Arts by Williams in 1891. He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the American Morphological Society and the National Arts Club of New York, also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of the St. Botolph and University Clubs, Boston. Professor Clarke has published numerous scientific articles relating principally to hydroids, of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and Alaska; the development of the *Amblystoma punctatum*; and the embryology of the American Alligator. He was married April 5, 1893, to Elizabeth Lawrence of Newton Centre, Massachusetts; they have one daughter, Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke, born September 3, 1894.

FERRIS, Harry Burr, 1865-

Born in Sound Beach, Conn., 1865; early education Stamford High School; A.B. Yale, 1887; M.D. Yale Medical School, 1890; New Haven Hospital Interne for a year and a half after graduation; practising physician, 1891-93; Instructor in Anatomy Yale Medical School, 1891; Assistant Professor, 1892-95; Professor, 1895-

HARRY BURR FERRIS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the Yale Medical School, was born May 21, 1865, at Sound Beach, Connecticut, son of Samuel Holmes and Mary Florilla (Clark) Ferris. His paternal ancestor Jeffere Ferris, was the first settler of Greenwich, Connecticut, 1640. It is stated that the original ancestors of the Ferris family came over to England with William the Conqueror. His early education was acquired at the Stamford High School, and he graduated from Yale in 1887. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Yale Medical School in 1890; was Interne in the New Haven Hospital for a year and a half, and served as Physician in the New Haven Dispensary for two years. Dr. Ferris practised medicine for two years after his appointment as Instructor in Anatomy in the Yale Medical School in 1891. In 1892 he was made Assistant Professor, and in 1895 full

Professor. He has been Vice-President of the New Haven Medical Society; he is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, of the Association of American Anatomists, of the American Morphological Society, the American Microscopical Society, The Connecticut State Medical Society, of the New Haven County and city Medical Societies, of Phi



H. B. FERRIS

Beta Kappa, Sigma Psi and the Graduates' Club. He was married June 23, 1892 to Helen Whiting Ferris, and has one daughter: Helen Millington Ferris, and one son.

HOLMES, Abiel, 1763-1837.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., 1763; graduated at Yale, 1783; Tutor there while studying theology; began his ministerial labors in Georgia; Pastor of the First Parish, Cambridge, Mass., 1792-1832; literary executor of President Ezra Stiles; author, lecturer and the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1837.

ABIEL HOLMES, D.D., LL.D., Tutor at Yale, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 24, 1763. He was a son of Dr. David Holmes and a great-grandson of John Holmes, who settled in Woodstock in 1686. His father was a Captain in the British Army during the French War, and a Surgeon in the Continental Army during the

American Revolution. Abiel Holmes pursued his classical and theological studies at Yale completing the former in 1783, and while a student of divinity acted as a Tutor in the College. His first Pastorate was at Midway, Georgia, where he remained six years. Accepting a call to the First Parish in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1792, he occupied the pulpit of that church for forty years, until 1832. He was the literary executor of President Ezra Stiles, of Yale, whose daughter he married for his first wife and his second wife was a daughter of Oliver Wendell. Dr. Holmes died in Cambridge, June 4, 1837. He was made a Master of Arts by Yale in course, and by Harvard in 1792, received from Edinburgh University the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1805, and that of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Alleghany in 1822. He delivered a course of lectures upon ecclesiastical history in 1817, and besides contributing to the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was the author of the *Life of Ezra Stiles*, and *Annals of America*, a standard work. His family consisted of five children, among whom was the famous poet, and versatile writer, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

KREIDER, David Albert, 1871-

Born at Annville, Penn., 1871; early education at Annville public schools; A.B. Lebanon Valley College 1892; Ph.D. Yale, 1895; Laboratory Assistant Yale, 1893-95; Assistant in Chemistry, 1895-96; Instructor in Physics, 1896-

DAVID ALBERT KREIDER, Ph.D., Instructor at Yale, was born in Annville, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1871, son of Joseph Henry and Anna Catherine (Boller) Kreider. He is of German ancestry, although his grandfather David, was born in Pennsylvania. On his mother's side he descends from Jacob Ehrenzellar, of St. Gallen, Switzerland. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, and he took the degrees of Bachelor of Arts at the Lebanon Valley College in 1892, and Doctor of Philosophy from Yale in 1895. While at College, he taught in the New Haven evening public schools for three years, during the last of which he was Assistant Principal. He was Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry from 1893 to 1895, when he became Assistant in Chemistry. The year later he was made Instructor in Physics in the Sloane Laboratory at Yale. He is a Republican in politics and also a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the

Sigma Xi Society. He was married June 27, 1895, to Anna Ruth Forney. Mr. Kreider has published a number of papers on scientific subjects in the *American Journal of Science*, the *Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie* and in the *Chemical News*, London, among others: Detection of Alkaline Perchlorates Associated with Chlorides, Chlorates and Nitrates; Generation of Chlorine for Laboratory Purposes; Mineralogical Notes; Preparation of Perchloric Acid and its Application to the Determination of Potassium; Notes on Convenient Forms of Laboratory Apparatus; Quantitative Determina-



D. ALBERT KREIDER

tion of Perchlorates; Separation and Identification of Potassium and Sodium; Determination of Oxygen in Air and in Aqueous Solution; the Relation between Structural and Magneto-Optic Rotation; A Method for the Detection and Separation of Dextro and Lævo Rotating Crystals, with some Observations upon the Growth and Properties of Crystals of Sodium Chlorate.

LARNED, William Augustus, 1806-1862.

Born in Thompson, Conn., 1806; graduated at Yale 1826; Tutor there 1828-31; Pastor of a church in Millbury, Mass., 1834; taught Hebrew and Greek at a theological school in Troy, N. Y., Professor of Rhetoric

and English literature at Yale 1839 until his death; Editor of the *New Englander* 1854-55; died 1862.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS LARNED, M.A., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Yale, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, June 23, 1806. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were taken at Yale, the former in 1826, and the two years succeeding his graduation were devoted to teaching in Salisbury, North Carolina. After holding a Tutorship at Yale for three years he studied theology and was called to the Pastorship of a church in Millbury, Massachusetts, which impaired health compelled him to resign during the following year. In company with the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. S. Benian he established a Theological School in Troy, New York, where he taught Hebrew and Greek until the discontinuance of the school in 1839, and accepting a call in the same year to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature at Yale, previously occupied by Chauncey A. Goodrich, he retained that Professorship until his death, which occurred February 3, 1862. During the years 1854 and 1855 Professor Larned edited the *New Englander*, to which he contributed for a number of years, and he prepared an annotated edition of the *Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown*. His name is commemorated at Yale by the Larned Professorship, a name given to the Professorship of American History at its foundation in 1877, in recognition of a partial endowment received from the estate of Professor Larned's widow.

NICHOLS, William Wallace, 1860-

Born in New York City, 1860; student in Colorado College of Colorado Springs, Colorado; graduated in science at Yale, 1884; employed by C. B. & Q. R. R., as Assistant Engineer of Tests, Master Mechanic and Superintendent of Telegraph; Superintendent of Chicago Telephone Co.; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Yale.

WILLIAM WALLACE NICHOLS, M.E., Instructor at Yale, son of Edward Erastus and Ann Maria McAuley Nichols, was born in New York City, November 17, 1860. Going West at an early age he received preparation for College at Colorado College. From here he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, where he graduated in 1884. Resolved to turn his scientific training to practical use Mr. Nichols took a position in the "Bee Line" shops, at Cleveland, Ohio, and later in the Testing Department of the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad receiving (1887) the appointment as Assistant Engineer of Tests. During the year of 1887 and 1888, he was Assistant Master Mechanic of the Chicago Division of the Railroad,



W. W. NICHOLS

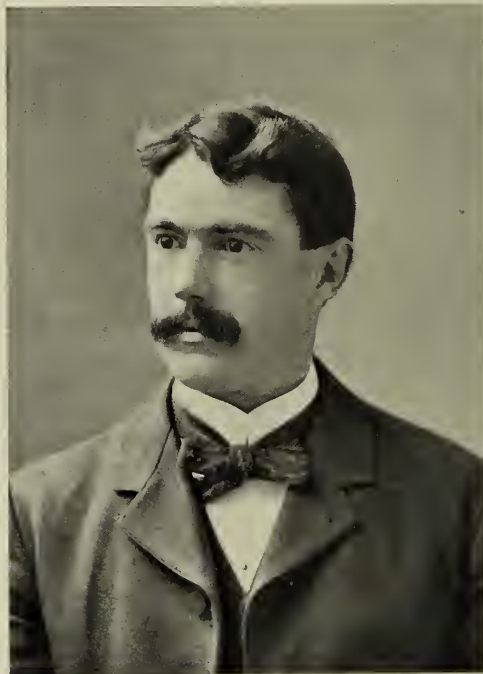
and during the next two years he acted as Superintendent of Telegraph. From 1890 to 1893 he was Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company which position he resigned in the following year to accept the appointment as Instructor of Mechanical Engineering in the Scientific Department of Yale. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Berzelius Society, the Sigma Xi Society, the Graduates' Club of Yale, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and other professional clubs and associations. He married, April 6, 1896, Mary Elizabeth Hill, by whom he has had a daughter, Marion Nichols.

RICE, Chauncey Brewster, 1872-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1872; graduated at the Hillhouse High School, that city, 1891; at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, 1894; employed as an engineer by the West Haven Electric R. R. Co. while a student and afterward in New York City; is now Assistant in the Electrical Engineering Department, Sheffield Scientific School.

CHAUNCEY BREWSTER RICE, Ph.B., Assistant in Electrical Engineering at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 14,

1872, son of Charles John and Sarah Jacinthia (Tuttle) Rice. His first American ancestor on the paternal side came from England about the period of the Revolutionary War, settling in Concord, New Hampshire, and on the maternal side he is a descendant of William Tuttle, who came over in the "Mayflower," and also of the Tuttle who was one of the early settlers in the New Haven Colony. Graduating at the Hillhouse High School, New Haven, in 1891, he entered the Scientific Department of Yale, where he took a three years' course in electrical engineering, and previous to graduating he acquired considerable practical experience as an electrician in the shops of the West Haven Electric Railroad, and as an engineer on some of the extensions. From 1894 to 1896 he was employed as an electrical engineer by White, Crosby & Company of New York City, but returned to Yale in the latter year as Assistant in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Sheffield Scientific School, and is at present doing post-graduate work with a view of taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. While an undergraduate, Mr. Rice was one of the



CHAUNCEY B. RICE

leading members of the crack athletic team, winning a number of prizes as a pole-vaulter, among them the coveted Yale trophy known as the Y. He was formerly a member of the New York Athletic Club.

PARKER, Horatio William, 1863-

Born in Auburndale, Mass., 1863; educated in Newton, Mass.; studied music at the Boston Conservatory and in Munich under Rheinberger; took charge of the Musical Department of St. Paul's and St. Mary's Schools, Garden City, Long Island, 1885; Organist and Choir Master at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, N. Y., 1885-87; at Church of the Holy Trinity, N. Y. City, 1887-93; and at Trinity Church, Boston, since May 1893; Professor of Music at Yale the past five years; organist and composer of recognized ability.

HORATIO WILLIAM PARKER, M.A., Professor of Music at Yale, was born in Auburn-dale, a village of Newton, Massachusetts, September 15, 1863, son of Charles Edward and Isabella Grahame (Jennings) Parker. His paternal grandparents were Elijah and Sally (Hall) Parker of Keene, New Hampshire, the latter a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Hall, who served as a Chaplain under General Washington during the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandparents were the Rev. John and Susan Cornelis (Keyes) Jennings. His early education was acquired chiefly at Miss Spear's School in Newton. His musical studies were pursued at the New England Conservatory under the direction of special teachers, and completed at the Royal Music School, Munich, from which he was graduated in July 1885. During his residence in the last-named city he was the favorite pupil of the celebrated organist and composer, Joseph Rheinberger, who selected him to execute the organ part at the initial of the First Organ Concerto, with orchestral accompaniment (Opus 137) in the spring of 1885. Shortly after his return from Europe Mr. Parker was secured to direct the Musical Departments at St. Paul's and St. Mary's Schools, Garden City, Long Island. He was Organist and Choir Master at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, New York, from 1885 to 1887, occupied the same position at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York City, from the latter year to 1893, and in May of that year was at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Donald, selected to preside at the organ and over a large choir at Trinity Church, Boston, where the musical portion of the service is invariably of a high order. In 1894 he was summoned to the Battell Professorship of Music at Yale, receiving from the University the degree of Master of Arts the same year, and it has been truthfully said that he is now rendering to the University a service similar to that already accomplished by Professor Paine at Harvard in the line of musical culture. He organized an orchestra in New Haven under the auspices of the

University, in 1894, which has done increasingly creditable work from year to year. Professor Parker is a member of the St. Botolph and Tavern Clubs, Boston, and the Graduates' Club, New Haven. He resides in New Haven but spends three days of each week in Boston attending to his duties as teacher and director in that city. On August 9, 1886, he married Anna Ploessl, of Munich; they have three daughters: Charlotte Frances, born June 17, 1887; Isabel, born February 20, 1894; and Grace, born September 14, 1895. Professor Parker's more ambitious compositions number about forty-four, the



H. W. PARKER

latest of which is *St. Christopher*, a dramatic oratorio given for the first time in New York, April 15, 1898. His musical setting to St. Bernard's ancient poem, *Hora Novissima*, completed in December 1892, is regarded as his greatest effort and bids fair to become standard among modern choral works. *Hora Novissima* was originally performed by the Holy Trinity Choral Society, New York, later (twice) by the Handel and Haydn Society, Boston, and at the Worcester (Massachusetts) festival, twice, and in Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and many other cities and is to be given at the annual musical festival at Worcester, England, September 14, 1899. Four editions have been published by Novello, Ewer & Co.

ANDERSON, Henry James, 1799-1875.

Born in N. Y. City, 1799; graduated at Columbia, 1818; studied medicine and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1823; Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia; acted as Geologist to the Dead Sea Expedition; Trustee of Columbia; made "Emeritus" Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia; received the LL.D. degree from Columbia, 1850; President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; one of the originators of the Catholic Union and one of the founders of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, N. Y.; died at Lahore, India, 1875.

HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, M.D., LL.D., Professor in Columbia, and subsequently "Emeritus" Professor and a Trustee of that institution, was born in New York City, February 6, 1799; died in Lahore, India, October 19, 1875. He was a graduate of Columbia with the highest honors in 1818, and entering upon the study of medicine, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1823. He devoted much time to mathematical investigations, and in 1825 was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia, which position he filled successfully for many years. He resigned his chair to go abroad, hoping that the health of his wife would be restored by foreign travel, a hope which he was not destined to realize. In France he became intimately acquainted with the astronomer Arago, and about the same time became a convert to the Catholic faith. He spent many years in wandering over Europe, Asia and Africa, and during a visit to the Holy Land he acted as Geologist to the Dead Sea Expedition under Lieutenant Lynch, the results of which were published by the United States Government. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Columbia in 1850. He was elected a Trustee of Columbia in 1851, and was made "Emeritus" Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in 1866. In 1874 he was one of the company of Americans that made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, France, and was received by Pope Pius IX. with marks of special favor. He then joined as a volunteer the American scientific expedition sent out to observe the transit of Venus, and procuring the necessary instruments at his own expense, proceeded to Australia. On his return he visited India, and while exploring the Himalayas was stricken with the malady which caused his death. Professor Anderson was active and prominent in advancing the interests of the Catholic Church in New York; he was for many years President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was one of the

originators of the Catholic Union, and was also one of the Founders of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, New York.

BROCKWAY, Fred John, 1860-

Born in South Sutton, N. H., 1860; fitted for College at Tilton, (N. H.) Seminary; one year at Boston University; entered Yale 1879, graduating, 1882; M.D. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1887; on the house staffs of various New York Hospitals, 1887-94; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1890; Secretary of the Faculty in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1893.

FRED JOHN BROCKWAY, M.D., Secretary of the Faculty in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia), was born in South Sut-



FRED J. BROCKWAY

ton, New Hampshire, February 24, 1860. Through his father, John G. Brockway, he was descended from some of the first settlers of Lyme, Connecticut, the family having come there from England about 1640. His early education was received in the district schools of his native place and at a private school near there, and he fitted for College in the Seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire. He taught school for some time and took his Freshman year at the Boston University. He entered the Sophomore class of Yale in 1879, graduating three years

later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the following two years he was a teacher in Kings Preparatory School of Stamford, Connecticut. In 1884 he came to New York and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1887. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed on the Surgical Staff of Roosevelt Hospital and remained there until May 1889. From May 1889 to October 1890, he held the position of House Surgeon of Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1890 he became Assistant Surgeon at Roosevelt Dispensary, and in the same year was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Columbia (the College of Physicians and Surgeons). He married, November 23, 1891, Marion L. Turner. They have two children: Marion and Dorothy Brockway. Dr. Brockway is a member of a large number of clubs and professional societies, among them the Yale Alumni Association, the New York Athletic Club, New England Society, Roosevelt Alumni Association, West End Medical Society, County Medical Society, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

ment of Columbia, taking his degree in 1867. During the following two years he served on the Staff of the New York Hospital as Junior Walker, Senior Walker and House Physician. In 1869 he went abroad and spent the ensuing twelve months in the study of otology at Heidelberg, under Professors Helmholtz, Julius Arnold and Moos, and at Vienna under Professors Politzer, Gruber and Stricker. He returned to America in 1870 and entered upon practice as a specialist in otology. In the following year he was made one of the Attending Aural Surgeons at the New York Eye



ALBERT H. BUCK

BUCK, Albert Henry, 1842-

Born in N. Y. City, 1842; A.B. Yale, 1864; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1867; house physician of New York Hospital, 1868-69; studied otology in Heidelberg, 1869-70; and Vienna, 1870; practising otologist since 1870; Attending Aural Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1871-83; Consulting Aural Surgeon since 1883; Consulting Aural Surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital since 1892; Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Ear in the Medical Department of Columbia since 1887.

ALBERT HENRY BUCK, M.D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Ear at Columbia, was born in New York City, October 20, 1842. Through his father, Gurdon Buck, he was descended from one of the earliest settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The family is also connected with John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, and with Gurdon Saltonstall, one of the early governors of Connecticut. Gurdon Buck married Henrietta Wolff, daughter of Albert Henri Wolff, of Geneva, Switzerland. Albert H. Buck received his early education in Europe, partly in Geneva, Switzerland, and partly in Halle, Prussian Saxony. He graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1864, and coming to New York, studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, now the Medical Depart-

and Ear Infirmary; in 1883 he was appointed Consulting Aural Surgeon in the same institution, and his connection with it has continued since that time. For the past six years he has also been Consulting Aural Surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1887 Dr. Buck was tendered and accepted the Clinical Professorship of the Diseases of the Ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, which position he still holds. He is a member and past President of the American Otological Society and of the New York Otological Society. Dr. Buck is the author of: *A Treatise on Diseases of the Ear*, now in a third edition; *First Principles of Otology* (1899), and numerous special articles in different medical journals. He was the Editor

of the English edition of Ziemssen's *Cyclopedia of Medicine*; of the *Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences*; of *Stricker's Histology*; and of *Ziegler's General Pathology* (eighth and ninth editions). Dr. Buck is a member of the *Century Club of New York City*. He married, in 1871, Laura S., daughter of the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the author. They have two children: Winifred and Harold Winthrop Buck.

CHASE, George, 1849-

Born in Portland, Me., 1849; graduate of Yale, 1870 and of the Columbia Law School, 1873; Assistant Professor of Municipal Law, Columbia, 1874-78; Professor of Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure, 1878-91; member of the University Council, 1890-91; Dean of the New York Law School, N. Y. City, from 1891.

GEORGE CHASE, A.B., LL.B., member of the Faculty of the Columbia Law School for eighteen years, and afterwards Dean of the New York Law School, was born in Portland, Maine, December 29, 1849. He entered Yale in his seventeenth year, taking and maintaining a high stand in scholarship and graduating in 1870 as valedictorian of his class. He pursued the study of law at Columbia, receiving from that University the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1873. The following year, 1874, Mr. Chase became associated in the educational work of Columbia, being made Assistant Professor of Municipal Law in the school in which he had studied. Serving in this capacity for four years, he was in 1878 promoted to the Chair of Criminal Law, Torts and Procedure, which position he filled until his resignation in 1891. In the year 1890-1891, he was one of the members of the University Council representing the Faculty of Law. In 1891 the New York Law School was chartered through his efforts and he was chosen as its Dean, which position he still holds. Professor Chase has published the *American Students' Blackstone*, edited the *Ready Legal Adviser* and an edition of *Stephens' Digest of the Law of Evidence*.

CARPENTER, William Henry, 1853-

Born in Utica, New York, 1853; entered Cornell in the Class of 1878; that year went to Germany, taking there, at the University of Freiburg in Baden, the degree of Ph.D., 1881; also studied for some time in Denmark and Iceland; Fellow by courtesy at Johns Hopkins University, 1881-83; Instructor in Rhetoric and Lecturer on North European Literature at Cornell,

1883; Instructor in German and Scandinavian Languages at Columbia, 1883-89; Assistant Professor in Germanic Languages and Literatures, 1889-90; Adjunct Professor, 1890-94; Professor of Germanic Philology, 1894; on the death of Professor H. H. Boyesen in 1895, was placed at the head of the Germanic Department.

WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Philology at Columbia, was born in Utica, New York, July 15, 1853. His father, William Penn Carpenter, was a member of a family which has long been prominent in the Quaker connection in this country. Zeno Carpenter, born in 1762 and third in ascent

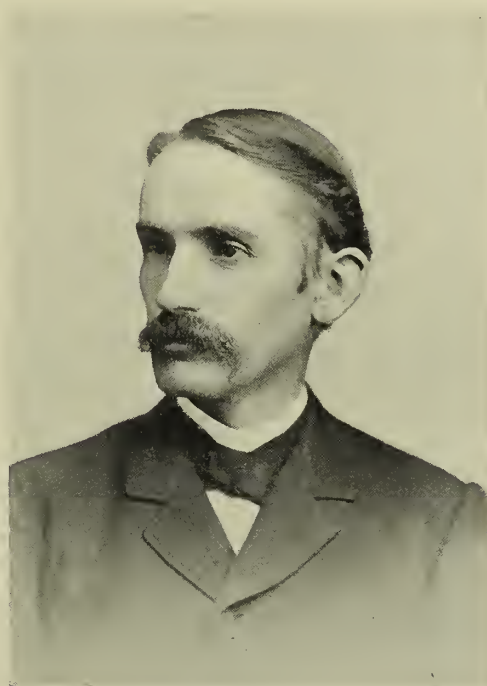


WM. H. CARPENTER

from William Henry, was a noted Quaker preacher during the closing years of the eighteenth century. William Henry Carpenter attended the public schools of his native place and later the Utica Free Academy. After a short interval in business he entered Cornell in the Class of 1878. Shortly thereafter he went to Germany to study, and in 1881 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Freiburg, Baden. A part of the time spent abroad was devoted to study in Denmark and Iceland, where the summer and winter of 1879-1880 were passed. Returning to America in 1881, Dr. Carpenter was courtesy Fellow at Johns Hopkins University during the following two

years. In the latter year he was tendered and accepted an appointment as Instructor in Rhetoric and Lecturer on North European Literature at Cornell, and in the same year came to Columbia as Instructor in German and Scandinavian Languages. At this time (July 2, 1884) occurred his marriage to Anna Morgan Douglass of Utica. They have three children. Professor Carpenter continued at Columbia as Instructor until 1889, when he was advanced to the Assistant Professorship in Germanic Languages and Literatures. The following year saw his appointment as Adjunct Professor. In 1894 he was called to the Chair of Germanic Philology. On the death of Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen in 1895 he was made head of the Germanic Department of the University. He is a member of the American Philological Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the Authors' Club of New York City.

College. He retained this position for four years, and then came to Massachusetts to take the Professorship of History and Political Science at Smith College. He was with Smith in this capacity for eleven years, until, in 1893, he was made Professor of Political Economy at Amherst College. From 1892 to 1894 he was also Lecturer on Political Economy at Johns Hopkins. He left Amherst in 1895 to take a Chair of Political Economy at Columbia, and has since been in charge of the department of Economic Theory of the University. In 1893 and also in 1894 he was elected President of



JOHN BATES CLARK

CLARK, John Bates, 1847-

Born in Providence, R. I., 1847; studied at Brown for two years; Amherst for two years, graduating in 1872; studied abroad at Heidelberg University for one and a half years and at Zurich University one-half year; Professor of Political Economy and History, Carleton (Minnesota) College, 1877-81; Professor of History and Political Science at Smith College, 1882-93; Professor of Political Economy at Amherst, 1892-95; Lecturer on Political Economy, Johns Hopkins, 1892-94; Professor of Political Economy at Columbia since 1895.

JOHAN BATES CLARK, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy at Columbia, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 26, 1847. His parents were John Hezekiah Clark, a well-known manufacturer of Providence, and Charlotte Stoddard Huntington, a granddaughter of General Jedediah Huntington of New London, Connecticut. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place. In 1865 he entered Brown, spending two years in study there, and later entered Amherst. During an interval of absence from this College he engaged in the manufacture of ploughs, and was one of the founders of the Monitor Plow Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He retired from active business in 1871, and returned to Amherst, graduating in 1872. He then went abroad and studied for a year and a half at the University of Heidelberg, for a term at the University of Zurich, and for a short period in Paris. He returned to America in 1875 and, two years later, became Professor of Political Economy at Carleton

the American Economic Association. Professor Clark has written a number of monographs and articles on economic subjects, and a book — *The Philosophy of Wealth* — which presents new theories. He also published in collaboration with Professor F. H. Giddings, *The Modern Distributive Process*, and is now about to publish a second work on Distribution. He is a member of the Century and Barnard Clubs. Professor Clark married, September 28, 1875, Myra Almeda Smith of Minneapolis. They have four children, three girls and a boy.

CUSHING, Harry Alonzo, 1870-

Born in Lynn, Mass., 1870; prepared for College at the Boston Latin School; A.B. (Amherst) Class of

1891; A.M. (Columbia) 1894; University Fellow in History at Columbia, 1894-95, and Lecturer on History there, 1895-96; received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia in 1896, and shortly thereafter was appointed Tutor in History; author of works on American History.

HARRY ALONZO CUSHING, Ph.D., Tutor in History at Columbia, a son of Alvin Matthew and Elizabeth Pearsons Cushing, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1870. He is descended in direct line from Matthew Cushing, who was one of the first settlers at what is now Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. Mr. Cushing received his early



H. A. CUSHING

education and prepared for College at the High School of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the Boston Latin School. He entered Amherst College in 1888, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. He was University Fellow in History at Columbia, 1894-1895, and Lecturer on History there in 1895-1896. In 1896 Columbia conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and this was shortly followed by appointment as Tutor in History. He is still engaged in educational work at Columbia. Mr. Cushing has published, besides articles for various periodicals, a History of the Transition from Provincial to Commonwealth Government in Massachusetts, and a History of

King's College in the Revolution. He is a member of the Reform Club of the City of New York, and also of the American Historical Association.

CURTIS, John Green, 1844-

Born in New York City, 1844; A.B. Harvard, 1866; A.M. Harvard 1869; graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, 1870; on the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital, 1869-70; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1870-71; Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1871-75; Adjunct Lecturer on Physiology, 1875-76; Adjunct Professor of Physiology, 1876-83; Professor of Physiology since 1883; Secretary of the Faculty, 1876-90; member of the University Council of Columbia University as delegate from the Faculty of Medicine, 1895.

JOHN GREEN CURTIS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Physiology at Columbia, was born in the City of New York, October 29, 1844. Through his father, the late George Curtis, he is a descendant of Ephraim Curtis, the first settler of Worcester, Massachusetts. The wife of George Curtis was a daughter of Samuel Willard Bridgman of Providence, Rhode Island. John Green Curtis received his early education and fitted for College under the direction of private tutors and in private schools of the City of New York. He graduated from Harvard with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866 and returned to New York to study medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1869 and a year later he was graduated from Columbia Medical School. He served on the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital during the last year of his course, and immediately on its completion was made Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College. A year later he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy, and his connection with the institution has continued ever since. In 1875 Dr. Curtis became Adjunct Lecturer on Physiology there and in 1876 was made Adjunct Professor of Physiology. He held this latter position until 1883, when he was called to the Chair of Physiology, which he still occupies. He was Secretary of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1876 until 1890, and since 1895 has been a member of the University Council of Columbia as delegate from the Faculty of Medicine. He was also connected with Bellevue Hospital as Attending Surgeon from 1876 to 1881. Dr. Curtis married, October 20, 1874, Martha McCook Davis, daughter of the late

Daniel McCook of Ohio. Mrs. Curtis died January 24, 1896, leaving no children. Dr. Curtis is a member of the Century and Harvard Clubs of New York City and a number of scientific and professional organizations, among them the Medical Societies of the State and County of New York, respectively, the New York Medical and Surgical Society, the American Physiological Society and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Egbert has also done considerable work as an author and writer on scientific subjects. He has edited Macmillan's Shorter Latin Course, Cicero's *De Senectute* in the Macmillan's Elementary Classics Series, and has written an Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions, published by the American Book Company in this country, and by Langmans, Green & Company in England. This last work is largely used in this country, and in the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. He has also written a number of monographs, among them the *Equestrian Cursus Honorum* — Preliminary Military

EGBERT, James Chidester, Jr., 1859-

Born in New York City, 1859; early education at private schools and one year at New York City College; graduate of Columbia, 1881; received degree of A.M., 1882; held prize Fellowship in Classical Philology at Columbia, 1882-85; Ph.D., (Columbia) 1884; Assistant in Greek at Columbia, 1885-87; Tutor in Latin, 1888; Instructor in Latin, 1891; Adjunct Professor of Latin, 1895-

JAMES CHIDESTER EGBERT, Ph.D., Adjunct Professor of Latin at Columbia, was born in New York City, May 3, 1859. His father, the Rev. J. C. Egbert, D.D., was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken for forty-two years, and was made "Emeritus" Pastor in 1897. The first of the family to come to this country was James Egbert, who left Hanover in 1650. Louisa Drew Egbert, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is descended from a family resident in Nantucket since Colonial times. James C. Egbert, Jr., attended a private school in West Hoboken until thirteen years of age, after which he studied in a New York City public school for some time. He took the introductory year at the College of the City of New York, and then entered Columbia, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881, and that of Master of Arts one year later. He was for a brief period a student at the University of Berlin, Germany, and from 1882 to 1885 held the Prize Fellowship in Classical Philology at Columbia. In 1884 the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Since the age of eighteen he has been engaged in teaching Greek and Latin, and this continued through his college course, until 1883. On the expiration of his Fellowship in 1885 he was associated with the late Dr. Drisler as Assistant in Greek at the University. In 1888 he became Tutor in Latin, and held this post until 1891, when he was appointed Instructor in Latin. In 1895 he was promoted to Adjunct Professor, and holds this Professorship at present. Professor



JAMES C. EGBERT, JR

Service, and some of the articles in Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, and at the present time is correspondent in Roman Epigraphy of the American Journal of Archaeology. In 1884 he married Emma Gross Pennington. They have three children. Professor Egbert is a member of the American Philological Association, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Delta Chapter, also member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. Since 1883 he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York. He is likewise a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City. In politics he is an independent Republican.

HAMLIN, Alfred Dwight Foster, 1855-

Born in Constantinople, Turkey, 1855; fitted for College at Robert College, Constantinople; graduate of Amherst, 1875; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (Course in Architecture) 1876-77; École des Beaux Arts, Paris (Architectural Courses) 1878-81; Special Assistant, Columbia College School of Mines, Department of Architecture, 1883-87; Instructor in Architecture there, 1887-89; Assistant Professor, 1889-91; Adjunct Professor, 1891-; also engaged in active practice for some time; member of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences since 1889; author; Chairman of Educational Committee, 23d Street Branch of New York Y. M. C. A., since 1894.

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER HAMLIN, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Architecture at Columbia, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, Sep-



A. D. F. HAMLIN

tember 5, 1855. His father, Cyrus Hamlin of Waterford, Maine, was descended from French Huguenots who emigrated to England during the reign of Henry IV. to escape persecution. The first representatives of the family in America came to Massachusetts about 1650. The elder Hamlin was for thirty-five years a missionary and educator in Turkey, and one of the results of his earnest effort in the field was the founding of Robert College at Constantinople, of which he was the first President. He returned to America in 1873 and was for five years President of Middlebury College in Vermont.

Alfred D. F. Hamlin was educated in private schools in Constantinople, and in the preparatory classes at Robert College; he entered Amherst in 1871 and graduated in the Class of 1875. After a year's service as a teacher in the Worcester High School he took the course in Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One year more was spent in teaching — at Farmington, Connecticut — and he then went to Paris for the architectural courses at the École des Beaux Arts. Returning to America in November 1881 he spent a year in the office of McKim, Mead & White. In the following year he was made Special Assistant in the Department of Architecture of the Schools of Mines of Columbia. He received the degree of Master of Arts at Amherst in 1885 and two years later was made Instructor in Architecture at Columbia. In 1889 came his promotion to Assistant Professor, and since 1890 he has been Adjunct Professor there. During a part of this time he has also been engaged in the active practice of architecture, and has repeatedly been employed as expert for the conduct and award of important architectural competitions. He was selected to write the History of Architecture in Van Dyke's College Series of Histories of Art in 1896 and has contributed extensively to the architectural and technical magazines of the United States. Professor Hamlin has been actively identified with Young Men's Christian Association work, in which he is deeply interested, since 1893 and has been Chairman of the Educational Committee of the 23d Street Branch of the New York City Association since March 1894. He is a member of the Architectural League of New York and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was married, June 4, 1885, to Minnie Florence Marston of Hartford, Connecticut. They have four children, two boys and two girls. Professor Hamlin is an Independent in politics, with Republican affiliations.

JOHNSON, Woolsey, 1842-1887.

Born in New York City, 1842; educated at Princeton, Albany and Columbia, graduating from the Medical Department of the latter, 1863; spent three years at the Universities of Europe; Medical Lecturer at Columbia, 1869-1870; Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary and Consulting Physician at the N. Y. Hospital; Health Commissioner of New York City, 1881-1887; died, 1887.

WOOLSEY JOHNSON, M.D., Medical Lecturer at Columbia, was born in New York City, February 8, 1842. He is a descendant of

Robert Johnson, an Englishman who settled at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1637. His great-great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Johnson, was the first President of King's College, and his great-grandfather, William Samuel Johnson, first United States Senator from Connecticut, was President of that seat of learning from 1787 to 1800. Woolsey Johnson took his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at Princeton, the former in 1860 and the latter three years later. After a year of study at the Albany Medical School he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1863, and devoted three years more to perfecting his professional preparations, pursuing courses in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. His practice was confined to the American metropolis, where for some years he was Surgeon at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Consulting Physician at the New York Hospital and in 1869 and 1870 he lectured on Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Larynx at the Medical Department of Columbia. Receiving from Mayor Grace the appointment of Health Commissioner for the City of New York in 1881, he served in that capacity until the year of his death, which occurred June 21, 1887, and he had accomplished much progress in improving the sanitary conditions of the city.

HERVEY, William Addison, 1870-

Born at Rossville, Staten Island, 1870; fitted for College privately; Graduate of School of Arts of Columbia (A.B.) 1893; graduate student at Columbia, 1893-94; A.M., Columbia, 1894; University Fellow in Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia, 1894-5; student at the University of Leipzig, 1896; Tutor in Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia, since 1896; has held same position at Barnard College since 1896.

WILLIAM ADDISON HERVEY, A.M., Tutor at Columbia, was born in the little town of Rossville, Staten Island, New York, May 27, 1870. His father, Edwin Addison Hervey, was a well-known physician of Staten Island. He received his early education through private tuition at home, and fitted for College under the guidance of G. F. Odendall, Ph.D. (Bonn) and others from 1884 to 1889. In the latter year he entered the School of Arts of Columbia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. After a year's course as a graduate student at Columbia he received the degree of Master of Arts, and during the following year was University Fellow in the Germanic

Languages and Literatures there. On the expiration of his fellowship, he went abroad and spent a year perfecting himself in his chosen work as a student at the University of Leipzig. On his return to America he was tendered and accepted an appointment as Tutor in the Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia, and was also appointed to the same office at Barnard College, both of which positions he has since filled. He has been engaged for some time on a critical study of the Old Norse Jomsvikinga Saga, the results of which will shortly be presented to Columbia as a disserta-



WM. ADDISON HERVEY

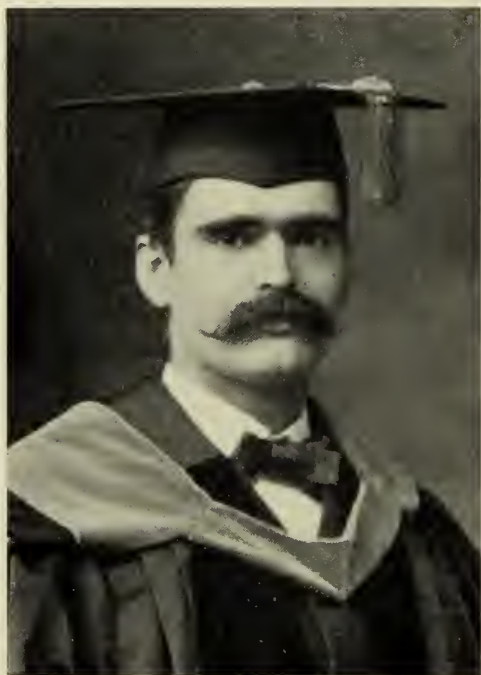
tion for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He married, March 10, 1896, May Bogert of New York. They have no children. Mr. Hervey is a member of the New York Delta of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and of two societies connected with his profession: the Modern Language Association of America, and the American Dialect Society. He is not actively interested in the political questions of the day.

MILLER, Edmund Howd, 1869-

Born in Fairfield, Conn., 1869; educated at Cutler School in New York City and Columbia; Ph.B. Columbia, 1891, M.A. 1892, Ph.D., 1894; Assistant at Columbia, 1891-94, Tutor, 1894-97; Instructor, 1897;

author of *Text-book on Assaying, etc.*, and member of various scientific societies.

EDMUND HOWD MILLER, Ph.D., Instructor in Analytical Chemistry and Assaying at Columbia, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, September 12, 1869. His education was acquired in New York City, at the Cutler School, and at Columbia, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in a course of analytical and applied chemistry at the School of Mines in 1891, that of Master of Arts, in 1892, and Doctor of Philosophy at the School of Pure Science in 1894. He



EDMUND H. MILLER

was appointed Assistant in Assaying at Columbia in 1891, was made Tutor in Analytical Chemistry and Assaying in 1894, and became Instructor in the same in 1897. During his undergraduate course he made a record in field sports, being anchor of the Columbia team which won the intercollegiate tug-of-war championship in 1890 and 1891, and since his graduation he has continued his active interest in athletics, acting on the Columbia College Athletic Union as Vice-President in 1891 and 1892, as President the following year and as Treasurer in 1893 and 1894. Dr. Miller is the author of a *Text-book on Assaying*, and numerous articles on organic and analytical chemistry and assaying, published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* and the *School of Mines Quarterly*. He is

a fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and member of the American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Institute of Mining Engineers and School of Mines Alumni Association.

KEMP, John, 1763-1812.

Born in Scotland, 1763; graduated at the University of Aberdeen, 1781; emigrated to the United States, 1783; Tutor at Columbia, 1785-1786; Professor of Mathematics, 1786-1799; Professor of Geography, 1795-99 and of Mathematics and Natural History, 1798-1812; died, 1812.

JOHN KEMP, LL.D., Professor at Columbia, was born in Achlossan, Scotland, April 10, 1763. Graduating from the University of Aberdeen in 1781, he emigrated to the United States two years later locating in Virginia. He subsequently settled in New York City, and after acting as a Tutor at Columbia for a year, joined the Faculty in 1786 as Professor of Mathematics, and for four years from 1795 he taught Geography in connection with his other department. In 1799 he exchanged the latter study for that of Natural History, which in addition to Mathematics he continued to teach for the rest of his life. Professor Kemp was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh prior to his majority. He took a lively interest in public improvements, was a personal friend of DeWitt Clinton, by whom his judgment was regarded as sound and practicable. He declared the proposed Erie Canal to be a perfectly feasible undertaking some time before the survey had been completed.

ODELL, George Clinton Densmore, 1866-

Born in Newburgh, N. Y., 1866; Columbia A.B., 1889, A.M., 1890, Ph.D., 1893; Instructor Columbia Grammar School, N. Y., 1892-95; Tutor in Rhetoric at Columbia, 1895-

GEORGE CLINTON DENSMORE ODELL, Ph.D., Tutor in Rhetoric at Columbia, was born in Newburgh, New York, March 19, 1866, son of Benjamin Barker and Ophelia (Bookstaver) Odell. The Odells of Westchester county, New York, are of English descent, and have been settled there since 1642. Some of them, particularly Colonel John Odell, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Mr. Odell was a descendant of Colonel James Nicholson of Orange county, New York, also of Revolutionary fame. His early education was acquired in the public and private schools of Newburgh, and his classical studies

were pursued at Columbia, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1889, with honors in Greek, Latin, English and Philosophy. He was elected class poet, was made Master of Arts in 1890, and



GEORGE C. D. ODELL

early education and preparation for College at a private school in his native town, and later at the Kenyon Military Academy of Gambier, Ohio. He entered Harvard in 1891, and while there was particularly interested in affairs relating to debating and speaking. He was President of the Harvard Union, the leading debating society of the College, and in his Junior year won one of the Boylston prizes for speaking. In his Senior year he was one of the team which represented Harvard in the intercollegiate debate with Yale. He is the author of several manuals for speakers, among them *Briefs for Debate*, published in 1896 in collaboration with W. duB. Brookings, which is a standard manual of briefs and bibliographies for debaters and literary workers, and *Modern American Oratory*, issued in 1898. He has also contributed articles to various magazines and periodicals on topics relating to debating and public speaking. On his graduation from Harvard in 1895, Mr. Ringwalt accepted the position of Assistant in Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia and in Barnard College, the Woman's Department of the University, and has held this

took his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1893. He was a Fellow in Letters at Columbia in 1889-1891, and a Fellow in English in 1892. From 1892 to 1895 he was Instructor in Greek and Latin in the Columbia Grammar School, New York City. In the latter year he was appointed Tutor in Rhetoric at Columbia and Barnard College, which position he still fills. Mr. Odell is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa.

RINGWALT, Ralph Curtis, 1874-

Born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, 1874; educated in a private school and at Kenyon Military Academy; graduate of Harvard, 1895; Assistant in Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia and Barnard College.

RALPH CURTIS RINGWALT, Assistant at Columbia, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, February 19, 1874. His paternal ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Pennsylvania, from whence his father, John Shaffer Ringwalt, removed to Ohio. The elder Ringwalt married Julia Chamberlain Curtis, of an old Vermont family. The subject of this sketch received his



RALPH CURTIS RINGWALT

post ever since. He is unmarried. Mr. Ringwalt is independent in his political views, supporting the best man irrespective of party. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City.

SHEPHERD, William Robert, 1871-

Born in Charleston, S. C., 1871; graduate of Brooklyn public school, 1886; Mohegan Lake School, Peekskill, N. Y., 1889; graduate of Columbia, 1893; University Fellow in History, 1893-95; A.M., 1894; Ph.D., 1896; Instructor in History in a Brooklyn preparatory school, 1895-96; Lecturer in History at Columbia, 1896; delivered a course of lectures on the Rise of the Holy Roman Empire in the School of Political Science there, 1897; placed in charge of the instruction in general and mediæval history, undergraduate departments of Columbia and of Barnard College.

WILLIAM ROBERT SHEPHERD, Ph.D., Lecturer at Columbia, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 12, 1871, son of



WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

William Shepherd and Leonora Adaline Brown, and comes of the Shepherd family of middle New York, which has lived in Saratoga county for over two hundred years. His mother is a descendant of Richard Brown, who came from England to Suffolk county, New York, about 1640. Two of Mrs. Shepherd's ancestors, Colonel Benjamin Hawkins and Lieutenant John Brown, fought for the Colonies in the War for Independence. Young Shepherd attended the public schools of Brooklyn, graduating at the age of fifteen in 1886. He took a three years' preparatory course at the Mohegan Lake School of Peekskill, New York, and entered Columbia in 1889, graduating in 1893. While in

College he was President of the Shakespeare Society, was later elected Vice-President of the Graduate Club, and was also Editor of the Blue and White, the College paper. During his Senior year at College Mr. Shepherd devoted especial attention to the study of history and political science, and was appointed University Fellow in History on his graduation. He held this fellowship for two years, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1894 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896, and during this time was engaged in the preparation of a History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania which forms Volume VI of the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, and has been favorably noticed in many of the leading journals of the country. He is also the author of an article on the battle of Harlem Heights, which appeared in the second volume of Historic New York, and is a regular contributor to the Political Science Quarterly and the Revue Politique et Parlementaire. On the expiration of his fellowship at Columbia, Mr. Shepherd worked as instructor in history in a Brooklyn preparatory school for about a year, when, in 1896, he was appointed Lecturer in History at Columbia, delivering during that year a course of lectures on the rise of the Holy Roman Empire. He is now in charge of the instruction in general and mediæval history in the undergraduate departments of Columbia and Barnard College. He married, May 22, 1897, Antonie A. Osterndoff of New Jersey. Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of numerous societies connected with his profession, among them the American Historical Association, the Long Island Historical Society and the Academy of Political Science of New York City. He is a Republican in politics.

TODD, Henry Alfred, 1854-

Born in Woodstock, Ill., 1854; graduate of Princeton, 1876, with one of the honor orations in Belles-lettres and the fellowship in modern languages; Tutor at Princeton, 1876-80; studied at the Universities of Paris, Berlin, Rome and Madrid, 1880-83; Instructor at Johns Hopkins, 1883; Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins) 1885, and promoted to Associate; Professor of Romance Languages, Stanford University, 1891; Professor of Romance Philology, Columbia, 1893.

HENRY ALFRED TODD, Ph.D., Professor of Romance Philology at Columbia, was born in Woodstock, Illinois, March 13, 1854. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Todd of Rowley, Massachusetts, 1643, a deputy to

the General Court of Massachusetts in 1664 and later. Henry A. Todd received his early training and education at the Todd Seminary for Boys, an institution founded in 1848 by his father, the Rev. Richard K. Todd (A.M. Princeton 1842). He entered Princeton, graduating in 1876 with one of the honor orations in *Belles-lettres*, and taking the Fellowship in modern languages. Simultaneously with his graduation he was appointed to a Tutorship at Princeton, which he held for four years, travelling and studying in Europe during the long vacations.



HENRY ALFRED TODD

Resigning this position in 1880, he spent three years of unbroken study abroad at the Universities of Paris, Berlin, Rome and Madrid. Returning to America in 1883, he was appointed Instructor in Johns Hopkins, and two years later received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and was promoted to Associate. On the organization of the Leland Stanford University in 1891, Dr. Todd was offered and accepted the Professorship of Romance Languages there, and spent the following two years in California, where he was President of the Stanford University Philological Association. In 1893 Professor Todd accepted a call to become the first incumbent of the newly-created Chair of Romance Philology in Columbia, which he at present occupies. He was one of the founders in 1884, and is still Associate Editor of the *Modern Language*

Notes and is one of the original members of the Modern Language Association. His published works and articles have been numerous. While at Rome he made interesting discoveries in the manuscript collections of the Vatican Library, afterwards embodied in a monograph entitled *Guillaume de Dole*. In Paris he was intrusted with the preparation of an edition of the *Panthère d'Amours*, a French poetical work of the thirteenth century, in recognition of which he was elected a life member of the Early French Text Society. Other learned societies of which he is a member are the American Philological Association, the American Oriental Society, the Dante Society, the American Dialect Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Of social organizations, he is a member of the Century Club and the Princeton Club of New York, and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. One of the educational causes which Professor Todd is at present especially interested in promoting is that of international co-operation in the organized cataloguing of scientific literature. On July 30, 1893, Professor Todd was married to Miriam, daughter of the late John S. Gilman, President of the Second National Bank of Baltimore. They have three children: Lisa Gilman, Martha Clover, and Richard Henry Wallingford Todd.

TROWBRIDGE, William Petit, 1828-1892.

Born in Oakland county, Mich., 1828; graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, 1848; Assistant Professor of Chemistry at same; Second Lieut. in the Engineer Corps; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mich.; took charge of the Engineer office in N. Y.; Supt. of construction of the fort at Willett's Point, the repairs on Fort Schuyler, also the works on Governor's Island; Vice-President of the Novelty Iron Works, N. Y. City; Professor of Dynamical Engineering at Yale; took charge of the Engineering Department of the School of Mines at Columbia; while in Conn. he was Adjutant-General with the rank of Brigadier-General; received the A.M. degree from Rochester and Yale, Ph.D. from Princeton and LL.D. from Trinity and the University of Mich.; Vice-President of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the National Academy of Sciences and member of various other scientific societies; died in 1892.

WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mining Engineering at Columbia, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, May 25, 1828. Entering the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1848, he acquired distinction as a student by taking first

rank in his class, and during the last two years of his course he acted as Assistant Professor of Chemistry. After graduating he spent two years in special study in the Astronomical Observatory at West Point preparing for the Coast Survey service, and being commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, was ordered to duty under Alexander D. Bache in the Primary triangulation of the Coast of Maine, of which he took charge in 1853. He was later engaged in surveying the rivers of Virginia with a view of improving their facilities for navigation, surveyed Dutch Gap and recommended the canal which was subsequently constructed, and was afterwards sent to the Pacific coast, where he made a series of tidal and magnetic observations. Resigning his First Lieutenant's commission in the Engineers' Corps in 1856 in order to accept the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, he occupied that chair for a year, and accepting at the request of Superintendent Bache a permanent position as assistant on the Coast Survey, was for some time occupied in preparing for publication the results of the Gulf Stream exploration. During the next few years he was engaged upon government work in various parts of the country and prepared a detailed description of the harbors, inlets and rivers of the Southern coast for use of the navy. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was ordered to take charge of the engineer office in New York, where his duties were both numerous and exacting, and he later superintended the construction of the fort at Willett's Point, the repairs on Fort Schuyler, and had charge of the works on Governor's Island. In 1865 he became Vice-President of the Novelty Iron Works, New York City, his duties including the Superintendency of its shops, and he remained with that concern for four years. Accepting the Professorship of Dynamical Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, he held that chair until 1876, when he was called by the Faculty of Columbia to take charge of the Engineering Department of the School of Mines. While residing in New Haven, Professor Trowbridge held several state offices including that of Adjutant-General with the rank of Brigadier-General on the Governor's Staff, which he held from 1872 to 1876. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Rochester and Yale, and that of Doctor of Philosophy by Princeton and that of Doctor of Laws by Trinity and the University of Michigan. He was Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences, and the American Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Science, presiding over the section of mechanical science in the last named body, was in 1878 elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and was admitted to membership by several other scientific societies. Professor Trowbridge had contributed much to the literature of his special calling, and among his published works are: Proposed Plan for building a Bridge Across the East River at Blackwell's Island; Heat as a Source of Power; and Turbine Wheels.

WADE, Herbert Treadwell, 1872-

Born in New York City, 1872; graduated at Columbia (A.B.) 1893; Assistant in Physics at Columbia, 1893-1899; member New York Academy of Sciences and other societies.

HERBERT TREADWELL WADE, Assistant in Physics at Columbia, was born in New York City, September 2, 1872, son of Daniel Tread-



HERBERT T. WADE

well and Margaret Anna (Munroe) Wade. He is descended from Jonathan Wade who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1640, also from Colonel Nathaniel Wade and Colonel Joseph Hodgkins of the Revolutionary Army. His early education was obtained in J. H. Morse's Private School in New York City, and at Columbia, where he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1893. For several

years after graduation he officiated as Assistant in Physics at Columbia. Mr. Wade is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the New York Academy of Sciences, The University Athletic Club, the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, and the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College. He is unmarried.

VANDEWATER, George Roe, 1854-

Born in Flushing, L. I., 1854; fitted for College at Flushing Institute; graduate of Cornell, 1874; attended the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1874-77; Rector of Christ Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., 1876-80; Rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, 1880-87; General Missioner for the United States, 1887-88; Rector of St. Andrew's Church, N. Y. City, since 1888; Chaplain 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., 1885-88; Chaplain 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., 1893-98; went to the front with the latter regiment and served through the Santiago campaign in the Spanish-American War; Trustee of Cornell; Chaplain of Columbia; Chaplain Seawanhaka Yacht Club; Grand Chaplain Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of New York.

GEORGE ROE VANDEWATER, D.D., Chaplain of Columbia, is the son of John Titus Van De Water and Ellen Bernetta Fowler Van De Water, and was born in Flushing, Long Island, April 25, 1854. The family was among the early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, and Jacobus Van De Water, fifth in ascent from the subject of this article, was Mayor of New York under the Dutch in 1662. George R. VanDeWater attended as a boy the high school in his native town of Flushing, Long Island, and after leaving there in 1865 studied at the Flushing Institute until 1870, when he entered Cornell. He graduated from Cornell in 1874, and immediately entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York City. In 1876, the year preceding his graduation from the seminary, he was made Rector of Christ Church at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and remained in that charge until January 1880, when he received and accepted a call to St. Luke's Church in Brooklyn. Dr. VanDeWater was Rector of St. Luke's during the ensuing seven years. From June 1887 to January 1888, he was general Missioner of the Episcopal Church for the United States, and in the latter month was called to the Rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, one of the most fashionable and wealthy religious bodies in the Harlem district of New York City. He was Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of the

National Guard of the State of New York from June 1885 to January 1888. He is also Chaplain of Columbia. In June 1893, Dr. VanDeWater was commissioned Chaplain in the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. On the outbreak of the War with Spain in 1898 he volunteered with the regiment and entered the service of the United States. Dr. VanDeWater went to Cuba with the regiment when orders to proceed to Santiago were received, and served throughout the campaign, was in Battle of San Juan, and at the first Division Hospital dur-



GEO. R. VANDEWATER

ing the siege which resulted in the fall of that city. He returned to St. Andrew's when the regiment was mustered out on the signing of the peace protocol. He is a Trustee of Cornell, Chaplain of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Grand Chaplain of Masons in New York, and a member of the New York Churchmen's Association, the Holland Society, St. Nicholas Society, Colonial Order, and Century, St. Nicholas and Harlem Clubs of New York City, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Society of Santiago. He is also President of the Quogue Field Club, a country club on Long Island where he has a summer residence. Dr. VanDeWater married in April 1879, Cornelia Townsend Youngs. They have one child: Arthur Reginald VanDeWater.

CHANNING, William Ellery, 1780-1842.

Born in Newport, R. I., 1780; graduated at Harvard 1798 and later from the Divinity School; became Pastor of the Federal Church, Boston, 1802; won renown at home as a preacher, theologian and reformer, and abroad as a writer; Lecturer at Harvard 1812-1813, and Fellow 1813-1826. Died at Bennington, Vt., 1842.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, S.T.D., Dexter Lecturer and Fellow at Harvard, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, April 7, 1780. While a student at Harvard he was noted for his attractive personal qualities and marked literary attainments, and after his graduation, which took



WILLIAM E. CHANNING

place in 1798, at the unusually early age of eighteen years, he went to Richmond, Virginia, where for the next two years he acted as private instructor in the family of D. M. Randolph. The essential elements of a religious life were derived in his boyhood from the sermons of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins and immediately following his determination to enter the ministry he inaugurated a course of rigorous discipline and self-denial by voluntary exposure to violent fatigue and the severity of the weather, and depriving himself of even proper food and raiment, the evil results of which were but too plainly visible in the permanent ill health which it was his lot to suffer for the rest of his life. Upon his return north he began the study of theology at Cambridge, receiving

from Harvard the title of Regent, which carried with it a small income as well as a scholarship, and with the completion of his Divinity course came two calls, one for the wealthy Brattle Square Church, Boston, and another to a smaller and less influential church in Federal Street. Selecting the latter Pastorate as being the more favorable to his strength and powers of endurance, he was installed in June, 1803 and continued to preach satisfactorily but with no particular notoriety for some years. It was not, however, until the advent of his famous discourse of May 5, 1819, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, at the ordination of Rev. Jared Sparks, that he acquired national prominence as a theologian and reformer. That sermon, which clearly defined his position as a Unitarian, gained for him the title of the Apostle of Unitarianism in America. It also brought on a prolonged, and to him an obnoxious controversy between his followers and those who upheld the belief in the Divinity of Jesus, but he steadfastly adhered to the former doctrine, which he ably defended during the remainder of his Pastorate, both in his pulpit and in the leading religious periodicals of his day. Dr. Channing's last years were made especially notable by the active interest he took in all public discussions relating to social, political, moral, philosophical and philanthropic questions, and although he had abstained from taking part in the Abolition movement, certain incidents which occurred in connection with the slavery agitation, in his opinion, placed in imminent danger the right of free discussion, and we therefore find him in 1827, standing side by side upon the platform of Faneuil Hall with other prominent champions of free speech. His last public address was delivered at Lenox, Massachusetts, August 1, 1842, commemorative of the emancipation in the West Indies, and his death occurred October 2, 1842, at Bennington, Vermont. From Harvard he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1802, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1820. For the years 1812-1813 he held the Dexter Lectureship at the same Institution, and was a Fellow of Harvard from 1813 to 1826. He was also a fellow of the American Academy, and a member of the Anthology Club of Boston. The greater part of Dr. Channing's writings, consisting of sermons, papers upon a wide range of subjects, open letters, etc., were collected and published in five volumes. A sixth volume was afterwards added, and in 1872 a volume of selected sermons entitled: *The Perfect Life*, was issued. The whole have since been published in one volume by the American Unitarian Association.

CHANNING, Walter, 1786-1876.

Born in Newport, R. I., 1786; educated at Harvard; studied medicine in Boston, Philadelphia, Edinburgh and London; Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence at Harvard for nearly forty years and Dean of the Medical School; for nearly twenty years Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital; author of several medical and other works; died, 1876.

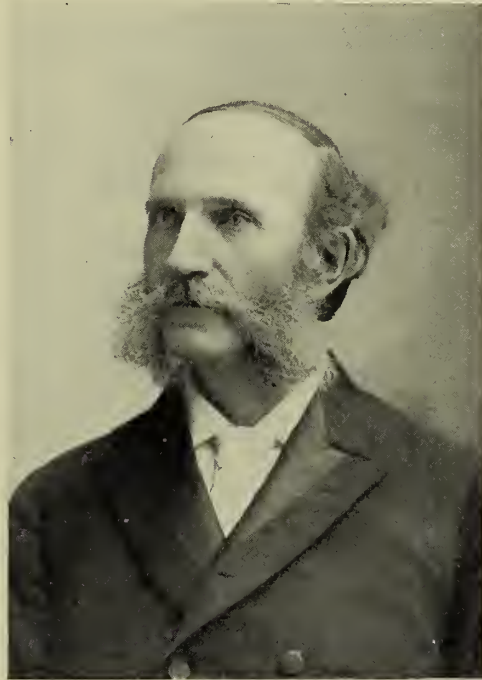
WALTER CHANNING, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics at Harvard, and a brother of Dr. William E. Channing and of Professor Edward T. Channing of Harvard, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, April 15, 1786. He was educated at Harvard, receiving his degree out of course on account of having participated in the rebellion of students there in 1807. His medical studies were begun in Boston and after taking his degree at the University of Pennsylvania, he went abroad for the purpose of perfecting his professional preparations in Edinburgh and London, obtaining while in the last named city the advantage of practical observation at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. Soon after entering upon the practice of his profession in Boston (1812) he was called to lecture at Harvard on obstetrics, and in 1815 was appointed to fill the newly created Chair of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence. His connection with the Harvard Medical School both as Professor and Dean continued until 1854, when he resigned. For nearly twenty years he was a Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, having been appointed Assistant to Dr. James Jackson in 1821, when that institution was in the infancy of its existence. Dr. Channing published: an Address on the Prevention of Pauperism; a Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth, which produced a beneficial effect on that Department of Medical Science both at home and abroad; Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel, New and Old; A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe; Reformation of Medical Science; and Miscellaneous Poems. He was also a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

CLAPP, Dwight Moses, 1846-

Born in Southamton, Mass., 1846; educated in public schools and at Westfield (Mass.) Academy; studied dentistry with Dr. H. M. Miller, of Westfield Mass., and Dr. James Lewis of Burlington, Vt.; and at Harvard, graduating in 1882; Clinical Instructor in Harvard Dental School, 1882-83; Clinical Lecturer in Operative Dentistry from 1890 to the present time;

formerly President of Mass. Dental Society, and elected President of Harvard Odontological Society, February 1899.

DWIGHT MOSES CLAPP, D.M.D., Lecturer at the Harvard Dental School, was born in Southamton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1846. After attending the public schools and the Academy in Westfield, Massachusetts, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. H. M. Miller of Westfield, and afterwards studied with Dr. James Lewis of Burlington, Vermont. In 1869-1870 he was associated with Dr. Charles R. Coffin of London, England, and Dr. H. W. Mason, of Geneva, Switzerland. Returning



DWIGHT M. CLAPP

to the United States, he subsequently pursued a course at the Harvard Dental School, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine in 1882, and the succeeding term held the Clinical Instructorship of Operative Dentistry which he resigned at the close of the College year. He was summoned by the Corporation in 1890 to the post of Clinical Lecturer in Operative Dentistry which he accepted and is now officiating in that capacity. Dr. Clapp was at one time presiding officer of the Massachusetts Dental Society, was elected President of the Harvard Odontological Society in 1899, and holds membership in several kindred bodies. In May 1872, he married Clara J., daughter of Henry Simonds of Lynn, Massachusetts.

DROWN, Thomas Messinger, 1842-

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1842; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department, 1862; studied at Freiberg School of Mines and at Heidelberg; Instructor in Metallurgy at Harvard 1869-70; Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Lafayette College, 1874-81; and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1885-95; Secretary American Institute of Mining Engineers, Editor of its Transactions, 1871-84; President of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Penn., since 1895.

THOMAS MESSINGER DROWN, M.D., Instructor in Metallurgy at Harvard, subsequently President of Lehigh University, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1842, and was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. After continuing his studies at the School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony, and the University of Heidelberg, he was called to Harvard as Instructor in Metallurgy, officiating in that capacity in 1869 and 1870. In 1874 he accepted the Chair of Analytical Chemistry at Lafayette College, and remained there until 1881. In 1885 he took the Professorship of Analytical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, continuing in that position ten years, when he accepted the Presidency of Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1895. Professor Drown has the honor of being one of the original members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which he has served as Secretary for the fourteen years 1871 to 1884. He has published numerous technical papers on metallurgical, chemical and sanitary topics.

CHANNING, Edward Tyrrel, 1790-1856.

Born in Newport, R. I., 1790; studied at Harvard but did not graduate, owing to the students' rebellion in 1807; engaged in the practice of law in Boston; was associated with others in establishing the *North American Review* of which he was Editor for a time; appointed Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard 1819 and held that chair for thirty-two years. Died at Cambridge, Mass., 1856.

EDWARD TYRREL CHANNING, LL.D., Boylston Professor at Harvard, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 12, 1790, younger brother of Rev. Dr. William E., and Walter Channing, M.D. Although numbered among the rebellious students of 1807, he was given his degree at a later date and afterward began the practice of law in Boston. In company with President Kirkland, Jared Sparks, George Ticknor, Rich-

ard Henry Dana, John Gallison and William Tudor, he established the *North American Review*, the initial number of which was issued in May 1815, and succeeding Jared Sparks as its Editor in 1818, conducted it for a year in collaboration with his cousin, Richard H. Dana. In October 1819 he was offered and accepted the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard, which when inaugurated (1806), was held by John Quincy Adams, afterward President of the United States. That important chair he filled with unusual ability for the succeeding thirty-two years, which may be considered one of the most brilliant periods in the history of the College, and a large number of students whose destiny it was to acquire national reputations, profited by his instruction. The purity of his style and the critical severity of his taste were especially noticeable among his many characteristics, and his ordinary conversation possessed, without an effort on his part, the dual charm of being at the same time both entertaining and instructive. Professor Channing resigned his Chair in 1851, but his literary activity continued unabated and his contributions to the *North American Review* ended only with his death, which occurred in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 8, 1856. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1847, and he was a fellow of the American Academy. To Sparks' *American Biographies* he contributed a life of his grandfather, William Ellery, and a volume of Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory given to the Senior Class at Harvard was published after his death with a memoir by Richard H. Dana, Jr.

HARRIS, Francis Augustine, 1845-

Born in Ashland, Mass., 1845; prepared for College at the Boston Latin School; graduated at Harvard 1866; Master of the Boston Latin School three years; Interné at the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1871; took his medical degree at Harvard, 1872; concluded his studies in Vienna; Medical Examiner from 1877 to the present time; Demonstrator of Medico-Legal Examinations at Harvard, 1881-92; Professor of Surgery at Boston Dental College some years; ex-President of the Papyrus Club, Boston; dramatic author of high repute.

FRANCIS AUGUSTINE HARRIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Medico-Legal Examinations at Harvard, was born in Ashland, Massachusetts, March 5, 1845. His early education was acquired in his native town, in Rindge, New Hampshire, in West Cambridge (now Arlington) under the tuition of Albert Palmer, subsequently Mayor of Boston,

and in the Boston Latin School, where he fitted for College in two years, entering the Freshman class in 1862, and received his Bachelor's degree with the Class of 1866. While in Harvard he was especially interested in athletics, playing on the first Base-ball nine ever formed there, and, after graduation, with the "Rollstones" of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, of which nine the present Judge Franklin G. Fessenden of the Superior Court was also a member. At Harvard he also was one of the founders of the Pi Eta Society and was the first President of the Alumni Association of that organization. It was in consequence of his connection with the Pi Eta Society that he formed a taste for dramatic and other literary work. He has written a number of successful plays, two of which, founded on incidents of College life, written twenty years ago, are still very frequently performed every year even to the present day. His more pretentious writing is instanced by such plays as *The American Claimant*, sold for a large sum to the late Lester Wallack; the translations of *Giro-Fle*, *Giro-Fla*; *Dora*; and *Mein Leopold*, which, under the title *My Son* had a very long and successful run at the Boston Museum, affording the late William Warren the most famous rôle of his later years. The play was afterward produced throughout the country by companies like Wallack's and afforded the late John T. Raymond a star rôle. He has also written many stories based on medico-legal conditions, after the style subsequently exploited by Dr. Conan Doyle. Among his classmates at Harvard were Moorfield Storey; Henry Rolfe, who was one of the most prominent members of the Masonic order in Nevada; William Blakie, the well-known athlete and writer on athletic subjects, and Dr. Charles Brigham of San Francisco, who won distinction and the iron cross in the Franco-Prussian war. After leaving College he entered the Medical Department of the University, and after one year's study of medicine accepted a position as Master in the Boston Latin School, which he held for three years, continuing his medical studies under the tuition of his father and Dr. George G. Tarbell. At the close of his career as a teacher in the Latin School he re-entered the Medical School, and after serving for a year as surgical officer to the Massachusetts Hospital, received his degree in medicine in 1872 and subsequently spent a year in the further study of his profession in the University of Vienna. After his return he was appointed Physician to the Boston Dispensary and Physician to the Pine Street Dispensary for diseases of the skin, and continued

to devote himself to the general practice of his profession till 1877 when under a new law which abolished the old coroner system he was appointed by Governor Rice Medical Examiner for the Northern District of Suffolk county, to which position he was re-appointed by Governors Robinson, Russell and Wolcott, having just entered upon his fourth term of seven years. In consequence of his position as Medical Examiner he has been very frequently called to give evidence in the courts, not only in cases of civil suits, but in numerous "causes célèbres" in his own and other states, notably the murder trials of



FRANCIS A. HARRIS

Marston in Denver, the Malley boys at New Haven, and of Mrs. Robinson, Gunn, Barrett and Bram in Massachusetts. In 1881 he was appointed Demonstrator of Medico-Legal Examinations in the Harvard Medical School, and held the position about ten years. At the same time and for about the same period he occupied the Chair of Surgery in the Boston Dental College. He was one of the earliest members of the Papyrus Club, and its President in 1882, was one of the founders of the University Club, and is or has been a member of the St. Botolph, Algonquin, Orpheus, Athletic and other clubs. In 1891, at the request of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, he assumed the duties of Editor of the annual Registration Report, dealing with the vital statistics of the

State, and has held the position up to the present time. Aside from fugitive, occasional pieces of prose and rhyme, and furnishing a portion of the book on athletics by the late John Boyle O'Reilly, Dr. Harris's writings have been confined to subjects connected with his profession, his chapter on Death in its Medico-Legal Aspects in Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine attracting very favorable comment from the reviewers. In 1898, on the 20th of February, just after the destruction of the Maine, Dr. Harris foreseeing that there was likely to be serious trouble with Spain, wrote to the Secretary of War through the Secretary of the Navy offering his services, "without compensation, in peace or war," to the command of the regular army stationed at Grover's Cliff. This offer was gratefully accepted by the government and he served without pay till the 20th of May following, receiving a very complimentary letter from the Surgeon-General of the Army to the effect that he had "performed his duties with signal success under circumstances of unusual difficulty." On the 20th of May he was appointed Acting Assistant-Surgeon to the command at Grover's Cliff, a position which he still holds. Dr. Harris is a member of the Massachusetts Medical and the Massachusetts Medico-Legal societies.

work at Harvard, specializing on history, expecting to teach that subject, and in 1896 was given temporary connection with the Harvard corps of Instructors to take part of Professor Channing's



CHARLES E. OZANNE

OZANNE, Charles Eugene, 1865-

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, 1865; graduated at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University and at Yale Divinity School; preached in Chicago; received temporary appointment at Harvard.

CHARLES EUGENE OZANNE, A.M., Assistant Instructor at Harvard, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 14, 1865. His father, Peter Martin Ozanne, was English, being a native of Guernsey in the Channel Islands. His mother, Julia Louisa (Childs) Ozanne, was of American birth and ancestry. After being educated at the Cleveland public schools, Charles E. Ozanne entered Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, where he graduated in 1889. He then passed through the regular course of study of theology at the Yale Divinity School, taking the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1892. For about a year, 1893 and 1894, he had a small parish in Chicago, but increasing variance from accepted church standards of belief made necessary (after the refusal of the council to ordain on doctrinal grounds) a complete change of plans as to life work. He therefore spent two years in graduate

work during the latter's year of absence in Europe. He was given the Master of Arts degree by Harvard in 1895.

PHILLIPS, Stephen Clarendon, 1801-1857.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1801; graduated at Harvard, 1819; prominent business man; Representative to the Legislature, State Senator, member of Congress, and Mayor of Salem; Presidential Elector, 1840; President of the Boston Sunday School Society; and an Overseer of Harvard, 1846-54; died, 1857.

STEPHEN CLARENDON PHILLIPS, A.M., Overseer of Harvard, was born November 1, 1801, in Salem, Massachusetts. His graduation from Harvard (1819) was followed by an attempt to study law which he soon afterward relinquished for a business career in his native town, and he later became active in public affairs, serving as Representative to the Legislature from 1824 to 1830, and again in 1832 and 1833; as State Senator in 1831, and as member of Congress from 1834 until resigning his seat in 1838. From 1838 to 1842 he was Mayor of Salem and donated his entire salary to the public schools of that city. In 1840 he was chosen

Presidential Elector, and in 1848-1849 was gubernatorial candidate of the Free-Soil party. For a number of years he served upon the State Board of Education, but finally withdrew from public service in order to promote his lumber interests in Canada, and his death occurred on the steamer *Montreal*, which was burned in the St. Lawrence River, June 26, 1857. Mr. Phillips maintained a loyal interest in Harvard from the time of his enrolment as a student until his death, and rendered valuable service as an Overseer from 1846 to 1854. He was President of the Boston Sunday School Society, and prepared: *The Sunday School Service Book*.

Suffolk Bar, as well as President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston and the Social Law Library; and in business circles he was equally esteemed, being a Director of the Mount Vernon National Bank, Boston, and of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. In 1878 Mr. Russell received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard, of which he was an Overseer from 1869 to 1881, and again from 1882 to 1894. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Vice-President of the Pilgrim Society; also a member of the St. Botolph, University and Union

RUSSELL, William Goodwin, 1821-

Born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1821; graduated at Harvard 1840 and at the Law School 1845; prominent member of the Suffolk Bar for over fifty years; Overseer of Harvard, 1869-94.

WILLIAM GOODWIN RUSSELL, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 18, 1821. His parents were Thomas and Mary Ann (Goodwin) Russell, and he traces his ancestry to each of those sturdy Puritans and Mayflower Pilgrims, John Alden, Richard Warren and Captain Miles Standish. John Russell, his great-grandfather, a merchant of Greenock, Scotland, emigrated about the year 1745, locating at Plymouth; and Samuel Jackson of that town, also his great-grandfather, was the grandfather of Sidney Bartlett, for many years leader of the Suffolk Bar. His College preparations were directed by the Hon. John Angier Shaw, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and, after taking his Bachelor's degree at Harvard (1840), he taught school for a time in his native town, and succeeded Benjamin F. Butler as Preceptor of the Dracut (Massachusetts) Academy. Acquiring the rudiments of the legal profession through the tuition of William Whiting, his brother-in-law, he attended the Harvard Law School, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws at graduation (1845), and in July of that year was admitted to the Bar in Boston. A business association formed with Mr. Whiting, under the firm name of Whiting & Russell, was severed after an amicable partnership of twenty-eight years by the death of his colleague, and he subsequently became the senior member of the firm of Russell & Putnam. His prominence in the legal profession and his popularity among its members, amply qualified him to succeed the late Sidney Bartlett as leader of the



WILLIAM G. RUSSELL

Clubs, Boston, and was President of the latter from 1882 to 1884. On October 6, 1874, he married Mary Ellen Hedge, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Coffin) Hedge of Plymouth. His children are: Thomas (Harvard 1879) a rising young lawyer and ex-member of the Massachusetts Legislature; Lydia G. Allen, wife of Roger N. Allen, of Boston; and Marion Russell Townsend, wife of William S. Townsend, of Boston.

SALTONSTALL, Leverett, 1825-1895.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1825; graduated at Harvard 1844; Harvard Law School 1847; practised law in Boston until 1862; devoted his time thenceforward to agricultural pursuits and the interests of several

trusts; served as Lieutenant-Colonel on Governor Emory Washburn's Staff, 1854; Commissioner from Massachusetts to the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston, 1885-90; was interested in many public institutions; member of several notable organizations; Overseer of Harvard 1876-88 and again from 1889 until his death; died in Newton, Mass., 1895.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, A.M., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 16, 1825, son of Leverett and Mary Elizabeth (Sanders) Saltonstall. The genealogy of this family is a most interesting one and is traced



LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

directly to one Thomas de Saltonstall, who was a resident of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in the fourteenth century. Its original American ancestor was Sir Richard Saltonstall, Knight of Huntwick and Lord of the Manor of Ledsham, near Leeds, England, who emigrated in the year 1630 and immediately began the establishment of a settlement at what is now Watertown, Massachusetts. The latter's son, Richard, from whom Leverett Saltonstall was descended, settled in Ipswich, that state, in 1635. Henry Saltonstall, another son of Sir Richard, graduated with the first class that was graduated from Harvard, in 1642. The late Mr. Saltonstall's grandfather was Nathaniel Saltonstall, an able physician of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and a

Revolutionary Patriot. His father, Leverett Saltonstall, LL.D., who was graduated from Harvard in 1802, was a distinguished lawyer of his day, served as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and President of the State Senate; was a member of Congress and an Overseer of Harvard. A course of study in the Salem Latin School prepared Leverett Saltonstall for Harvard, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1844, and three years later he was graduated from the Law Department. He was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar and practised his profession successfully until 1862, when he relinquished it, and from that time forward his time was divided between agricultural pursuits, the care of several important trusts, and the various public and private official duties he was called upon to perform. In 1854 he served as an officer upon Governor Emory Washburn's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, served upon the Massachusetts Centennial Commission in 1876, and was selected by President Cleveland as Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston, holding office from 1885 to 1890. As a gentleman of culture, sound judgment, public-spirited liberality, and philanthropic instincts he performed many official duties in behalf of the charitable, educational and other useful institutions, receiving for his services no other reward save the satisfaction of having contributed to the general welfare of the community. In 1876 he was summoned to the Board of Overseers of Harvard, retaining his seat until 1888 and receiving a second call in 1889 he cheerfully rejoined that body remaining with it until his death, which occurred at Newton, Massachusetts, April 15, 1895. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical and Bostonian Societies, of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and several other organizations of a similar character, and was President for two years of the Unitarian Club, Boston. In Salem, Massachusetts, October 9, 1854, he married Rose S., daughter of John Clarke and Harriet (Rose) Lee. The children of this union are: Leverett Jr., who died in 1863; Richard Middlecott, Rose Lee, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. George West, Philip Leverett, Mary E., (now Mrs. Louis Agassiz Shaw) and Endicott Peabody Saltonstall. Mr. Saltonstall was the sixth in lineal descent that graduated from Harvard, the record being: Nathaniel, 1659; Richard, 1695; Richard, 1722; Nathaniel, 1766; Leverett, 1802; and Leverett, 1844.

SHARPLES, Stephen Paschall, 1842-

Born in West Chester, Penn., 1842; attended the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College; graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, 1866; Instructor in Chemistry at Lehigh University one year; Assistant at the Lawrence Scientific School, 1869-71; Associate Editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry one year; appointed Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Boston Dental College, 1874; well-known as a scientific investigator, chemical expert and writer.

STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, S.B., Assistant in the Scientific Department of Harvard, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1842. His educational advantages were excellent, consisting of private instruction, courses at Bolmar's Academy, the Normal School in his native town, the Pennsylvania Agricultural College and the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having spent a year at the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as Instructor in Chemistry he returned to Harvard in 1869 as a Chemical Assistant in the Scientific Department, where he remained until 1871; was Associate Editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry one year; and joining the Faculty of the Boston Dental College as Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy in 1874, was identified with that institution until 1893. Professor Sharples is a scientist of wide repute and a diligent investigator, having travelled extensively in the interest of his profession and frequently appearing in court as a chemical expert. Since 1885 he has occupied the post of Assayer and Inspector of Liquors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Association of American Mining Engineers, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Chemical Society, American Philosophical Society, Society of Natural History, Boston, Society of Industrial Chemistry, London, and other kindred bodies. His contributions to the ninth volume of the tenth census cover a wide field of scientific research in relation to the properties of the woods of the United States, and he is joint author of a History of the Kimball Family. He is a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where on June 16, 1870, he married Abbie M. Hall. They have five children: of these, Philip Price Sharples was graduated at Harvard in 1895, and Sarah Hall Sharples is a graduate of Radcliffe, Class of 1898.

WINTHROP, Robert Charles, 1809-1894.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1809; graduated at Harvard 1828; admitted to the Bar, 1831; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1834-40, and Speaker 1838-40; Representative in Congress 1840-50, and Speaker 1847-49; U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, 1850; President of Massachusetts Historical Society, 1855-85; Overseer Harvard, 1852-56; Trustee of Peabody Educational Fund; died, 1894.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1809. He was of distinguished lineage, being the direct descendant, and



ROBERT C. WINTHROP

head in his generation of the family of Governor John Winthrop, founder of the City of Boston. He was the son of Thomas Lindall Winthrop (Harvard 1780) and Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, a granddaughter of Governor James Bowdoin and daughter of Sir John Temple, British Consul-General in the United States. After graduating at Harvard in the Class of 1828, Mr. Winthrop entered the office of Daniel Webster as a student of law, was admitted to practice at the Bar in 1831, and at once interested himself in local politics as a Whig. He found his place quickly in public life, being elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives of 1834, in which capacity he served continuously, by re-election to 1840. For the last three

years of this period he presided as Speaker over the deliberations of the House. In 1840 Mr. Winthrop was elected Representative in Congress, serving there with distinction for ten years. He carried with him to Washington the reputation, deservedly acquired through his service in the Massachusetts Legislature, of a strong debater and a well-equipped parliamentarian, and to this he added by his speeches in Congress and by the ability with which he performed the duties of Speaker of the House, to which position he was elected in 1847. He filled the Speaker's Chair during one Congress, failing by two votes of re-election in 1850, after a contest lasting three weeks. In the same year Daniel Webster having resigned his seat in the United States Senate to take the Portfolio of State, Mr. Winthrop was appointed Senator to fill the unexpired term. On finishing the term for which he was appointed, the Legislature refused in 1851, to elect him his own successor, a "deadlock" lasting six weeks being finally broken by a combination of Democratic and Free Soil members against Mr. Winthrop. In the same year, Mr. Winthrop was the Whig candidate for Governor of Massachusetts and received a large plurality of the votes cast at the election. The Constitution of that State required for election a majority of all votes cast, and this threw the choice into the Legislature, defeating Mr. Winthrop. This incident brought about a change in the Constitution whereby a plurality of votes elects. From that time Mr. Winthrop withdrew himself from active public life and devoted his powers to literary, historical and philanthropic work. In national elections he continued to make political addresses, the last and perhaps the most notable being that which he delivered at New London, Connecticut, in 1864, in advocacy of the election of General McClellan. Four volumes of Addresses and Speeches attest Mr. Winthrop's powers as an orator. Then came a period of forty years in which he held a place in the first rank of public speakers, not only in popular estimation, but in the judgment of the most critical, to whom the elegance and the learning displayed in these orations strongly appeal. His diction was a model of grace, his orations show a most delicate finish and the strength of some of his shorter speeches is electric. Among those addresses which have become classic may be mentioned that On Laying the Cornerstone of the National Monument to Washington, in 1848, and that prepared at request of Congress on the completion of the monument in 1885; the address to the

Alumni of Harvard in 1857; the Oration on the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in 1870; the Boston Centennial Oration, 1876; an oration delivered by invitation of Congress, on the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown. Mr. Winthrop was the author of *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, and of *Washington, Bowdoin and Franklin*. Mr. Winthrop was intimately associated with the late George Peabody in his great benefactions, and was the head of the Southern Educational Fund established by that philanthropist. He served as Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor in Boston, for twenty-five years as President of the Boston Provident Association and for thirty years as President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Winthrop received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin College in 1849, from Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1851; from Harvard in 1855, and from Cambridge, England, in 1874. He was a fellow of the American Academy and of many other learned societies in this country and abroad. He was an Overseer of Harvard, 1852 to 1856. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 16, 1894.

WRIGHT, Carroll Davidson, 1840-

Born in Dunbarton, N. H., 1840; Colonel 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, 1864; admitted to New Hampshire bar 1865, and to bar of Massachusetts and United States courts 1867; State Senator, Massachusetts, sessions of 1872-73; Chief of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1873-88; Supervisor United States Census for Massachusetts, 1880; University Lecturer, Harvard, 1881; Johns Hopkins University, 1890; University of Michigan, 1891; Northwestern University, 1892; Lecturer on Statistics, Dartmouth, 1897, and on Faculty of Catholic University of America as Lecturer on Social Economics since 1895; United States Commissioner of Labor since 1885.

CARROLL DAVIDSON WRIGHT, Ph.D., LL.D., University Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, in July 1840. He was educated in academies in New Hampshire and Vermont, and had begun the study of law when the Civil War broke out. He put by his books to enlist as a private in the fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers in October 1862, serving with his regiment, and on staff duty, and became the Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. He served through General Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of brigade. He resigned the Colonelcy in March 1865, and, returning home, was admitted to the New Hampshire

Bar in October of the same year. For reasons of health he was obliged to defer active practice till 1867, when he opened an office in Boston. He was elected as Massachusetts State Senator, serving in the sessions of 1872 and 1873. He carried through the Legislature of 1872 the Act providing for workmen's trains to and from Boston. In 1873 he was appointed Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, a position which he held until 1888, producing in that capacity reports which have a great and standard value in the literature of industrial and social economics. In 1875 and 1885



CARROLL D. WRIGHT

he had charge of the decennial census of Massachusetts, and in 1880 was appointed by the President Supervisor of the United States census in that State, being also Special Agent of the Census on the Factory System. Among the special investigations conducted by Colonel Wright while holding his Massachusetts position was that which he undertook in 1885, by commission of the Governor, of the public records of the towns, parishes, counties, and courts of Massachusetts. When the position of United States Commissioner of Labor was created Colonel Wright was appointed to that position, which he still holds. His publications in addition to the reports of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor have been numerous, treating of the statistics of industrial and economic conditions and movements.

He is the author of *Industrial Evolution of the United States* and *Outline of Practical Sociology*. He is also American editor of *The Statesman's Year Book*. In 1879 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on *Phases of the Labor Question, Ethically Considered*, and in 1881 was University Lecturer at Harvard on *The Factory System*. He has also been University Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University, University of Michigan, and Northwestern University, and Lecturer at Dartmouth College. He is now Honorary Professor of Social Economics at the Catholic University of America, a position which he has held since 1895. Colonel Wright received the Master of Arts degree from Tufts College in 1883, the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan University in 1894, and of Doctor of Philosophy from Dartmouth in 1897. He has published over forty volumes of statistics in an official capacity, besides completing the Federal Census of 1890, consisting of twenty-five volumes. He was for some time President of the American Social Science Association, and is now President of the American Statistical Association. He is a member of the International Statistical Institute, corresponding member of the Institute of France, honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Russia, fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science and of the Academy of Political Science, and is a member of various other scientific bodies at home and abroad.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, 1778-1831.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1778; graduated at Harvard, 1801; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate; Librarian of Harvard, 1826-1831; prepared a catalogue of the library, and wrote a history of the University; died in Cambridge, 1831.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE, A.M., Librarian and Historian of Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 30, 1778, son of a prosperous merchant of that town. After completing his collegiate course, he engaged in business with his father, and subsequently attained considerable prominence in political affairs, serving in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and in the Senate. Receiving the appointment of Librarian of Harvard in 1826, he served with marked ability in that position for about five years, during which time he issued a catalogue of the library in four volumes and also wrote a history of the University from its inception down to the Revolutionary period. Benjamin Peirce died in Cambridge, July 26, 1831. He was the

father of a prominent Harvard educator of the same name, late Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. His grandson, Charles Sanders Peirce, A.M., S.B., was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and the Lawrence Scientific School in 1863; became a Lecturer on Logic in the College and Assistant in the Observatory; also a Lecturer at Johns Hopkins; delivered a course before the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Scholastic Philosophy in 1869; and has been actively identified with scientific experiments in connection with the Coast Survey.

Board for the years 1861-1862, of the State Senate in 1864-1865, and from 1872 to 1876 he represented his district in the lower house. He was Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston, and an Independent candidate for Representative to Congress in 1890. Politically he was originally a Whig. His opposition to slavery compelled him in 1856 to join the Republican party with which he continued to act until 1884, when he withdrew his support in order to vote independently. Colonel Codman has ably filled the Presidencies of the Boston Homœopathic Hospital and the Boston Provident

CODMAN, Charles Russell, 1829-

Born in Paris, France, 1829; graduated from Harvard 1849; admitted to the Bar 1852; served in the Civil War as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; member of the State Senate 1864-1865 and of the lower house 1872-1875; candidate for Mayor of Boston 1878 and for Congress 1890; President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard 1878.

COLONEL CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN, LL.B., President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard in 1878, son of Charles Russell and Anne (Macmaster) Codman, was born in Paris, France, October 28, 1829, while his parents were sojourning in Europe. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow of the Plymouth Colony, and the Codmans have resided in Charlestown and Boston ever since 1640. His mother was of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. Hon. John Codman, his grandfather, established a fortune which has been greatly enhanced by the latter's descendants, and his father, the elder Charles Russell Codman, was a prominent Boston merchant. Having attended for five years the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg's school on Long Island, New York, he entered the Class of 1849 at Harvard from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving in 1852 that of Master of Arts in course. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1852, having pursued his law studies with Charles G. Loring, but his practice was confined to a short period, as he relinquished it to engage in general business affairs. Previous to the Civil War he was a Lieutenant and subsequently Captain in the Boston Cadets, his familiarity with military affairs therefore making him a most acceptable volunteer and entering the army as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, he saw considerable active service in North Carolina. Colonel Codman was a member of the Boston School



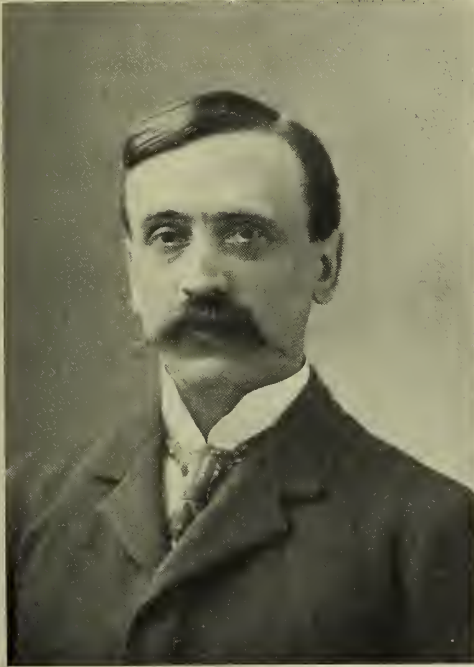
C. R. CODMAN

Association. He was chosen a Trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Westboro'; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Union and Massachusetts Reform Clubs, and served as President of the latter organization. In 1852 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard, was an Overseer at intervals from 1878 to 1890 and at one time President of the Board. At Walton-on-Thames, England, February 28, 1856, he was married to Lucy Lyman Paine Sturgis, daughter of the late Russell Sturgis, of Boston, at that time a member of the firm of Baring Brothers & Company, London. Their surviving children are: Russell Sturgis, Anne Macmaster, Susan Welles, John Sturgis and Julian Codman.

BLACKMAN, William Fremont, 1855-

Born in North Pitcher, New York, 1855; graduated at Oberlin 1877 and Yale Divinity School 1880; filled Pastorships in Steubenville, O.; Naugatuck, Conn.; and Ithaca, N. Y.; appointed to a Professorship in the Yale Divinity School, 1894.

WILLIAM FREMONT BLACKMAN, B.D., Ph.D., Professor of Christian Ethics at Yale, was born in North Pitcher, Chenango county, New York, September 26, 1855, son of John Smith and Orpah (Freeman) Blackman. He is a descendant of Rev. Adam Blakeman, the first settled



WILLIAM F. BLACKMAN

Pastor in Stratford, Connecticut, and on the maternal side of Edward Freeman, one of the founders of Sandwich, Massachusetts in 1637, going there from Lynn. His preliminary studies were pursued at the Academy in Cincinnati, and the High School in Auburn, New York; he was graduated at Oberlin College with the Class of 1877, and at the Yale Divinity School in 1880. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in Steubenville, Ohio the same year, and in 1885 accepted the Pastorship in Naugatuck, Connecticut, going from the latter place to Ithaca, New York in 1891. In 1894 he was appointed Professor of Christian Ethics in the Yale Divinity School, and is still occupying that Chair. Professor Blackman received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale in 1880 and that of Doctor of

Philosophy was conferred upon him by Cornell, and the University of Berlin, Germany, the former in 1893. In July 1880, he married for his first wife Efflada Veronica Thomson of Medina, Ohio, and four years later at Washington, District of Columbia, he married Lucy Washington of Steubenville, Ohio. His children are: Berkeley, Washington, and Marjorie Blackman.

BROWN, Robert, 1836-

Born in Cincinnati, O., 1836; prepared for his collegiate course under the tutelage of Charles Matthews of Cincinnati; graduated at Yale, 1857; attended Yale Medical School, 1857-58; bookkeeper in a Cincinnati pork-packing house, 1858-66; Assistant Secretary Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Co., 1866 and later Treasurer and Vice-President of same; Secretary of Yale Observatory 1882 to the present time; founder of the first club of Yale graduates in the United States, and has been actively interested in educational and other useful works.

ROBERT BROWN, M.A., Secretary of the Yale Observatory, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1836, son of Robert and Caroline Augusta (Johnson) Brown. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Isabel (Livingston) Brown, emigrated from Fifeshire, Scotland, to Cincinnati about the year 1830, accompanied by their seven sons (an eighth had previously deceased) and four daughters all of whom attained a ripe old age except one son. His maternal grandparents, Joseph and Sarah (Wilson) Johnson, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, also settled in Cincinnati somewhat earlier. They had two sons and six daughters. His early education was obtained in public schools and private institutions including Woodward College, Cincinnati, and his preparatory studies were pursued at a private school in that city, conducted by Charles Matthews M.A., a brother of the Hon. Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It was his intention to enter Yale with the Class of 1857, but he was deterred by ill health from joining it until the latter part of the Freshman year, and having in the meantime gained an equal standing with his classmates he received his Bachelor's degree with the rest. During the College year of 1857 and 1858 he was a student at the Yale Medical School, but the continuance of his professional studies was prevented by circumstances over which he had no control, and reluctantly turning his attention to business pursuits he acted as bookkeeper in his father's pork-packing house, Cincinnati, until 1866. He next became Assistant

Secretary of the Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Company, and subsequently filled the position of Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President, remaining with that Company in all some sixteen years. Soon after the organization of the new Astronomical Observatory at Yale, he accepted the newly created office of Secretary of that Department, and has retained it continuously to the present time. At a meeting of Yale graduates held at Cincinnati in 1864 for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of Professor Silliman, a proposition advanced by him resulted in the formation of a Yale Club, which



ROBERT BROWN

is believed to be the first organization of the kind ever effected. In 1861 and 1862 he was Treasurer of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati, and its Corresponding Secretary for the two succeeding years; was a Director and Treasurer of the Theological and Religious Library from 1863 to 1883, and a Manager of the Cincinnati Public Library from 1864 to 1869; was a member of the School Board of that city from 1864 to 1865; Corresponding Secretary of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society 1859 to 1868 and is a member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Besides a number of College societies including the Phi Beta Kappa, Linonia, Scroll and Key and the Nautilus Boat Club, he is a member and fellow of

the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was Secretary of Section G at its meeting in Montreal in 1882; member of the American Microscopical Society, the Natural History and Historical Societies of Cincinnati, and a life-member of the Historical Society of New Haven; member of the Connecticut Academy of Science, and Vice-President for Connecticut of the American Forestry Association; charter-member of the Yale Club (1864) and of the U. C. D. Club (1866), both of Cincinnati; and a member of the Country, University (life) and Graduates' Clubs of New Haven and life-member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston. In politics he is a Republican with independent proclivities. Mr. Brown was prominent in the undergraduate movement which resulted, a few years later in the first Yale Gymnasium building, after plans submitted by him and his co-workers. On October 2, 1861 Mr. Brown married Caroline P., daughter of Joel Root, of New Haven; they had one daughter Caroline Ives Brown, born July 21, 1862, and died April 4, 1863. They adopted two children (sisters) Flora and Jessie. The former married Rev. Edward G. Fullerton, Ph.D., then of Worcester, Massachusetts, now of Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 6, 1889; and June 25, 1897 Jessie married Boynton McFarland, C.E., Ph.D., a teacher in the New Haven High School.

DuBOIS, Augustus Jay, 1849-

Born in Newton Falls, O., 1849; student at Hopkins Grammar School; received three degrees from Yale; studied Mechanics and Engineering in Europe; Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale, 1877-84; and of Civil Engineering 1884 to date; author of numerous articles and books on mechanical and scientific subjects.

AUGUSTUS JAY DuBOIS, C.E., Ph.D., Professor of Civil Engineering at Yale, was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, in 1849. His parents, Henry A. and Catherine Helena (Jay) DuBois, were of Huguenot ancestry, the latter being the granddaughter of Chief-Justice John Jay. After instruction in various public and private schools, he entered the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut, for College preparation. In Yale he entered upon work in the Scientific School and received there two degrees Bachelor of Philosophy, 1869, and Civil Engineering, 1870, after pursuing a special line of study in mechanics and

engineering. Continuing his work in the University he received in 1873 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then went abroad, and continued his scientific study, spending most of his time in Freiberg, Saxony. From 1875 to 1877, he was Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, which position he left to accept the appointment as Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale. He continued this work for six years, 1877 to 1884, when he became Professor of Civil Engineering, which position he now holds. Professor DuBois

Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers; the American Academy of Science, the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Society for the Promotion of Mechanical Engineering; and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He married Adeline Blakesley, June 23, 1883.

HUBBARD, Thomas, 1776-1838.

Born in Smithfield, R. I., 1776; practised medicine in Pomfret, Conn.; assisted in establishing asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; President of the Connecticut Medical Society; member of both branches of the legislature; Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics at Yale, 1829-1838; died in New Haven, Conn., 1838.

THOMAS HUBBARD, M.D., Professor of Surgery at Yale, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, in 1776. He was a student in medicine and surgery under Dr. Albigense Waldo, a regular army surgeon. Locating in Pomfret, Connecticut, he practised his profession in that and the adjacent towns for over thirty years. Impelled by a spirit of sympathy and benevolence, he aided in the establishment of asylums for the insane, and schools for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, and was appointed by the state authorities to provide a retreat for the indigent insane. He was actively interested in public affairs serving in the State House of Representatives and Senate. Dr. Hubbard was called to the Professorship of Surgery and Obstetrics at the Yale Medical School in 1829, retaining it until his death which occurred in New Haven, June 16, 1838. He was at one time President of the Connecticut Medical Society. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale in 1818.

CLARK, John Emory, 1832-

Born at Northampton, N. Y., 1832; prepared for College at West Poultney, Vermont; A.B. University of Michigan, 1856; studied at Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin, 1859-60; Professor of Mathematics Michigan State Normal School, 1856-57; Assistant Professor University of Michigan, 1857-59; U. S. Deputy Surveyor, 1861-62; Prof. Antioch College, 1866-72; Prof. Mathematics, Yale, 1873-; Captain Fifth Michigan Cavalry, 1862-63; Major 1863-65; honorably discharged with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1865.

JOHAN EMORY CLARK, M.A., Professor of Mathematics at Yale, was born in Northampton, New York, August 8, 1832, son of Rev. John and Sarah Miller (Foote) Clark. He prepared for



A. J. DuBOIS

has spent much of his time as an author of scientific works, and he has to his credit a long list of valuable contributions to the literature of science. Besides having been for years a writer of articles for the Century; the Engineering News; the Manufacturers' Gazette; the Journal of the Franklin Institute; Van Nostrand's Electrical Engineering Magazine, and others, he is the author of the following books: Graphical Statics; The Stresses in Framed Structures (now in its tenth edition); The Elementary Principles of Mechanics, three volumes; Science and the Supernatural; Science and the Spiritual; and many translations and other works too numerous to mention in this sketch. Professor DuBois is a member of the American Society of

College at the Troy Conference Academy of West Poultney, Vermont, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1856. During the year 1859-1860 he studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin. He was Professor of Mathematics at the Michigan State Normal School from 1856 to 1857, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan from then until 1859. From 1861 to 1862 Professor Clark was a United States Deputy Surveyor in Dakota. He returned to teaching after that, and was Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Antioch College, Ohio, from 1866 to



JOHN E. CLARK

1872, when he came to New Haven and has been Professor of Mathematics in the Sheffield Scientific School from 1873 until the present date. In 1862 Professor Clark joined the Union Army as Captain of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1863, which rank he held until 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers. He was married August 20, 1856, to Caroline C. Doty, and has four children: John Frederick, Helen (wife of Rev. Henry R. Miles), William Russel and Alice Tucker Clark. Professor Clark is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, of Alpha Delta Phi and of the Berzelius Society.

LEWIS, Zachariah, 1773-1840.

Born in Wilton, Conn., 1773; graduated at Yale, 1794; Tutor there, 1796-1799; private Tutor in General Washington's family; studied theology; Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Spectator, 1803-1820; established the American Missionary Register; Corresponding Secretary of the New York Religious Tract Society, 1814-1820; Domestic Correspondent for the United Foreign Missionary Society till 1825; liberal contributor to charitable objects and a well-known writer of his day; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1840.

ZACHARIAH LEWIS, M.A., Tutor at Yale, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, January 1, 1773, son of the Rev. Isaac Lewis, a Congregational minister. He was graduated from Yale in 1794, held a Tutorship in the College from 1796 to 1799, and while pursuing the study of theology under the direction of the Rev. Ashbel Green, of Philadelphia, he acted as private tutor in President Washington's family. Though licensed to preach, his impaired health would not admit of his performing pastoral duties. Turning his attention to journalism in 1813, he took the Editorship of the New York Commercial Advertiser and the New York Spectator, both of which he retained until 1820. In the latter year he established the American Missionary Register. From 1814 to 1820 he acted as Corresponding Secretary of the New York Religious Tract Society, the antecedent of the American Tract Society, and from 1820 to 1825 he attended to the home correspondence of the United Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Lewis donated much of his fortune to charity. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement, and he died in Brooklyn, New York, November 14, 1840. His more notable publications are: An Oration Before the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati in 1799; Remarks on a Subterranean Wall in North Carolina and the Annual Reports of the New York Religious Tract Society from 1815 to 1820.

LORD, Benjamin, 1694-1784.

Born in Saybrook, Conn., 1694; graduated at Yale, 1714; Tutor there, 1715-16; Pastor of the Congregational Church in Norwich, Conn., 1717-84; Fellow of Yale, 1740-72; died in Norwich, 1784.

BENJAMIN LORD, D.D., Fellow of Yale, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, May 13, 1694. His College training was received at Yale, which gave him his Bachelor's degree in 1714, and that of Master of Arts five years later. During the years 1715 and 1716, he was Tutor in the College, and having completed his theological

studies was called in the following year to the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Norwich, Connecticut, retaining that Pastorate for a period of sixty-seven years. He died in Norwich, March 31, 1784. From 1740 to 1772 he held a Fellowship at Yale, which bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1774. Dr. Lord published numerous sermons, among which are: *The Faithful and Approved Minister*, a very Blessed Man; *Two Sermons on the Necessity of Regeneration*; *God Glorified in His Works*; *Believers in Christ*; and *a Christian's Hope at the Close of Life*.

MATHER, Moses, 1719-1806.

Born in Lyme, Conn., 1719; graduated at Yale, 1739; entered the Ministry, 1744; Pastor at Darien, Conn., for the rest of his life; active controversialist; Fellow of Yale a number of years; died in Darien, 1806.

Moses MATHER, D.D., Fellow of Yale, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, February 23, 1719. His classical studies were completed at Yale in 1739, and having prepared for the ministry, he began his labors as Pastor of the Congregational Church in Darien, Connecticut, in 1744, where he remained for sixty-two years. His patriotic demonstrations several times caused his imprisonment by the British during the Revolutionary War. He was one of the most determined controversialists of his day, and in 1759 published a work entitled *Infant Baptism Defended*. Dr. Mather died in Darien, September 21, 1806. In 1791 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton, and for some years was a Fellow of Yale.

the Class of 1889 under that of Timothy Dwight. It was his aim while a student to refrain from concentrating his efforts in any special direction, preferring instead to arrange his studies upon broad lines with a view to prepare himself more effectually for general educational work. The year following his graduation was spent in the west as Instructor in History at Colorado College, and the two succeeding years were devoted to travel and study abroad. In 1892 he joined the Faculty of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, as Professor of History, retaining that chair for five



OLIVER H. RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON, Oliver Huntington, 1866-

Born in Providence, R. I., 1866; prepared for College at the New Britain (Conn.) High School; graduated at Yale, 1889; subsequently studied abroad; Instructor in History at Colorado College, 1889-90; Professor of that subject at Drury College, Mo., 1892-95; and Assistant Professor of History at Yale, 1897 to the present time.

OLIVER HUNTINGTON RICHARDSON, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History at Yale, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 10, 1866, son of Elias Huntington and Jane Maria (Stevens) Richardson. Both of his parental families are of English origin. He was prepared for College at the New Britain (Connecticut) High School, of which John H. Peck was at that time Principal, and entering Yale under the Presidency of Noah Porter, he was graduated with

years, the last two of which he was absent from his post pursuing advanced studies in Europe; and having received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, he resigned in order to accept the Assistant Professorship of the same Department at Yale, where he still remains. Dr. Richardson is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He has already contributed one interesting work to historical literature, having issued in 1897 a volume entitled: *The National Movement in the Reign of Henry III., and its Culmination in the Barons' War*. In June 1893, he married Eloise Wickard, at that time Professor of English in the College for Women, Cleveland, Ohio.

BALL, Alonzo Brayton, 1840-

Born in N. Y. City, 1840; fitted for College at Phillips-Andover Academy; graduate of Yale, 1860; graduate of the Medical Department of Columbia, 1863; Consulting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital and the N. Y. Cancer Hospital; Attending Physician to New York Hospital; Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia.

ALONZO BRAYTON BALL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at Columbia, was born in the City of New York February 10, 1840. His parents, the late Alonzo Spofford Ball and Eliza Watson Morton, both came of old Massachusetts families. He fitted for College at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Yale in 1856, graduating in 1860. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, now the Medical Department of Columbia, in 1863. Three years later he married Helen Sprainger Stone March 15, 1866. They have had three children, Mary Louisa, Frank Pennington and Harry Ball. Dr. Ball served for three months in 1862 on the Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, and as Acting Medical Cadet for five months in the General Hospital at Frederick, Maryland, in 1862-1863. In 1897 he was made Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the University and Century Clubs of New York City.

COHN, Adolphe, 1851-

Born in Paris, France, 1851; received his early education at the Lycée Bonaparte and the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris; Bachelier ès Lettres (Faculty of Letters) Paris, 1868; student in the Paris School of Laws, 1868-73, École Nationale des Chartes, 1869-74 and in the École Pratique des Hautes Études (Section of Historical and Philological Sciences) 1872-75; Bachelor of Laws, 1873; Archiviste Paléographe, 1874; served in the Franco-Prussian War; private teacher in Paris, 1873-75; Editor *Messenger Franco-Américain*, New York, 1875-76; private tutor, New York, 1875-82; New York correspondent of the *République Française* of Paris, 1876-84; United States correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, 1884-95; Tutor in French, Columbia, 1882; Instructor in French, 1882-84; Instructor in French, Harvard, 1884-85; Assistant Professor, 1885-91; Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures, Columbia, since 1891; received the decoration of *Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia* from King Humbert, 1897.

ADOLPHE COHN, A.M., Professor of Romance Languages at Columbia, was born in Paris, France, May 29, 1851. His father, Albert Cohn, was a native of the town of Pressburg, Hungary, where his family had recently moved from Huningue,

in Alsace, and his mother, Mathilde Lowengard, came of an Austrian family. The subject of this sketch became a student at the Lycée Bonaparte of Paris in 1860, when nine years old, and after eight years of study there, which were followed later by one at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand received the degree of Bachelier ès Lettres from the Faculty of Letters of Paris in 1868. He was a student in the Paris School of Laws for five years from 1868 to 1873, studied in the Section of Historical and Philological Studies at the École Pratique des Hautes Études from 1872 to 1875 and in the École Nationale des



ADOLPHE COHN

Chartes from 1869 to 1874, save for the period of the Franco-Prussian War, during which he enlisted and served with his regiment at the front. He was made a Bachelor of Laws in 1873, and Archiviste Paléographe in the following year. During his years as a student Mr. Cohn took an active part in the struggles of the Republican party in France, first against the Third Napoleon and later against the Royalists when that faction loomed into prominence. During 1873, 1874 and 1875 he was a teacher in various French schools, among them the École Supérieure du Commerce, the Écoles Professionnelles Elisa Lemonnier and the Cours d'Adultes. In 1875 he came to New York City and took up private teaching. During the year immediately following his

arrival he belonged to the editorial staff of the *Messenger Franco-Américain*, a position which he resigned in 1876; he soon after became the New York correspondent of the *Paris République Française*, then Gambetta's newspaper. From 1884 to 1895 he was the American correspondent of the *Paris Temps*. In 1882 he was appointed to the post of Tutor in French at Columbia, and was made Instructor in the same year. Two years later he went to Harvard as Instructor in French, and the next year was made Assistant Professor of French there. He remained at Harvard until 1891, when he returned to Columbia to take the Chair of Romance Languages and Literatures. By decree of August 6, 1897, King Humbert made him a *Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia*. Professor Cohn married, April 6, 1887, Marian Lois Wright, who died February 19, 1888, leaving one son, Albert Cohn. He is a member of a number of societies and organizations, mainly those connected with his profession. Among them are the *Société pour l'Instruction Élémentaire* of Paris, the *Ligue Française de l'Enseignement*, *Société d'Histoire Littéraire de la France*, *Modern Language Association*, *American Historical Association*, and the *Reform Club* and *Good Government Club B* of New York City. He has published a number of educational works and is a regular contributor to several magazines, especially the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Bookman*.

CUNNINGHAM, Richard Hoope, 1865-

Born in Richmond, Va., 1865; studied for five years at Hanover Academy, Va., and for two years at the University of Virginia; graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1886 at the Medical College of Virginia, taking the obstetrical prize; graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1888; hospital service, 1888-90; studied in Europe 1890-94; practised neurology in Richmond, 1894, and was Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Medical College of Virginia; practising neurologist in New York since 1895; Demonstrator of Physiology at Columbia since 1897.

RICHARD HOOPE CUNNINGHAM, M.D., Demonstrator of Physiology at Columbia, was born in the City of Richmond, Virginia. He entered Hanover Academy, Virginia, at an early age and studied there for five years, afterwards entering the University of Virginia. He spent two years in the latter institution, being awarded diplomas in Modern Languages, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Biology, Zoölogy and Anatomy. On leaving the University of Virginia he entered the Medical College of Virginia, graduated as Doctor of Medicine in

1886, carrying off the obstetrical prize, and then came to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, taking his degree there in 1888. During the next two years he was a member of the House Staff of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. In 1890 Dr. Cunningham went abroad, and spent the following four years studying in Europe under Erb, Arnold, Charcot, Mendel, Horsley, Dejerine, Gowers and other eminent physicians, and paying especial attention to neurology and experimental medicine. On his return from Europe in 1894 he entered upon the practice of



R. H. CUNNINGHAM

neurology in Richmond and also held the position of Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Medical College of Virginia. A year later he came to New York and has since practised his profession in that city. Dr. Cunningham was tendered and accepted the post of Demonstrator of Physiology at Columbia in 1897, and is now connected with the University in that capacity. He is a member of a number of societies—mostly of a professional nature—among them the New York Neurological Society, the American Physiological Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Society of Virginia, and the Alumni Association of Mt. Sinai Hospital. He is a specialist of high authority on neurotic and mental diseases. Dr. Cunningham married Gertrude Agnes Stillman, October 5, 1891. They have no children.

DERLETH, Charles, Jr., 1874-

Born in New York City, 1874; educated in the public schools of New York City and Brooklyn; B.S., College of the City of New York, 1894; C.E., School of Applied Sciences of Columbia, 1896; Assistant in the summer schools of Geodesy and Surveying of Columbia; Assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering of Columbia since 1896.

CHARLES DERLETH, Jr., B.S., C.E., Assistant in Civil Engineering at Columbia, was born in New York City, October 2, 1874. He is the son of Charles and Annie Faubert Derleth, both of German descent. His early education was re-



CHAS. DERLETH, JR.

ceived in the public schools of New York City and Brooklyn, and on his graduation he entered the College of the City of New York, taking the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1894. Then followed a two-year course at the School of Applied Science at Columbia, from which he received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1896. After the completion of his studies there he was for some time Assistant in the Summer Schools of Geodesy and Surveying of Columbia, and in the fall of 1896 was made Assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering of the University, which position he still holds. In 1897 he was connected with the surveying staff of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York City and since then has assisted in designing the City Island Bridge

and engaged in other engineering work. He has been for some years an Instructor in the Educational Department of the Twenty-Third Street Branch of the New York Young Men's Christian Association and in the East Side Evening High School of the New York Public School system. Mr. Derleth is a member of two of the Greek letter fraternities, Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Beta Kappa, and a junior member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

CHAMBERS, Talbot Wilson, 1819-1896.

Born in Carlisle, Penn., 1819; graduate of Rutgers; completed his Divinity studies at Princeton; began his clerical labors in 1838, and was subsequently ordained in the Reformed Dutch Church, and preached in Somerville, N. J.; became one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New York City; was assigned to the Lafayette Place Church; became a Trustee of Rutgers, 1868; a Lecturer at the New Brunswick, N. J., Seminary in 1875; and a Trustee of Columbia 1881-96; died in New York, 1896.

TALBOT WILSON CHAMBERS, S.T.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1819. His theological studies were begun at Rutgers, from the Academic Department of which he was graduated in 1834, and completed at the Princeton Divinity School, after which he received a licence to preach in Clinton, Mississippi. Having accepted a call to the Second Reformed Dutch Church in Somerville, New Jersey, he was ordained in the Reformed Dutch Classis at New Brunswick, and remained in charge of the Somerville Church from 1840 to 1849, when he settled in New York City as one of the Associate Pastors of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and for over forty years he occupied the pulpit of the Lafayette Place Church. In conjunction with his pastoral duties Dr. Chambers attended to considerable outside religious work, not the least important of which was rendered as Chairman of the Committee on Versions of the American Bible Society, and as member of the American Bible Revision Committee, Old Testament Company, and in 1875 he took the Vedder Lectureship at the New Brunswick Seminary. In 1868 he joined the Board of Trustees of Rutgers, and in 1881 began his service in the same capacity at Columbia, from which he had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity some twenty-eight years previous. His official connection with Columbia was held until his death. His published works are: The Noon Prayer-Meeting in

Fulton Street; Memoir of Theodore Frelinghuysen; Exposition of the Book of Zachariah in Lange's Commentaries; The Psalter, A Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible (Vedder Lectures); Companion to the Revised Version of the Old Testament, and a number of magazine articles and pamphlets. He also edited the Memoirs of Rev. John Henry Livingston, D.D. Dr. Chambers died in New York City, in February 1896.

CARPENTER, George Rice, 1863-

Born in Labrador, 1863; graduate of Phillips-Andover, 1882; graduate of Harvard, 1886; studied in Paris, 1886-87; studied at the University of Berlin, 1887-88; Assistant in English at Harvard, 1888-89; Instructor, 1889-90; Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1890-93; Lecturer in Rhetoric, Wellesley College, 1892-93; Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition, Columbia, 1893-

GEORGE RICE CARPENTER, Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia, was born on the coast of Labrador, October 25, 1863. His parents, Charles Carroll and Feronia (Rice) Carpenter, were both of New England origin. The subject of this sketch entered Phillips-Andover Academy in 1879. Graduating in 1882, he entered Harvard and took his degree in 1886. He spent the two following years in European study, first in Paris, and later at the University of Berlin. Returning to America in 1888, Professor Carpenter was made Assistant in English at Harvard, and in the following year was promoted to Instructor. He left Harvard in 1890 to take the Associate Professorship of English in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, remaining there three years. During the latter year of his stay at the Institute he was also Lecturer on Rhetoric at Wellesley College. In 1893 he resigned both positions to take the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia, which he still retains. Aside from his professional work, Professor Carpenter has taken an especial interest in comparative literature, and more particularly in Dante. He is Vice-President of the Dante Society. He has also done a large amount of editorial work, particularly in connection with the preparation of text-books and kindred works. He is a member of the Harvard Club, The Players and the Century Association of New York City. Professor Carpenter married, June 11, 1890, Mary Seymour. They have one child: Margaret Seymour Carpenter, born April 3, 1893.

DAY, Arthur Morgan, 1867-

Born in Danbury, Conn., 1867; graduate of Harvard (both A.B. and A.M.) in 1892; Assistant in History, Harvard, 1893-94; Assistant in Economics, Columbia, 1894-99; Instructor in Economics Barnard College, since 1895; Instructor in Economics Columbia, 1899-

ARTHUR MORGAN DAY, A.M., Instructor in Economics at Columbia, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, April 12, 1867, the son of Josiah Lyon and Ellen Louisa (Baldwin) Day. He graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1892, receiving at the same time the degree of Master of Arts, and in the following year entered the Corps



A. M. DAY

of Instructors in that University as Assistant in History. In 1894 he took the position of Assistant in Economics at Columbia, advanced to Instructor in 1899, and in 1895 was made Instructor in the same branch at Barnard College.

GIDDINGS, Franklin Henry, 1855-

Born in Sherman, Conn., 1855; prepared for College at the High School at Great Barrington, Mass.; two years at Union College, 1873-75; left College to take charge of the Goshen (Conn.) Academy; entered newspaper life in 1876, and continued as editor and editorial writer on various journals until 1888; A.B. (Union College) with reference back to the Class of 1877, 1888; A.M. 1889; Ph.D., 1897; Lecturer on Political Science

at Bryn Mawr, 1888; Associate, 1890; Associate Professor, 1891; Professor, 1892; Lecturer on Sociology at Columbia, 1890-93; Professor of Sociology, 1894-

FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology at Columbia, was born in Sherman, Connecticut, March 23, 1855. He is a son of the Rev. Edward Jonathan Giddings, a well-known Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, the author of *American Christian Rulers*. The family goes back in this country to George Giddings, who came from St. Albans, England, in 1635, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. The Rev.



FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS

Edward J. Giddings married Rebecca Jane Fuller, a descendant of Edward Fuller, one of the Mayflower pioneers. Franklin Henry Giddings received his early training and education under the strict guidance of his mother and father, and was also instructed in surveying and drafting by his grandfather, a prominent citizen of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. After a preparatory course at the High School at Great Barrington, he entered Union College in 1873. He left College in 1875 to take charge of the Academy at Goshen, Connecticut, but continued his studies in private, covering much more ground than was required for graduation. In 1888 he received from Union College the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with reference back to the Class of

1877 in full standing. While at College he took in addition to the required studies a portion of the engineering course. In 1876 he entered newspaper life as Associate Editor of the *Winsted* (Connecticut) *Herald*. During 1878 he was an editorial writer on the *Republican* of Springfield, Massachusetts, and his work there, coupled with excess of private study, resulted in a year's enforced rest from active labor, which was spent in studying political economy and law. He resumed newspaper work in 1879 on the Staff of the *Berkshire Courier*, and remained there for two years, when he became Editor of the *New Milford, Connecticut, Gazette*. During 1882 he served on the Town School Committee of Great Barrington. In 1884 he returned to Springfield as editorial writer and literary critic of the *Union*. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy during the campaign of 1884, and at the risk of losing position and salary positively refused to write editorials favoring the candidacy of James G. Blaine. In 1885 he conducted an investigation and reported to the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor on profit-sharing, and in the following year left the *Union* to become the Editor of *Work and Wages* at Springfield. During his years of newspaper work his leisure time had been occupied in study. His first appointment as Instructor came in 1888, when Bryn Mawr College appointed him Lecturer on Political Science. In 1889 he was made Associate, in the following year Associate Professor, and in 1892 Professor. Since 1890 he had also been Lecturer on Sociology in the Faculty of Political Science at Columbia, and in 1894 he left Bryn Mawr on a call from Columbia to its Chair of Sociology. He published between 1885 and 1895 many articles and monographs on economic and sociological theory. In 1896 appeared his first book, *The Principles of Sociology*, which met with instant success, and has been translated into French, Spanish and Russian. This was followed in 1897 by *The Theory of Socialization*, which also met with immediate recognition and has been translated into Italian; and in 1898 by *The Elements of Sociology*. Professor Giddings married, November 8, 1876, Elizabeth Patience Hawes of Great Barrington. They have three children. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of which he has been Vice-President since 1890, the Authors, Barnard and Century Clubs, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Economic Association, of which he was first Vice-President

in 1896-1897, and *L'Institut International de Sociologie* of Paris. He is a sound-money Democrat in politics.

FARRAND, Livingston, 1867-

Born in Newark, N. J., 1867; fitted for College at the Newark Academy; A.B., Princeton, 1888; graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1891; studied at Cambridge University, England, 1891-92, and at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1892-93; Instructor in Columbia since 1893.

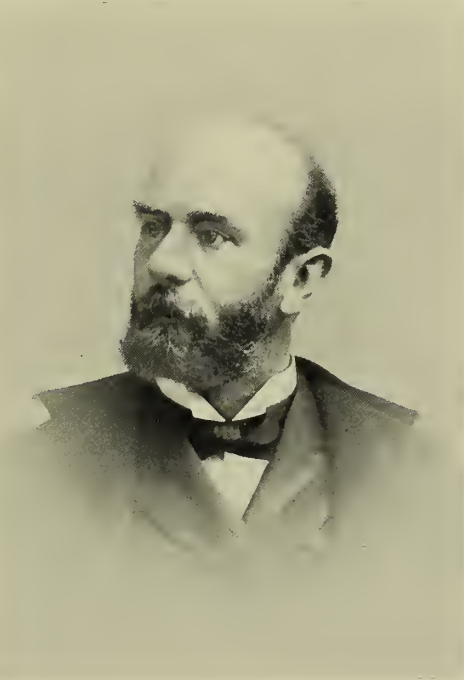
LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A.M., M.D., Instructor in Psychology at Columbia, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 14, 1867. Through his father, Samuel Ashbel Farrand, he is descended from Nathaniel Farrand, who came from England and settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1645. He fitted for College at the Newark Academy, entering Princeton in 1885. On his graduation from Princeton in 1888, he came to New York City and took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia, becoming a full-fledged Doctor of Medicine in 1891. Shortly after the completion of his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he went abroad, and studied during the following year at the University of Cambridge, England. He went to Berlin in 1892, and spent one year in study there, and on his return to America was made an Instructor in Columbia. He is still connected with the institution in that capacity. Dr. Farrand is a member of three professional bodies, the New York Academy of Science, the American Psychological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He belongs to the American Folk-Lore Society and the New Jersey Historical Society. He is also a member of the Princeton and City Clubs of New York. Dr. Farrand is an Independent in politics, supporting the best man, irrespective of partisan considerations.

HOLLICK, Charles Arthur, 1857-

Born in New Brighton, N. Y., 1857; educated at private schools in the United States and Germany; fitted for College at the Anthon Grammar School, New York City; Ph.B. Columbia School of Mines, 1879; Ph.D. Columbian University, Washington, D. C., 1897; private assistant to Professor Newberry at Columbia, 1879; Mine Superintendent in California, 1880; Sanitary Engineer and Inspector in the New York City Health Department, 1881-92; Special Expert for

the New York State Board of Health, 1883-95; Special Sanitary Advisor to the Long Island City and Brooklyn Boards of Health, 1888-90; member of the Board of Health of New Brighton, 1886-92; Fellow in Geology, Columbia School of Mines, 1890-91; Assistant in Geology, 1892; Tutor in Geology since 1893; engaged on the Geological Survey of New Jersey, 1896-97; member and Chairman of the Port Richmond Boulevard Commission, 1896; member of the Richmond County Park Commission, 1897.

CHARLES ARTHUR HOLLICK, Ph.B., Ph.D., Tutor in Geology at Columbia, was born in New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, February 6, 1857 and is a resident property owner



ARTHUR HOLLICK

there at date. His father, Frederick Hollick, M.D., was of English birth, but a practising physician in New York at the time the subject of this sketch was born. He received his early education at Miss Whittemore's School for Children at New Brighton, and later spent a year at Dr. Haas's School at Wiesbaden, Germany. He fitted for College at Anthon Grammar School in New York City, and then entered the School of Mines of Columbia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1879. Simultaneously with his graduation he was appointed private Assistant to Dr. J. S. Newberry, then Professor of Geology at the School of Mines, but after one year there went to California to become Superintendent of the Mexican mine

at Mariposa. He returned to New York in 1881, and entered the service of the Health Department of the City of New York as an Inspector, a position which he held for nine years. In 1883 he was appointed Special Expert and Inspector of Offensive Trades to the New York State Board of Health. In 1890 he was made Sanitary Engineer in the service of the City Board of Health, and a year later special Inspector. Mr. Hollick was also employed by the Long Island City and Brooklyn Boards of Health as Sanitary Advisor in some special investigations during 1888 and the two following years. In 1890 Mr. Hollick was given a fellowship in Geology at the Columbia School of Mines. On the expiration of his fellowship he was made Assistant in Geology there, and since 1893 has been a Tutor in the Institution. During 1882 Mr. Hollick had been engaged in collecting specimens in the West for the United States Geological Survey and in 1896-1897, when the Geological Survey of New Jersey was begun in earnest, he was employed in forestry and geology field work on it. In 1897 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Hollick has been prominently identified with all that tended to the betterment of his native town and county. From 1886 to 1892 he was a member of the New Brighton Board of Health. He was a member of the Port Richmond Boulevard Commission and Chairman of the Board during 1896 and in the following year was Vice-President of the Richmond County Park Commission. He is an active member of the Torrey Botanical Club of New York, and was its Secretary from 1883 to 1888; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the New York Academy of Sciences, of the Geological Society of America and of the Botanical Society of America, of which latter he has been Treasurer since 1896. He is also Vice-President of the Staten Island Tree Planting and Protective Association, and has been Secretary of the Natural Science Association of Staten Island since 1881. Among social organizations with which he is identified may be mentioned the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club and the Staten Island Club. Mr. Hollick was one of the organizers and subsequently Trustee and Secretary of the Good Government Club of Richmond county, and is an earnest worker for honesty in politics. He married, September 19, 1881, Adeline Augusta Talkington. They have three children.

BLAKE, Joseph Augustus, 1864-

Born in San Francisco, Cal., 1864; fitted for College at the Hopkins Grammar School; A.B., Yale, 1885; took the biological course in the Sheffield Scientific School, graduating with the degree of Ph.B., 1886; graduate of the Medical Department of Columbia, 1889; Surgical Interne at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, 1889-91; Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy, Columbia, since 1891; Assistant Surgeon to Vanderbilt Clinic, 1891-96; Attending Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital since 1896, and Harlem Hospital since 1895.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS BLAKE, M.D., Assistant Demonstrator at Columbia, though a native of California, comes of old Puritan ancestry. His father, William Phipps Blake, was a descendant of William Blake, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1636 and settled near Dorchester. William Phipps Blake married Charlotte Haven Lord Hayes, whose family came from Scotland to Maine in the seventeenth century. The subject of this sketch was born in San Francisco, August 31, 1864. Joseph A. Blake fitted for College at the Hopkins Grammar School, and entered Yale in 1881, taking his degree four years later. After his graduation he studied in the biological course of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale for a year, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1886, after which he came to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia. Immediately on his graduation from there in 1889 he became Surgical Interne at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City, remaining there until 1891, when he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy at Columbia. His connection with the University in that capacity still continues. Dr. Blake held the post of Assistant Surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic in New York City from 1891 until 1896, when he resigned it to become Attending Surgeon at the Harlem and St. Luke's Hospitals. Dr. Blake is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the Association of American Anatomists, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and the University Club of New York City. He married, December 17, 1890, Catherine Ketchum, and they have one child, Joseph A. Blake, Jr.

UNDERWOOD, Lucien Marcus, 1853-

Born in New Woodstock, N. Y., 1853; studied for two years in Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary; graduate of Syracuse University, 1877; spent two years in non-resident graduate work and one year in resident grad-

uate work at Harvard; teacher since 1877; one year in public school, one year seminary, four years in smaller Colleges; Professor of Biology, Syracuse University, 1883-91; Professor of Botany, DePauw University, 1891-95; Professor of Biology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1895-96; Professor of Botany, Columbia, since 1896.

LUCIEN MARCUS UNDERWOOD, Ph.D., Professor of Botany at Columbia, was born in the little town of New Woodstock, Madison county, New York, October 26, 1853. Through his father, John Lincklaen Underwood, he was seventh in descent from Joseph Underwood, who came to America from England in 1637 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, afterwards removing to



LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD

Watertown. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and afterwards spent two years at Cazenovia (New York) Seminary in preparation for College. He entered Syracuse University in 1873, graduating in 1877, and after taking his degree spent two years in non-resident graduate study, and one year in graduate study at Harvard. Professor Underwood has been a teacher since 1877. Soon after his graduation from College he began teaching in the public schools. He also taught for one year in a seminary in New York State, and later for four years in two of the smaller Colleges of Illinois. In 1883 he ac-

cepted an appointment to the Chair of Biology at Syracuse University. After holding this position until 1891, he went to DePauw University as Professor of Botany, and continued there until 1895. During the following year he was Professor of Biology at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, but resigned the Professorship in 1896 to become Professor of Botany at Columbia, where he has since remained. He was a delegate to the Congresso Botanico Internazionale held at Genoa, Italy, in 1892, and is the author of several botanical works, and of numerous contributions to botanical periodical literature. Professor Underwood is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Botanical Society of America, New York Academy of Science, and two of the Greek-letter fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon. He married, August 10, 1881, Marie Antoinette Spurr of Oakland, California, daughter of Norman and Esther (Ives) Spurr of Salisbury, Connecticut. They have one child: Helen Willoughby Underwood. Professor Underwood is an Independent in politics, supporting the best men irrespective of party.

ILES, Malvern Wells, 1852-

Born in Midway, Ky., 1852; graduated at the Columbia School of Mines, 1875; Assistant in Analytical Chemistry there, 1875-76; Fellow at Johns Hopkins, two years; expert in the management of smelting works; improved the process of treating lead and silver ores, and a recognized authority on these subjects.

MALVERN WELLS ILES, Ph.D., Assistant at the Columbia School of Mines, was born in Midway, Kentucky, August 7, 1852. His scientific studies were pursued at the Columbia School of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and remaining there the succeeding year as Assistant in the Department of Analytical Chemistry was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For two years he was a Fellow at Johns Hopkins University, investigating the sulpho acids of Xylol. Turning his attention to the practical treatment of ores on a large scale for commercial purposes, he was for a time Assayer for the Utica Mining and Milling Company, later Metallurgist at the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works, and still later became Superintendent of the Globe Smelting Works at Denver, Colorado. Besides his investigations and experiments in legitimate chemistry, he has improved the

process of smelting of galenic and argentiferous ores and is one of the best known experts in their treatment. In his work while holding a Fellowship at the Columbia School of Mines he produced the so-called Iles Boracic Acid Test, which is now used practically in all chemical laboratories. In Colorado, he discovered a number of new minerals, and furnace products, among them the mineral called Ilesite, first analyzed and described by him, and which is a sulphate of zinc, iron and manganese. Working on original lines, Dr. Iles has contributed largely to the advance of metallurgy of gold, silver and lead during the past ten years. No less than forty-two patents cover his inventions in this field, those relating to the collection and condensation of metallurgic fume and dust being especially notable, while the so-called Iles Reverberatory Slag Settlers are now recognized as one of the most important steps made in the smelting of lead, gold and silver ores during the last century. Dr. Iles holds membership in several American and European scientific bodies, and he has contributed extensively to scientific periodicals. In the summer of 1899, Dr. and Mrs. Iles left Denver for an extended period of foreign travel. After visiting all the principal smelting plants of the world, it is his intention to locate in London, England, establishing himself there permanently as Consulting Metallurgist. He will however make frequent trips to America, and will retain his handsome residence in Denver.

YOHANNAN, Abraham, 1853-

Born at Urmi, Persia, 1853; graduate of Urmi College, 1870; taught Oriental languages there until 1886; Supervisor of Mission Schools about Urmi, 1886; at General Theological Seminary, New York, 1888-90; ordained Deacon in the Episcopal Church, 1890; Priest, 1891; took post-graduate course in Oriental languages at Columbia with the degree of Ph.D., 1893; Lecturer in Oriental languages, Columbia, since 1894; founded and is still in charge of St. Bartholomew's Oriental Mission, New York City.

ABRAM YOHANNAN, Ph.D., Lecturer at Columbia, was born in Urmi, Persia, in 1853. His father, grandfather, and other ancestors as far back as can be traced were priests of the Nestorian Christian Church. He received his early education in the schools of the Presbyterian Missionaries at Urmi, and learned Syriac under the instruction of his father, the Rev. Kasha Yohannan. In 1864, at the age of eleven, he entered Urmi College, and remained there as a student for six

years, graduating in 1870. Some time before his graduation he was appointed to teach Oriental languages in the College, and held that position until 1886. During a portion of that year he was Supervisor of the Mission schools in the neighborhood of Urmi, and later came to America under the auspices of the Bible Society of New York to assist in the revision of the Scriptures in Syriac. Some time after his arrival he founded an Oriental Mission in connection with St. Bartholomew's Church, of which he is still in charge. In 1888 Dr. Yohannan became a student at the General Theological



ABR. YOHANNAN

Seminary in New York City, and two years later he graduated and was ordained by Bishop Potter a Deacon in the Episcopal Church. In the following year Bishop Potter ordained him as a Priest of the church. A year later Dr. Yohannan took a post-graduate course in Oriental languages at Columbia, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1894. In 1894 he was also appointed Lecturer in Oriental languages (Syriac, Armenian, Persian, Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic) at Columbia, and his connection with the University has since continued, and he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1899. He married in 1872 Sanam Tuti of Urmi. They have six children. Dr. Yohannan is a member of the American Oriental Society.

BURRAGE, Walter Lincoln, 1860-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1860; graduated at Harvard, 1883; Harvard Medical School, 1888; Woman's Hospital, N. Y. City, 1890; located in Boston; connected with a number of hospitals; gynecologist of recognized ability; and Clinical Instructor on that subject at Harvard since 1893.

WALTER LINCOLN BURRAGE, A.M., M.D., Clinical Instructor in Gynecology at the Harvard Medical School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 21, 1860. From the Boston public schools he entered a private school in that city where he was prepared for College, and after graduating from the Academical Department of Harvard (1883), he began his professional studies, receiving his degree at the Harvard Medical School in 1888. The practical experience and observation obtainable as House Officer at the Boston City Hospital (a position he occupied for some time) were augmented by eighteen months of study and hospital work in New York, and graduating at the Woman's Hospital of that city in 1890, he engaged in practice in Boston, making a specialty of gynecology. His professional advancement has been rapid and besides acquiring an extensive private practice he has been connected with the Carney, and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals as Gynecologist, and the Free Hospital for Women as Electro-Therapeutist. Dr. Burrage is a member of the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital, New York; the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Warren Club, Boston. In 1893 he was called to the Medical Department of Harvard as Clinical Instructor in his specialty.

DANFORTH, Samuel, 1626-1674.

Born in England, 1626; came to America in 1634; graduated at Harvard, 1643; was Tutor at Harvard 1644 (?) - 49 (?) ; Colleague Pastor of the Church in Roxbury, Mass., 1641 (?) - 1674; died in Roxbury, 1674.

SAMUEL DANFORTH, A.M., Fellow of Harvard, and Tutor in the College, was born in Framingham, Suffolk, England, in September 1626, and came with his father and his brother Thomas (afterwards Colonial Governor) to New England in 1634. He was graduated at Harvard in 1643, and for several years following, while pursuing his studies for the ministry, was a Tutor in that institution. Accepting a call to become the colleague of the Rev. John Eliot, who then was devoting much time to his missionary labors among the Indians, in the Pastorate over the

Church in Roxbury, he was ordained in September 1650, and his pastoral relations with his congregation continued until his death. Mr. Danforth was greatly interested in astronomy, and published a number of almanacs, also an astronomical description of the comet of 1664. From 1650 (?) to the date of his death he was a Fellow of the Harvard Corporation. He died in Roxbury, November 19, 1674.

HOAR, George Frisbie, 1826-

Born in Concord, Mass., 1826; graduated Harvard, 1846; Harvard Law School, 1849; member of Mass. House of Representatives, 1852; State Senator, 1857; Representative in Congress, 1869-77; member of Electoral Commission, 1876; U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, since 1877; Overseer of Harvard, 1873-79; Regent of Smithsonian Institution, 1880; President of American Antiquarian Society, 1887; LL.D. from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, Harvard.

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826. He was a son of Hon. Samuel Hoar (Harvard 1802), one of the leaders of the Massachusetts Bar in the time of Webster and Choate, and his mother was the youngest daughter of Roger Sherman of Connecticut. His preparation for College was received in Concord Academy, and he entered Harvard at the age of sixteen, graduating in the Class of 1846. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1849, and was admitted to the Bar at Worcester, Massachusetts the same year, associating himself in practice with the Hon. Emory Washburn, and subsequently with the Hon. Charles Devens and J. Henry Hill. Mr. Hoar entered public life promptly, being elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1851, at the age of twenty-five years, and was promoted to a seat in the State Senate in 1857. His service in the Legislature developed his possession of abilities most serviceable in public affairs, and after declining for several years to accept a nomination for Congress, he consented in 1868 and was elected, taking his seat March 4, 1869, and serving continuously by successive re-elections, through four Congresses. In 1876 Mr. Hoar declined a re-nomination as Representative in Congress and was forthwith chosen by the Legislature to be United States Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed the Hon. George S. Boutwell. He took his seat March 5, 1877, and has since held it without a contest for re-election. Mr. Hoar's public life covers the period during

which our political institutions passed through the greatest strain and stress since the Civil War. He entered Congress at the beginning of the first Grant administration, when the passions engendered under the regime of President Johnson remained at white heat and the perplexing problems of reconstruction were pressing for solution. In the legislative work of these years he took an influential part, creditable to himself and honorable to the State which he represented. While a member of the House of Representatives he so established himself in the confidence of his associates, and so demonstrated his possession



GEORGE F. HOAR

of rare legal acumen and a judicial mind, that he was selected for the most delicate and important services, demanding the exercise of these qualities. The most notable instances are his appointment as one of the managers, on the part of the House of Representatives, of the impeachment of Secretary of War Belknap in 1876, and as a member of the Electoral Commission which decided the contest between Hayes and Tilton in the disputed election of that year. Out of this memorable contest, which shook the nation to its centre, came the demand for some satisfactory provision for the counting of the votes of the Electoral College for President and Vice-President; also for more complete protection against a possible vacancy in the office of President through

the failure of a successor in case of death or removal. Mr. Hoar produced the solution of this problem in his Presidential Succession Bill, and his bill for the counting of the electoral votes, which are now the law of the land. In other fields, Senator Hoar's great learning and his acquirements as a jurist, have been of advantage to the country through his work in Congress. He was one of the leaders in securing the adoption of a national bankruptcy act, and his scholarly and scientific attainments were recognized by his appointment, in 1874, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, an office which he held until 1880. Senator Hoar has been ever a staunch Republican in politics, holding with his party in action even when differing in points of policy. He has presided over four State Conventions of his party in Massachusetts, and over its National Convention in 1880, being also a delegate at large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1884. The most serious difference between Senator Hoar and a Republican administration arose in connection with the policy of the Government regarding the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, following the War with Spain. Senator Hoar was the leader of a strenuous opposition to the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Paris, insisting that its terms should be qualified by a pledge on the part of the United States to give independence and self-government to the people of those islands. His address on the Constitutional aspect of this question is to be ranked among the historical speeches of the United States Senate. The place held by Senator Hoar among scholars and men of learning is widely recognized. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he has been President, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and of Clark University at Worcester. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College in 1873, from Amherst in 1879, from Yale in 1885, and from Harvard in 1886. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard from 1873 to 1879.

GREEN, Charles Montraville, 1850-

Born in Medford, Mass., 1850; entered Harvard from the Boston Latin School, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1874 and his Medical degree in 1877; completed his studies in Europe; connected with a number of Boston medical institutions and societies; ex-member of the Boston School Board; Medical Officer in State

Militia; called to Harvard Medical School as Assistant in Obstetrics, 1883; appointed Assistant Professor, 1894-

CHARLES MONTRAVILLE GREEN, M.D., Assistant Professor at Harvard Medical School, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, December 18, 1850, son of George Bent and Melinda (Wetherbee) Green. He is of sturdy colonial ancestry. Ten of his ancestors served in the French and Indian Wars; and two great-grandfathers and a great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolution. His record as a public school pupil and collegiate student is most honorable, he having been the recipient of a Franklin Medal at the Boston Latin School in 1870; and his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1874 was accompanied with the much prized *cum laude*. He was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa in his Senior year. In 1877 he was graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard, and after a year's hospital work he continued his studies in Europe, and returned to Boston in the latter part of 1879 well equipped for his profession of which he is now a leading representative. Dr. Green's professional services in a public capacity have been rendered at the City and Lying-In Hospitals, and the Boston Dispensary. He is a fellow of the American Gynecological Society and Councillor of the Massachusetts Medical and the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Societies. In 1899 he was elected Vice-President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He is a member of the Societies for Medical Improvement and Observation, the Obstetrical Society and the Medical Library Association, and Bostonian Society, all of Boston; the Bunker Hill Monument Association and the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which latter he was chosen Vice-President some years ago, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, "A Republican Institution," the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, the Associations of Military Surgeons of the United States, the St. Botolph and University Clubs, Boston. He enlisted in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in 1870, was commissioned a subaltern in 1875, and was appointed Medical Officer in the First Corps Cadets in 1877. He was elected to the Boston School Board in 1888, and served five years. Summoned to the Harvard Medical School as Assistant in Obstetrics in 1883, he was made an Instructor three years later, and advanced to the Assistant Professorship of that subject in 1894. In

1897 he was appointed Secretary of the Faculty. On June 29, 1876, Dr. Green married Helen Lincoln Ware of Boston, daughter of Dr. John Ware, deceased. They have had two sons: Charles M. Jr., who died in infancy and Robert Montraville Green, born July 11, 1880.

McCLINTOCK, William Edward, 1848-

Born in Hallowell, Me., 1848; educated at the Hallowell Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary; studied civil engineering under a private instructor; employed on the United States Coast Survey, 1867-76; identified with harbor surveys, land improvements, and general engineering in various parts of the country; member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission; Instructor in Highway Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard.

WILLIAM EDWARD McCLINTOCK, Instructor of Highway Engineering at Harvard, was born in Hallowell, Kennebec county,



WILLIAM E. McCLINTOCK

Maine, July 29, 1848. He is a son of Captain John and Mary Bailey (Shaw) McClintock. He is of Scotch-Irish origin on the paternal side and a descendant of William McClintock, who participated in the defence of Londonderry, Ireland in 1689, emigrated in 1730 and settled in Medford, Massachusetts. Captain William McClintock, his

grandfather, was in his earlier years a Master-Mariner and later a land surveyor, and his father, Captain John, who was also a ship-master, found his way across the broad Pacific with a school atlas for a chart, and a watch for a chronometer. His mother's family, the Baileys, are the posterity of an early Puritan minister named John Bailey. William Edward McClintock obtained his primary instruction in the common schools and his four years' course at the Hallowell Academy was followed by a year's study at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. His inherited capacity for mathematics and surveying was enhanced by a course of private instruction in civil engineering, during which he acquired practical experience and also taught school. Entering the United States Coast Survey service in 1867 he was engaged in government operations along the Atlantic and Gulf coast until 1876, when he became connected with the survey of the City of Portland, Maine, and was subsequently engaged in surveying Boston Harbor, and re-locating the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and accepting the appointment of City Engineer of Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1880, he retained that post for the succeeding ten years. He has assisted in planning and executing improvements in the harbors of New York, Boston and Portland, the rivers of the Southern states including the lower Mississippi, sewer systems and other municipal work in the New England States and the Province of New Brunswick, and has served as consulting engineer in numerous important public improvements. Appointed a Highway Commissioner in 1892 by Governor Russell he has continued in office ever since, has published timely articles and delivered numerous addresses on the advantage of good roads, and was the first President of the Massachusetts Highway Association. In 1893 Mr. McClintock was called to Harvard as Instructor of Highway Engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School. He is a member of the American and Boston Societies of Civil Engineers; was formerly President of the League of American Wheelmen and the Chelsea Review Club, has advanced in Masonry to the Royal Arch degree, and was at one time Treasurer of the Church of the Redeemer, Chelsea, where he resides. Politically he acts with the Republican party in national issues, but otherwise votes independently. On June 17, 1873, Mr. McClintock married Mary Estelle Currier, of Portland, Maine, and his children are William James, Francis Blake, Samuel, Paul and Dorothy McClintock.

STONE, Arthur Kingsbury, 1861-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1861; graduated at Harvard, 1883; at Harvard Medical School, 1888; concluded his preparations with hospital work in Boston and study abroad; Surgeon to the Boston Dispensary; Assistant in Bacteriology at Harvard; a contributor to medical literature; Physician to Out-Patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital; Physician to the House of the Good Samaritan and St. Luke's Convalescent Home.

ARTHUR KINGSBURY STONE, A.M., M.D., Medical Assistant at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 13, 1861. His preliminary studies were pursued in Framingham, same state, and he took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard, receiving that of Master of Arts five years later. He also took his Medical degree at Harvard in 1888, and having obtained at the Massachusetts General Hospital the experience so necessary to successfully inaugurate the professional career of a physician, he still further prepared himself by taking courses of study in Vienna, Berlin and Strassburg. His practice was begun in Boston in 1889, and he subsequently joined the Surgical Staff of the Boston Dispensary. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the author of several valuable contributions to the medical journals. In 1892 he joined the force of Medical Instructors at Harvard as an Assistant in Bacteriology, remaining there until the close of the College year 1899. In 1893 leaving the Boston Dispensary he was appointed to the Massachusetts General Hospital as Physician to Out-Patients and later to the above mentioned hospitals.

MIXTER, Samuel Jason, 1855-

Born in Hardwick, Mass., 1855; educated at Towers Park Latin School and the Brimmer School, Boston, Mass., Institute of Technology, Harvard Medical School, and in Vienna; entered into practice in Boston; Surgeon at the Massachusetts General and the Carney Hospitals, and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; Assistant in Anatomy at Harvard 1882-84; Assistant Demonstrator 1884-87; Demonstrator, 1887-93; and appointed Instructor in Surgery the latter year.

SAMUEL JASON MIXTER, S.B., M.D., Instructor in Surgery at the Harvard Medical School, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, May 10, 1855, son of William and Mary (Ruggles) Mixter. His early education was acquired at the Towers Park Latin School, and the Brimmer School, Boston, from which latter he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1875. His medi-

cal studies were pursued at the Harvard Medical School, where he took his degree in 1879, continued his preparations at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and concluded them in Vienna. Locating in Boston, he rapidly advanced to a position of prominence among the surgeons of that city, and in addition to his extensive private practice he became attached to the staff of the Massachusetts General and Carney Hospitals, and Consulting Surgeon at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Called to the Harvard Medical School as an Anatomical Assistant in 1882, he was made Assis-



SAMUEL J. MIXTER

tant Demonstrator of Anatomy two years later, advanced to the post of Demonstrator in 1887, and was appointed Instructor of Surgery in 1893. He holds membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Societies for Medical Improvement and Medical Science, the American Surgical Association, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is also a member of the Athletic, St. Botolph and M. P. Clubs of Boston. On August 12, 1879, Dr. Mixer married Wilhelmina Galloupe, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah A. (Kittredge) Galloupe of Boston, and is the father of five children: William Jason, Charles Galloupe, Roger Conant (deceased), George and Samuel Mixer.

STORER, David Humphreys, 1804-1891.

Born in Portland, Me., 1804; graduated at Bowdoin, 1822; at the Harvard Medical School, 1825; practised in Boston upward of sixty years; Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence at Harvard, 1854-68; Dean of the Harvard Medical School, 1855-64; engaged quite extensively in scientific research; member of numerous scientific bodies and author of two volumes relating to ichthyology.

DAVID HUMPHREYS STORER, M.D., LL.D., Dean of the Harvard Medical School, was born in Portland, Maine, March 26, 1804, son of Hon. Woodbury and Margaret (Boyd) Storer. From Bowdoin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1822, he entered the Medical Department of Harvard, receiving his Medical degree three years later, and taking up his residence in Boston, he practised in that city continuously for upward of sixty years, or until a short time prior to his death, which occurred September 10, 1891. Summoned to the Harvard Medical School in 1854 as Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence he retained that chair until 1868, and was Dean of the Faculty from 1855 to 1864. Dr. Storer gave much of his time to scientific research especially on the subject of ichthyology. Besides holding a fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences he was President of the American Medical Association in 1866; was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the American Philosophical Society; and held honorary and corresponding relations with numerous other scientific bodies. On April 20, 1829, he married Abbey Jane, daughter of Thomas Brewer of Boston. Of this union were born five children: Horatio Robinson (now a resident of Newport, Rhode Island), Francis Humphreys (Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the Bussey Institute, Harvard), Abby Matilda, Mary Goddard, and Robert Woodbury Storer. In addition to a report on the fishes and reptiles of Massachusetts, Dr. Storer published: *The Fishes of Massachusetts*, and a *Synopsis of the Fishes of North America*. Besides his Bachelor's degree he received from Bowdoin those of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws the latter in 1876.

SPRAGUE, Henry Harrison, 1841-

Born in Athol, Mass., 1841; fitted for College at the High School, Athol, and the Chauncey Hall School, Boston; graduated at Harvard, 1864; student at the Harvard Law School and a Proctor of the College; completed his legal preparations in Boston and ad-

mitted to the Bar, 1868; practised in Boston continuously to the present time; served in the Common Council and both branches of the Legislature; President of the State Senate, 1890-91; connected officially with several reform organizations and public institutions; elected an Overseer of Harvard in 1890.

HENRY HARRISON SPRAGUE, A.M., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, August 1, 1841, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague. His early studies in his native town were supplemented by a preparatory course at the Chauncey Hall School, Boston, from which he



HENRY H. SPRAGUE

entered Harvard and was graduated with the Class of 1864. Having spent a greater part of the succeeding year as a private tutor, he began his professional preparations at the Harvard Law School, also acting as a College Proctor, but withdrew prior to the conclusion of the course and completed his studies in Boston with Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith. He has practised in Boston ever since his admission to the Bar, ranking among the ablest lawyers of that city, and is also prominent in local public affairs, having served in the City Council, also as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature and President of the State Senate. Reform movements have found in him a willing supporter, and he drafted the present ballot law while serving as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections. He has

been officially connected with the Municipal Reform and the Civil Service Reform Associations, of which latter he was one of the organizers and has been for several years the President; is a Director of the Boston City and Lying-In Hospitals and the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Association; Vice-President of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and is a member of the Harvard Law School and Boston Bar Associations, the New England Historic Genealogical, and Bostonian Societies, and the St. Botolph, Union, Tavern and Unitarian Clubs. In 1890 Mr. Sprague was elected an Overseer of Harvard, and some years after graduating was made a Master of Arts. Since its organization in 1895 he has been the Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board. He is the author of *Women under the Laws of Massachusetts: Their Rights, Privileges and Disabilities*, *City Government in Boston, its Rise and Development*, and a *Brief History of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society*.

DANFORTH, Thomas, 1622-1699.

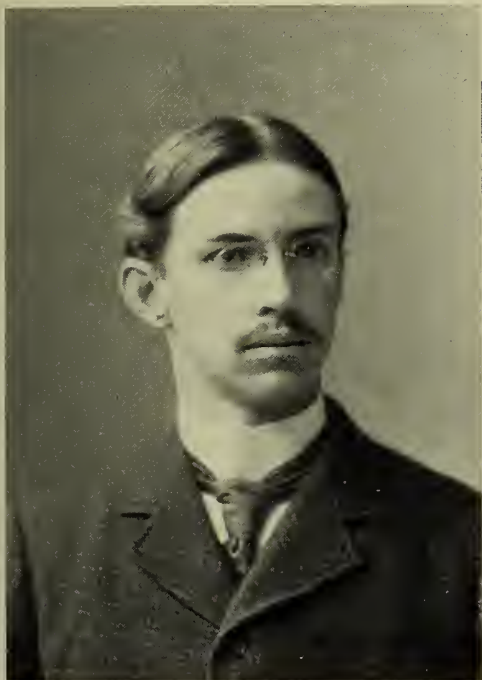
Born in England, 1622; came to New England, 1634; was an assistant under the Mass. Government, 1659-78; Deputy-Governor of Mass., and President of the Province of Maine, 1679-88; Judge of the Superior Court; Treasurer of Harvard, 1650-58; Steward of Harvard, 1668-82; died in Cambridge, 1699.

THOMAS DANFORTH, named in the charter as first Treasurer of the Harvard Corporation, and afterwards Steward of the College, was born in Framlingham, Suffolk, England, in 1622, and came to New England with his father and his brother Samuel in 1634. In his early life he developed considerable ability in the management of public affairs, and from 1659 to 1678 he was an assistant under the Massachusetts Government. In 1679 he was made Deputy Governor, and in the same year was elected President of the Province of Maine, which then was independent of the Colony of Massachusetts. Both of these offices he held until 1688. He had meanwhile been appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, and in this capacity came into prominence in 1681 for opposing the acts of trade and asserting the charter rights of the country, and again by condemning the proceedings of the court in connection with the witchcraft delusion in 1692. According to Paige's History of Cambridge he was President of the District of Maine, 1681-1692. Governor Danforth was Treasurer of Harvard from 1650 to 1668, and Steward of the College from 1668 to 1692. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 5, 1699.

BAILEY, William Bacon, 1873-

Born in Springfield, Mass., 1873; educated at the Springfield Collegiate Institute, Williston Seminary and Yale, Class of 1894; Tutor at the College while pursuing post-graduate course; and continued as such until chosen Assistant in Political Economy, 1887, and Instructor in Political Science in 1899.

WILLIAM BACON BAILEY, Ph.D., Instructor in Political Science at Yale, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 7, 1873,



WM. B. BAILEY

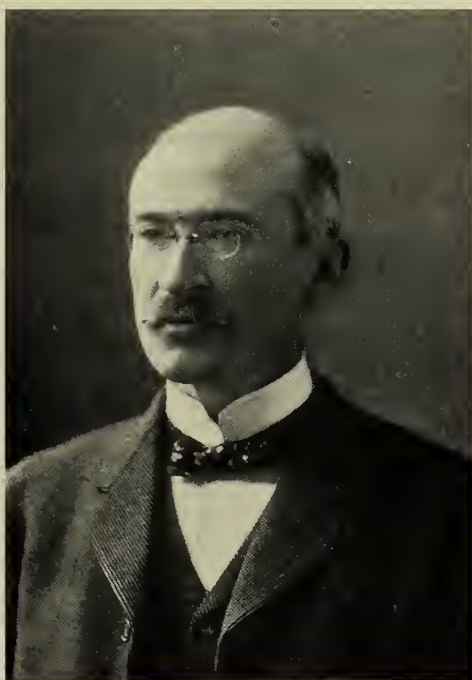
son of William Leonard and Ellen Henrietta (Bacon) Bailey. He is a descendant of John Leonard and John Cooper, who arrived at Springfield soon after its settlement (1636); of Lemuel Bancroft, of Granville, Massachusetts, and of Joseph Bacon, who served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War. At the age of ten years he became a pupil at the Springfield Collegiate Institute, which he attended five years, and his preparatory studies were pursued at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Entering Yale with the Class of 1894, he was graduated with double honors, and remaining as a post-graduate student he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. He was also a Tutor there in 1896 and 1897 and was appointed Assistant in Political Economy the latter year and Instructor in 1899. Mr. Bailey is a mem-

ber of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and of the Union League, New Haven. He is the author of several papers relative to his specialty, notable among which is one entitled: Some of the Contributions of Militancy to the Industrial Arts.

DAGGETT, Leonard Mayhew, 1863-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1863; attended Hopkins Grammar School; graduated from Yale, 1884; received LL.B., from Yale, 1887; taught in Hopkins Grammar School; formerly Councilman of the City of New Haven; Judge Advocate-General on the Staff of Gov. Coffin of Conn., 1895-97; practises law in New Haven in partnership with Henry C. White.

LEONARD MAYHEW DAGGETT, LL.B., Instructor in Testamentary Law at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 23, 1863. He is the son of David Lewis and Margaret Donaldson (Gibbons) Daggett. He received preparation for College at the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1880 he entered the Academic Department of Yale, and graduated



L. M. DAGGETT

four years later (1884). Immediately after graduation he took a position as teacher in the Hopkins Grammar School, remaining there one year, at the end of which time he entered the Yale Law School.

Here he graduated in 1887. From 1886 to 1888 Mr. Daggett was engaged as a clerk in the law office of Townsend & Watrous of New Haven. He then opened a practice of his own in New Haven which he continued until 1891 when he entered into partnership with Henry C. White, practising under the firm name of White & Daggett. In 1891 Mr. Daggett served as Councilman in the City of New Haven. He was from 1895 to 1897 Judge Advocate-General on the staff of Governor Coffin of Connecticut. Mr. Daggett is Instructor in Testamentary Law in the Yale Law School, is a member of the Quinnipiack Club, the Graduates Club, the New Haven Lawn Club, the New Haven Country Club and the University Club in New York.

years later was advanced to the Professorship of Physical Geology, which chair he now occupies. Professor Pirsson is a member of the Geological Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and that of North America, and of Stockholm, Sweden, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Graduates' Club of New Haven and the Sigma XI Society. He is connected with the United States Geological Survey, and the results of his geological work in Montana have appeared in numerous

PIRSSON, Louis Valentine, 1861-

Born in N. Y. City, 1861; educated under a private tutor, at the Amenia Seminary, South Berkshire Institute, Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, and in Europe; Assistant Instructor in Chemistry at Yale, 1882-87; Assistant Professor at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Polytechnic Institute, 1888-89; Assistant on the U. S. Geological Survey, 1889-91; Instructor in Lithology at Yale, 1892-93; Assistant Professor of Inorganic Geology there, 1894-97; and Professor of Physical Geology from the latter year to the present time.

LOUIS VALENTINE PIRSSON, Ph.B., Professor of Physical Geology in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, was born in New York City, November 1861, son of Francis M. and Louisa (Butt) Pirsson. He studied under the guidance of a private tutor until the age of fifteen, when he attended the Amenia (New York) Seminary and later the South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, Massachusetts, going from there to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, from which he was graduated in 1882. He subsequently pursued advanced courses at the University of Heidelberg and the Collège de France, spending two semesters at the former and one at the latter. From 1882 to 1887 he held the post of Assistant and later of Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School, and in 1888-1889 was Assistant Professor of that subject at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, going from there to the corps of assistants upon the United States Geological Survey, with which he remained two years. Returning to the Scientific Department of Yale as Instructor in Lithology in 1892, he was made Assistant Professor of Inorganic Geology there in 1894, and three



L. V. PIRSSON

memoirs, issued by the Government or in scientific journals. He is Assistant Editor of the American Journal of Science. Politically he is an Independent.

DUNNING, Harry Westbrook, 1871-

Born in Roxbury, Mass., 1871; studied in the public schools of Boston; received two degrees from Yale; Instructor in Semitic Languages at Yale.

HARRY WESTBROOK DUNNING, Ph.D., Instructor in Semitic Languages at Yale, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 7, 1871. His parents Albert Elijah and Harriet Westbrook Dunning, are of English, Dutch and French ancestry. Dr. Dunning's early education was in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, his final graduation from them being at the Roxbury Latin School. From this school he went to Yale

and after four years of Academic study, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1894. Continuing his special study of language in the Graduate School he took in 1897, the degree of Doctor of Philos-



H. W. DUNNING

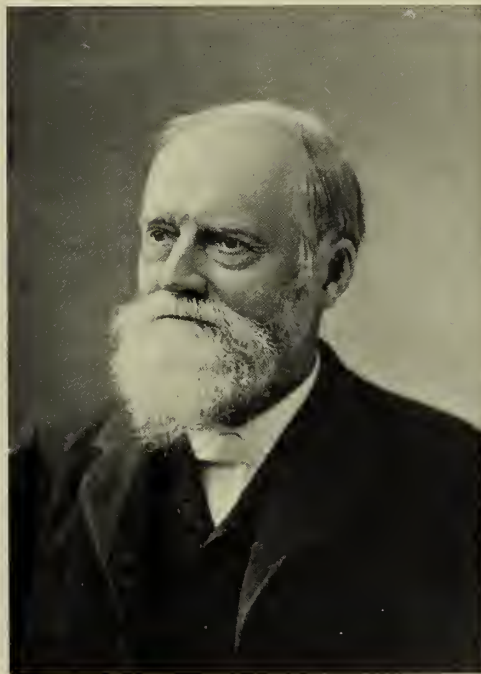
ophy. In 1896 he received the appointment of Instructor in Semitic Languages in Yale. Mr. Dunning is a Republican in politics.

SMITH, Joel Sumner, 1830-

Born in Paxton, Mass., 1830; educated in common schools, Williston Seminary, and Yale, Class of 1853; professional musician for many years; and connected with Yale University Library from 1875 to the present time.

JOEL SUMNER SMITH, Assistant Librarian at Yale, was born in Paxton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1830, son of David Hume and Tirzah (Howe) Smith. He is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Henry Smith, who arrived in Massachusetts from England in 1637. His grandfather, Joel Smith, married Persis Biglow, a descendant in the sixth generation of John Bigelow (or Baguley), who emigrated from England prior to 1642, in which year he married Mary, daughter of John Warren, the latter having arrived in the

Colony in 1630, and the above marriage was the first one entered upon the records of Watertown, Massachusetts. His maternal grandparents were Jonah and Lydia (Warren) Howe, the former of whom was a descendant in the sixth generation of John Howe, who came from England prior to 1639; and Lydia Warren was the sixth from the above mentioned John Warren. Joel S. Smith acquired his early education at home and in the common schools of Paxton and Oakham. From 1844 to 1847 he attended the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and during the succeeding two years in Wisconsin he saved a sufficient sum from his earnings as a musician to defray his entrance expenses at Yale, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1853. For the next twenty-two years he was engaged in teaching and as a professional musician, and in 1875 he returned to Yale as Assistant in the University Library, where he has remained continuously to the present time. In politics Mr. Smith was formerly a Whig and followed the majority of that element into the ranks of the Republican party at its formation. On May 28, 1854, he mar-



J. SUMNER SMITH

ried Elizabeth Mary Davis, and has one son: Frederick Sumner Smith, who was born October 26, 1855, and was graduated from Yale with the Class of 1879.

OSBORNE, Oliver Thomas, 1862-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1862; attended Hillhouse High School, New Haven; graduate of Yale Medical School; Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in Yale Medical School; President of Yale Medical Alumni Association; practises medicine in New Haven.

OLIVER THOMAS OSBORNE, M.D., Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut,



O. T. OSBORNE

November 14, 1862. His parents were Oliver S. and Ellen (Sturgis) Osborne. At the Hillhouse High School of New Haven, Dr. Osborne took the course of study which fits students for the Academic Department of Yale. In 1881 he entered the Yale Medical School and in 1884, when but twenty-one years old, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The next year he spent in medical study in Germany. He then returned to practise his profession in his native town. From 1888 to 1891 Dr. Osborne filled the position of Assistant in the Medical Clinic at the Yale Medical School. He then commenced to teach *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical School, and showed such ability that he rose through successive stages to the appointment of Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, which position he still holds. During 1896 and 1897 Dr. Osborne was President of the

Yale Medical Alumni Association, and for the next year he acted as Vice-President of the New Haven County Medical Association, of which organization he is now (1899) President. He is a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, the New Haven Medical Association and of the Yale Graduates' Club. In politics he is a Republican.

PALMER, Arthur Hubbell, 1859-

Born in Cleveland, O., 1859; educated in public schools, Western Reserve College, and in Germany; taught in the West High School, Cleveland, 1879-80; Tutor at Western Reserve, 1880-81; took the Professorship of German Language and Literature at Adelbert College, 1883; and called to the same chair at Yale, 1891.

ARTHUR HUBBELL PALMER, M.A., Professor of German at Yale, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 30, 1859. After completing the regular course of instruction in the Cleveland public schools including the West High School, he entered Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, which now is Adelbert College in Cleveland, took his Bachelor's degree there in 1879, and the suc-



ARTHUR H. PALMER

ceeding year he taught in the West High School. He next held a Tutorship at Western Reserve for a year, at the expiration of which time he went abroad and pursued an advanced course of study at

the University of Berlin. In 1883 he was appointed Professor of German Language and Literature at Adelbert College, occupying that post for eight years and serving as College Librarian for five years, and in 1891 he was summoned to the same chair at Yale, which he still retains. Professor Palmer was made a Master of Arts by Western Reserve in 1883 and also by Yale in 1891. In 1884 he married Fredrikke Marie Schjoeth, of Christiania, Norway. He has two children: Erik Schjoeth, born December 31, 1885, and Harold Schjoeth Palmer, born June 4, 1890.

SWAIN, Henry Lawrence, 1864-

Born in Nantucket, Mass., 1864; educated in the common and high schools of New Haven, Conn.; graduated at the Medical Department of Yale, 1884; spent two years in professional study abroad; practised in New Haven continuously since 1886; specialist in diseases of the eye, ear and throat; Lecturer at the Yale Medical School, 1886; Clinical Professor there, 1895; served on the staff of the New Haven Hospital; and the New Haven Dispensary.

HENRY LAWRENCE SWAIN, M.D., Clinical Professor at the Yale Medical School, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 3, 1864, son of George Hussey and Henrietta (Weeks) Swain. Among the early settlers of Nantucket was one Richard Swaine who with several others crossed over to the island from Cape Cod about the year 1660, and he was in all probability the first of the Swain family in that locality. Ancestors of the Weeks family went to the island at a later date. Henry L. Swain attended the common and high schools of New Haven. His professional preparations were begun in the Medical Department of Yale, where he was graduated in 1884, and completed with a two-years course of advanced study abroad, giving his particular attention to diseases of the eye, ear and throat, which are his specialties in practice. During his last year of post-graduate study he was the salaried assistant to Professor Richard Hagen of Leipzig, Germany, both in the latter's University work and his private practice. Locating in New Haven on his return in 1886, he soon became a prominent figure in the medical profession of that city, and beside attending to an extensive private practice he took the post of Laryngologist to the New Haven Dispensary in 1887, and in 1893 was called to the New Haven Hospital in the same capacity. In 1886 he began lecturing on diseases of the ear and throat at the Yale Medical School,

and was appointed Clinical Professor of those diseases in 1895. Dr. Swain is a fellow of the American Laryngological Association and has served as its Secretary since 1895; was Secretary of the New Haven Dispensary from 1889 to 1896, and of the New Haven Hospital from 1893 to 1895; was President of the New Haven Medical Association in 1894, and is a member of the State and City Medical Societies, and the Graduates Club. In politics he acts with the Republican party. On



HENRY L. SWAIN

December 24, 1890, he married Etta Viola Winchell. They have had two children: Lawrence Winchell (deceased), and Josephine Ethel Swain.

SMITH, Percy Franklyn, 1867-

Born in Nyack, N. Y., 1867; attended public schools in his native town, New York City and New Haven; graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, 1888; took a four years' post-graduate course there and completed his studies abroad; Instructor in Mathematics at Yale, 1888-94; and chosen Assistant Professor of that study, 1896.

PERCEY FRANKLYN SMITH, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Scientific Department of Yale, was born in Nyack, New York, August 21, 1867, son of James P. and Maria Jane (Demarest) Smith. His original American

ancestors were early emigrants from Holland and settled in the Hudson River valley. Having attended grammar schools in Nyack and New York City, and the New Haven (Connecticut) High

Episcopal Church; Rector of Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., 1870-72; Professor of Political and Social Science at Yale from the latter year to the present time; LL.D. degree University of East Tennessee, 1884.



PERCEY F. SMITH

School, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, and after finishing the regular course (1888), remained there as a graduate student and Instructor in Mathematics, receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1891. Completing his advanced course in 1892 he retained his Instructorship until 1894, when he went abroad and spent the ensuing two years as a student in Germany and France. Upon his return in 1896 he was chosen Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Sheffield Scientific School, and is still serving in that capacity. Dr. Smith is a member of the Book and Snake Society (Sheffield Scientific Society) and the Sigma XI Fraternity; the American Mathematical Society, the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, and the Graduates Club, New Haven. In politics he votes independently. On December 23, 1890, he married Julia C. Lum.

SUMNER, William Graham, 1840-

Born in Paterson, N. J., 1840; educated in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and Yale, Class of 1863; studied theology and took orders in the Protestant

WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER, LL.D., Professor of Political and Social Science at Yale, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 30, 1840, son of Thomas and Sarah (Graham) Sumner. His ancestors on both sides were originally English. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, and his classical studies were pursued at Yale, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1863. He studied Theology at Göttingen and Oxford and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1867; was in 1870 called to the Rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, New Jersey, where he remained two years. In 1872 he was summoned to Yale as Professor of Political and Social Science, and has occupied that chair continuously to the present time. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of East Tennessee in 1884. Professor Sumner was formerly quite active



W. G. SUMNER

in public affairs, and served as a member of the New Haven Board of Aldermen from 1873 to 1876. On April 17, 1871, he married Jeannie Whittmore Elliott, and has two sons: Eliot and Graham Sumner.

ALEXANDER, Stephen, 1806-1883.

Born in Schenectady, N. Y., 1806; graduated at Union, 1824; and at Princeton Theological Seminary, 1832; Tutor, Adj.-Prof. Mathematics and Prof. Astronomy at Princeton; died in Princeton, N. J., 1883.

STEPHEN ALEXANDER, member of the Faculty of Princeton for fifty years, was born in Schenectady, New York, September 1, 1806; died in Princeton, New Jersey, June 25, 1883. He was graduated at Union in 1824, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, following which he was a Tutor in Princeton for a year. In 1834 he was appointed Adjunct-Professor of Mathematics in the College, and in 1840 he was made Professor of Astronomy. From 1845 to 1854 he occupied the Chair of Mechanics, and afterwards that of Astronomy and Mechanics. Professor Alexander was chief of the expedition that went to Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of July 1860, and was the leader of a similar expedition sent to the West to observe the eclipse of August 1869. A great number of his scientific papers have been published, many of which have been translated into other languages.

CRANE, Louis Burton, 1869-

Born in Mount Sterling, Ill., 1869; received his early education at the High School in Mount Sterling, and fitted for college in the Knox Preparatory School, Galesburg, Ill.; Freshman and Sophomore years at Knox College, Princeton Junior and Senior, graduating 1891; four years in post-graduate work, Princeton Theological Seminary; a year and a half at Universities of Erlangen and Berlin, Germany; Stated Supply First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J., since 1896; Assistant in Biblical Instruction at Princeton since 1897.

LOUIS BURTON CRANE, Assistant in Biblical Instruction at Princeton, was born in Mount Sterling, Illinois, April 23, 1869, son of Frederick Drake and Adelaide (Wells) Crane. He received his early education at the High School in his native town, and in the Knox Preparatory School in Galesburg, Illinois, spending his Freshman and Sophomore years in Knox College, while the last two years of his College life were passed in Princeton, from which he graduated with the Class of 1891. He then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and, after taking the three years' and one post-graduate course, went abroad and devoted a year and a half to study in the German Universities of Erlangen and Berlin. Since 1896 he has been Stated Supply of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, New

Jersey; and since 1897 has held the position of Assistant in Biblical Instruction in Princeton.

ELMER, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, 1793-1883.

Born in Bridgeton, N. J., 1793; officer in the War of 1812; admitted to the Bar of New Jersey, 1815; member of State Assembly, 1820-23; Speaker in the last year; U. S. Attorney for New Jersey, 1824-29; elected Representative in Congress, 1843; Attorney General of the State, 1850; Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1852-59 and 1861-69; LL.D., Princeton, 1865; Trustee, 1829-64; died, 1883.

LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS ELMER, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Brighton, New Jersey, February 3, 1793, only son



L. Q. C. ELMER

of General Ebenezer Elmer, a Revolutionary patriot and the last survivor of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey. Mr. Elmer attended a partial course at the University of Pennsylvania and studied law in the office of his cousin Daniel Elmer, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. On the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, he enrolled himself in the militia, serving as Lieutenant and later as Brigade Major and Inspector. At the close of the War he entered upon the practice of his profession and in the fall of 1820 was elected to the Legislature, serv-

ing as a member of the Assembly by annual re-election for four years, and presided over the deliberations of that body as Speaker in 1823. In the administration of President Monroe, Mr. Elmer held the office of United States Attorney for New Jersey, retiring in 1829, and in 1843 was elected by the Democrats a Representative in Congress. In 1850 he was made Attorney General of the State, and in 1852 was elevated to the Supreme Bench, serving the Constitutional term of seven years, and again was appointed upon the death of Judge Clawson, continuing in the discharge of the duties of that office until his retirement in 1869. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1825 and that of Doctor of Laws in 1865. He was a Trustee from 1829 to 1864. His death occurred at his residence in Brighton, in his ninety-first year, March 11, 1883.

HAINES, Daniel, 1801-1877.

Born in New York City, 1801; graduated at Princeton, 1820; admitted to the Bar, 1823; member of the Governor's Council, 1837; State Senator; Governor of New Jersey, 1843 and again 1847-1850; Justice of the Supreme Court; Chancellor of New Jersey; identified with the National Prison Reform Association and the International Congress on Prison Discipline; Trustee of Princeton, 1845-48; died, 1877.

DANIEL HAINES, A.M., Trustee of Princeton, was born in New York City, January 6, 1801. Graduating at Princeton with the Class of 1820, he was admitted to the Bar in 1823, and in the following year located in Hamburg, Sussex county, New Jersey. He practised law uninterruptedly for the succeeding thirteen years, until 1837, when he was elected a member of the Executive Council, was subsequently a State Senator, was elected Governor in 1843, again in 1847 and twice re-elected. He afterward served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, ex officio member of the Court of Error and Appeals, Chancellor of the State and member of a number of judicial commissions formulated for the adjustment of the state boundary. The Insane Asylum, Trenton, the Soldiers' Home, Newark, and the Juvenile Reform School, Jamesburg, were established through his instrumentality. He attended as a commissioner the meeting of the National Prison Reform Association at Cincinnati, and two years later, assisted in organizing an International Congress on Prison Discipline in London. Governor Haines died in Hamburg, January 26, 1877. For some years he

was President of the Sussex County Bible Society and served as a member of the committee which accomplished the reunion of the Presbyterian Church. He received his Master's degree from Princeton in course, and was chosen a Trustee of the College in 1845.

EWING, Charles, 1780-1832.

Born in Burlington Co., N. J., 1780; graduated Princeton, 1798; admitted to the Bar, 1802; became counsellor, 1812; Chief-Justice of the State of New Jersey, 1824 to the time of his death; LL.D., Jefferson, (Pa.), 1830; Trustee Princeton, 1820-32; died, 1832.

CHARLES EWING, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, July 8, 1780, the son of James Ewing, a



CHARLES EWING

Revolutionary patriot. He entered Princeton at the age of sixteen years, and graduated with the highest honors in 1798, subsequently taking the degree of Master of Arts. After his admission to the Bar in 1802, he practised with success in Trenton, in 1812 became a counsellor, and in 1824 was made Chief-Justice of New Jersey, holding that position until his death. Mr. Ewing was regarded in his day as one of the most profoundly learned jurists of his State. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws

from Jefferson (Pennsylvania) College in 1830, and was Trustee of Princeton from 1820 to the time of his death, in Trenton, August 5, 1832.

HALSTED, Nathaniel Norris, 1816-1884.

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., 1816; acquired a public school and seminary education; successful merchant in New York City and President of the New Jersey Rubber Company; Brigadier-General of N. J. Volunteers during the Civil War; Trustee of Princeton from 1868 until his death and donor of the astronomical observatory; died, 1884.

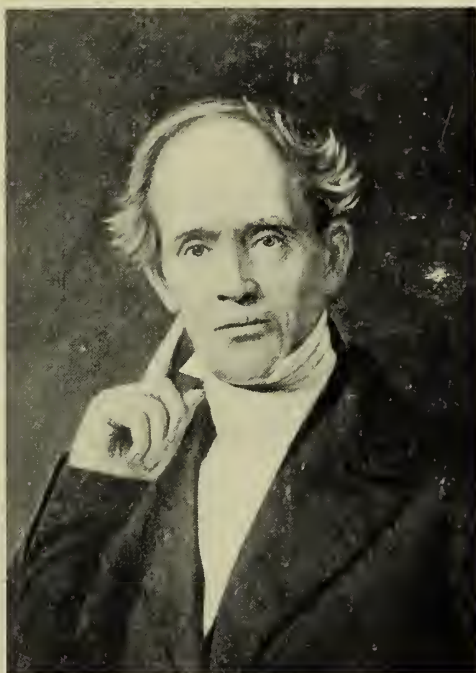
NATHANIEL NORRIS HALSTED, Trustee and Benefactor of Princeton, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 13, 1816. He was educated in the public schools of New York City and at a seminary for boys at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He began his business career in the New York dry-goods store of his uncle, Caleb O. Halsted, by whom he had been adopted at an early age, and became a partner in the concern in 1845. He withdrew from that line of trade ten years later, having accumulated a handsome competency. Removing to Newark, New Jersey, he was subsequently chosen President of the New Jersey Rubber Company. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on Governor Olden's staff and brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. General Halsted identified himself with a number of worthy objects, charitable, benevolent and educational, contributing generously toward their support. He was a benefactor of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society of which he was the first President, also the New Jersey Historical Society. He erected at a cost of \$55,000 the Halsted Astronomical Observatory at Princeton and was a Trustee of that College from 1868 until his death, May 6, 1884.

HALSEY, Luther, 1794-1880.

Born in Schenectady, N. Y., 1794; graduated Union College, 1812; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History at Princeton, 1824-29; Professor of Theology at the Allegheny Theological Seminary, 1829-37; Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1837-44; Professor of same at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1847-50; D.D., Princeton, 1831; LL.D. Washington and Jefferson; died, 1880.

LUTHER HALSEY, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History at Princeton, was born in Schenectady,

New York, January 1, 1794, and graduated at Union College in that place in the Class of 1812. He was called to the Chair of Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History at Princeton in 1824, leaving that position after five years' service to become Professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he also was Lecturer on Pastoral Theology. He afterwards held the Chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity at the Auburn, New York, Theological Seminary, resigning in 1844, but resuming his educational work in 1847 as Professor of Church History in



LUTHER HALSEY

Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he was occupied until his retirement in 1850. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton in 1831, and that of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Jefferson. He died in Morristown, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1880.

HODGE, Archibald Alexander, 1823-1886.

Born in Princeton, 1823; graduate of Princeton, 1841; and of the Theological Seminary, 1847; missionary in India three years; held Pastorates in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania; chosen Professor of Didactic History and Polemic Theology at the Allegheny Seminary, 1864; called to the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877 to assist his father Professor Charles Hodge; succeeded the latter in 1878; Editor of the

Presbyterian Review; Trustee of the University, 1881-86; died, 1886.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, son of Dr. Charles Hodge, was born in Princeton, July 18, 1823. He graduated from Princeton in 1841 and from the Theological Seminary in 1847, afterward spending three years in India as a missionary. From 1851 to 1877 he held Pastorships in Lower West Nottingham, Maryland, Fredericksburg, Virginia, Wilkesbarre and Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was Professor of Didactic History and Polemic Theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny. In 1877 he became Associate Professor of these studies at the Princeton Seminary, assisting his father until the latter's death in 1878, when he succeeded to the Chair and retained it for the rest of his life. He was chosen a Trustee of Princeton in 1881. Besides his Bachelor's and Master's degrees he received from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1862, and that of Doctor of Laws from Wooster University (Ohio) in 1880. Dr. Hodge died November 11, 1886. His published works are: Outlines of Theology, translated into Welsh, Modern Greek and Hindustani; The Atonement, a Commentary on the Confession of Faith; Manual of Forms and The Life of Charles Hodge, and his theological lectures were issued after his death. He also wrote numerous short articles and was at one time connected with the editorial department of the Presbyterian Review.

HODGE, Charles, 1797-1878.

Born in Philadelphia, 1797; graduated at Princeton, 1815, and at the Theological Seminary, 1819; Instructor in the latter, 1820; Professor of Oriental Languages, 1822, of Exegesis and Didactic Theology, 1840, of Polemic Theology, 1854; at Princeton Theological Seminary; founder and for many years Editor of the Princeton Review; writer of note, and a Trustee of Princeton, 1850-1878; died, 1878.

CHARLES HODGE, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1797. His preparatory studies were pursued at the Somerville Academy, New Jersey, and he was graduated from Princeton in 1815, and from the Theological Seminary four years later. He entered upon the long and successful career of an educator in 1820, as Instructor at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and joined the Faculty in 1822, taking the Chair of Oriental Languages and Literature. He subsequently went abroad for further study, remaining two years and pursuing

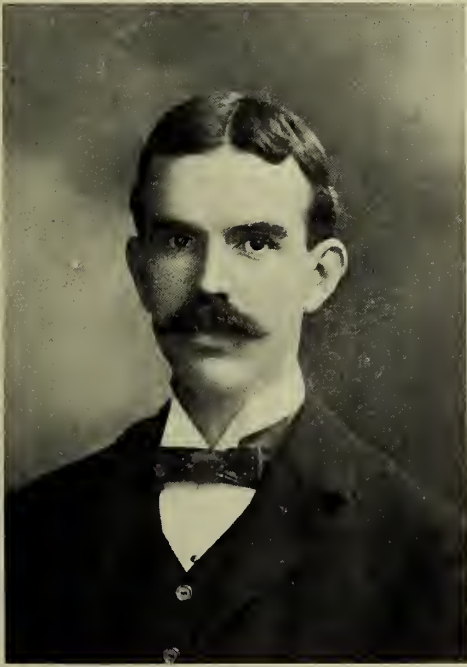
courses at the Paris, Berlin and Halle Universities. Resuming his Faculty duties in 1828 he was appointed Professor of Exegetical and Didactic Theology in 1840. The study of Polemic Theology was added to his department in 1854. In 1825 he founded the Biblical Repertory, which was renamed in 1829 the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, and continued as its Editor until 1871, when its name was again changed to the Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of old-school Presbyterian churches in 1846, and served upon a committee appointed to revise the Book of Discipline in 1858. For many years he was considered one of the foremost leaders of Presbyterian thought in the United States, and his controversial arguments were at all times forcible, logical and fair. His fifty-six years' membership of the Princeton Theological Seminary Faculty is one of the longest on record, and he acted as a Trustee of Princeton from 1850 until his death, June 19, 1878. Dr. Hodge was made a Master of Arts by Princeton in course, a Doctor of Divinity by Rutgers in 1834, and a Doctor of Laws by Washington in 1864. Beside his chief literary production Systematic Theology, he was the author of Commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians and Corinthians; Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; The Way of Life; What is Darwinism? and essays and reviews. On the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary as a theological Professor (1872) the Alumni established the Charles Hodge Professorship with an endowment of \$50,000, at the same time presenting Dr. Hodge with a fund of \$15,000, and a volume was issued commemorative of the event.

LIVINGOOD, Louis Eugene, 1868-1898.

Born in Reading, Penn., 1868; early education at a private school in Reading, and at Media Academy, Media, Penn.; studied for a year in Berlin, Germany, and in Lausanne, Switzerland; A.B., Princeton University, 1890; Instructor in French and German at Princeton, 1890-92; graduated from the Medical School of the University of Penn., 1895; Fellowship in Pathology at Johns Hopkins University, 1895-96; Assistant in Pathology and Resident Bacteriologist in Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1896; Associate in Pathology at Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1898. Lost at sea on La Bourgogne, 1898.

LOUIS EUGENE LIVINGOOD, M.D., Instructor in French and German at Princeton, and later Associate in Pathology and Resident

Bacteriologist in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1868, son of Jacob Seltzer and Lucy Jane (Shalters) Livingood. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, coming to America from Alsace in 1710 and making their permanent home in 1723 in Berks county, where their descendants still live. Many of his ancestors were physicians, among them being Dr. Michael Tryon, a French military surgeon, who came to this country from Alsace in 1751. Until fifteen years of age Dr. Livingood attended a private school in Reading, and then spent two



LOUIS E. LIVINGOOD

years at Media Academy, Media, Pennsylvania. He then went abroad for a year, studying in Berlin and Lausanne. Returning to the United States, he entered Princeton College, and immediately upon his graduation, with the Class of 1890, received the appointment of Instructor in French and German at that institution, which position he filled for two years, his vacation being spent abroad in further study. While at Princeton he was associated with Professor George McLean Harper in the preparation of an edition of *Les Contes de Balzac*. In 1892 he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with high honors in the Class of 1895. The following year, while an Interne at Johns Hopkins Hospital, he re-

ceived a Fellowship in Pathology, with a summer abroad, and in 1896 was made Assistant in Pathology and Resident Bacteriologist in the Johns Hopkins Hospital where he was steadily engaged up to the time of his death. In addition to his regular work, and a course of Lectures for post-graduate physicians, Dr. Livingood conducted many interesting researches and contributed many valuable papers to the *Johns Hopkins Bulletin* and to the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten*, the more notable being *On Tumors in the Mouse*, *Brain Diseases*, and *Growth of Bacteria upon the Media from Animal Organs*. In June 1898, he was appointed Associate in Pathology to Dr. Wm. H. Welch at Johns Hopkins, and was on his way to pursue his studies, on six months' leave, at Vienna when he shared the fate of La Bourgoyne, July 4, 1898.

BURROWES, George, 1811-1894.

Born in Trenton, N. J., 1811; graduated from Princeton and the Theological Seminary; engaged in Pastoral labor from 1836 to 1850; Professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette five years; preached in Newton, Pa., two years; founded University College, San Francisco, Cal., 1859; established a school at University Mound, Cal., in 1869 and was Principal of it till 1873; became Professor of Hebrew at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, San Francisco in 1872 and took the Chair of Greek Exegesis in 1875; died, 1894.

GEORGE BURROWES, D.D., Tutor at Princeton, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, April 3, 1811. He was graduated at Princeton in 1832 and acted as Tutor at the College for two years while pursuing his theological course. The Newcastle Presbytery licensed him to preach in 1836 and a call to a Pastorate at West Nottingham, Maryland, the same year resulted in his remaining there until 1850. For the succeeding five years he held the Chair of Latin and Greek at Lafayette and from 1857 to 1859 was Pastor of a church in Newton, Pennsylvania. In the latter year he was sent to San Francisco, California, by the Presbyterian Board of Education and shortly after his arrival he founded the City College, now University College. In 1865 he again joined the Faculty of Lafayette, remaining four years. He returned to the Pacific Coast in 1869 and established at University Mound, near San Francisco, a large school of which he was principal until 1873. In 1872 he was called to the Chair of Biblical and Oriental Literature at the California Theological

Seminary, and three years later was chosen Professor of Greek Exegesis. Professor Burrowes died in 1894. Washington College, Pennsylvania made him a Doctor of Divinity in 1853. He wrote: Commentary on the Songs of Solomon; Octorara, a Poem and Occasional Pieces; Advanced Growth of Grace; and numerous articles for periodical literature.

ORTMANN, Arnold Edward, 1863-

Born in Magdeburg, Prussia, 1863; early education Preparatory School in Magdeburg and Gymnasium of Schleusingen, Thuringia; graduated from the Universities of Jena and Kiel, receiving Ph.D. from Jena 1886; Assistant in the Botanical Laboratory of the University of Jena, 1885-86; Second Assistant of the Paleontological Collections of the University of Strassburg in Alsace, 1886; First Assistant in the Museum of Natural History of the City of Strassburg from 1887 to 1893; Assistant of Zoölogical Collections of the University of Strassburg, 1893-94; Curator of Invertebrate Paleontology, E. M. Museum of Geology, Princeton, 1894-

ARNOLD EDWARD ORTMANN, Ph.D., Curator of Invertebrate Paleontology at Princeton, was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, April 8, 1863, son of Professor Dr. Edward Franz and Bertha (Lorenz) Ortmann. He was fitted for College in a Preparatory School in Magdeburg, where he studied from 1869 to 1873, also in the Gymnasium of Schleusingen in Thuringia, where he remained from 1873 to 1882. After taking a four years' course at the Universities of Jena and Kiel, he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Jena University March 26, 1886. During the last year of his College life (1885-1886) he was an Assistant in the Botanical Laboratory of the University of Jena. Immediately after taking his degree he became Second Assistant of the Paleontological Collections of the University of Strassburg in Alsace. From 1887 to 1893 he was First Assistant in the Museum of Natural History of Strassburg, and in 1893 was appointed Assistant of the Zoölogical Collections of the same University, an office he filled for a year, when he came to America to accept the position of Curator of Invertebrate Paleontology in the E. M. Museum of Geology at Princeton, entering upon his duties in October 1894. While a student in the Universities of Jena and Kiel, he was for a year (1882-1883) Volunteer in the German Army, — Fifth Thuringian Infantry, No. 94, — and on March 28, 1883, he qualified as Lieutenant of the Reserves. Professor Ortmann's original scientific works are:

Professor Döderlein's Collections in Japan, — Bryozoa, Cephalopoda, Crustaceans, — published chiefly in *Zoölogische Jahrbücher*; German Plankton Expedition: Crustaceans (Decapods and Schizopods); Collections of the United States Fish Commission, Steamer Albatross, — West Coast of America: Pelagic Schizopoda; Professor Semon's Collections in Australia: Crustaceans, *Jenaische Denkschriften*; *Grundzüge der Marinen Tiergeographie*. He has also contributed a number of articles to the following periodicals: *Zoölogische Jahrbücher*; *Zoölogischer Anzeiger*; *Biologisches Centralblatt*; *Ar-*



ARNOLD E. ORTMANN

chiv für Naturgeschichte; *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoölogie*; *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia*; *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*; *American Journal of Science*; *American Naturalist*; *Science*; *Revista do Museu Paulista (Brazil)* and others. In 1890-1891 he was sent on a scientific collecting expedition to the Eastern coast of Africa in the interest of the Strassburg Museum. He is at present occupied with the continuation of the Decapods in *Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs*, and the working up of the Invertebrate Paleontology of Mr. Hatcher's collections in Patagonia. He was married December 5, 1894, to Anna Zaiss. They have two children: Bertha Anna and Hilda Johanna Ortmann.

PRIEST, George Madison, 1873-

Born in Henderson, Ky., 1873; fitted for College in the public and the High School of Henderson, Ky.; graduated Princeton, 1894; studied Germanics, in Berlin, 1894-95; appointed Instructor in German in School of Science at Princeton, 1895.

GEORGE MADISON PRIEST, A.M., Instructor in German at Princeton, was born in Henderson, Kentucky, January 25, 1873, son of George Madison and Philura (Lambert) Priest. He is of Dutch ancestry. He was fitted for College in the public and High School of Henderson,



GEORGE M. PRIEST

Kentucky, and after graduated from Princeton with the Class of 1894. During his College course he made a study of modern languages and after graduating went abroad and spent a year in the study of Germanics in Berlin. He returned to America in 1895 to accept the position of Instructor in German in the School of Science, Princeton, and he still continues to fill this position. He was Boudinot Fellow in modern languages for the year 1894-1895. He has taken no part in politics. He is unmarried.

REED, Joseph, 1741-1785.

Born in Trenton, N. J., 1741; graduated Princeton, 1757; law student in Middle Temple, London, 1763-65; appointed Deputy Secretary of New Jersey, 1767; member of Committee of Correspondence for Philadel-

phia, 1774; President of the Second Provincial Congress, 1775; Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary to General Washington; represented Washington in conference with Admiral Howe, 1776; Brigadier-General, 1777; appointed the first Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania under the new Constitution, 1777; elected to the Continental Congress, 1777; President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1778-81; Trustee of Princeton, 1780-85; died, 1785.

JOSEPH REED, Trustee of Princeton, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, August 24, 1741. He graduated at Princeton in 1757, studying law with Robert Stockton and being admitted to the Bar in 1763, after which he passed two years as a student in the Middle Temple, London. He visited England again in 1770, when he married Esther DeViedt, returning to this country and settling in Philadelphia in the practice of his profession. In the troublous times preceding the revolt of the Colonies, Mr. Reed took an active part in the movements for liberty. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, and in 1775 was President of the Provincial Congress. He took up arms at once with the Militia after the Battle of Lexington, leaving his law practice to become Military Secretary of General Washington on his appointment to the command of the American forces. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army, in 1776, with the rank of Colonel, and in the following year at General Washington's solicitation, he was made Brigadier-General, and tendered command of all the American cavalry. At the same time he was appointed the first Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania under the new Constitution. Declining both these honors he remained attached as a Volunteer Aide at Washington's headquarters, without rank or pay, serving with distinction in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1778 he was chosen President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and during his administration he aided in founding the University of Pennsylvania. At the close of the War he resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He was elected to Congress but did not take his seat. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1766, and was Trustee of Princeton from 1780 to the time of his death, in Philadelphia, March 5, 1785. His son, Joseph Reed, born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1772, was graduated at Princeton in the Class of 1792 and then studied law. He was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, 1800-1809, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, 1810-1811, and Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, 1810-1829. He died March 4, 1846.

PIERSON, John, — -1770.

Graduated at Yale, 1711; Pastor at Woodbridge, N. J.; Moderator Synod of the Presbyterian Church; Trustee of Princeton, 1748-65; died, 1770.

JOHN PIERSON, A.M., one of the founders and a Trustee of Princeton, under both charters, was graduated at Yale in 1711. He was the son of Rev. Abraham Pierson, first President or Rector of Yale. He was settled as Pastor at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and was elected Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in 1749. Rev. Mr. Pierson's service as Trustee of Princeton covered a period of seventeen years, from 1748 until his resignation in 1765. He died in 1770.

STEWART, George Black, 1854-

Born in Columbus, O., 1854; prepared for College in the public schools in Columbus, O.; graduated Princeton, 1876; studied at the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago; graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary, 1879; ordained to the Ministry; installed Pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church at Auburn, N. Y., 1879; Pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, Pa., 1884; President of Auburn Theological Seminary and Professor of Practical Theology, 1899; Trustee Princeton since 1887.

GEORGE BLACK STEWART, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 28, 1854, son of Alexander Adams and Susannah (Black) Stewart. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on both sides of the family, both his paternal and maternal ancestors coming to this country about 1836. Members of both the Stewart and Black families served in the army at the time of the Revolutionary War. He was prepared for College at public schools in Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in the Class of 1876. The year immediately following his graduation he spent in study at the Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago, Illinois, and the next two years he pursued his theological studies at Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1879. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry by the Presbytery of Cayuga, New York, in 1879, and at the same time was installed Pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church in Auburn, New York. He held this Pastorate for five years and in 1884 resigned to accept the charge of the Market Square Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In May 1899 he was elected President of Auburn Theological Seminary and Professor of Practical Theology. This call he accepted, and in September

of that year terminated his labors at Harrisburg and assumed his new duties at Auburn. During the years 1885 to 1899 he has held various offices, having been a Trustee of Wilson College for Women since 1885, a Trustee of Princeton since 1887, President of Pennsylvania Christian Endeavor Union



GEO. B. STEWART

from 1890 to 1892, and President of Pennsylvania Chautauqua from 1892 to 1897. Since 1898 he has also been a Trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Stewart has received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton, and that of Doctor of Divinity from Washington and Jefferson. He was married June 18, 1879, to Mary Adaline Thompson. They have four children: Helen, Harris Bates, George Black and Weir Stewart.

SCUDDER, Nathaniel, 1733-1781.

Born near Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., 1733; graduated Princeton, 1751; studied and practised medicine in Monmouth county, N. J.; Colonel of Militia in Revolutionary War, 1777; delegate to Congress from New Jersey, 1777-1779; Trustee of Princeton, 1778-82; killed in action, 1781.

NATHANIEL SCUDDER, M.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born on Long Island, New York, near Huntington, May 10, 1733. He grad-

uated at Princeton in 1751, studied medicine and was in enjoyment of a large practice as physician in Monmouth county, New Jersey, when the uprising for Independence took place. At the very beginning of hostilities, Dr. Scudder entered the New Jersey Militia, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and the following year, 1777, was made Colonel. He was also sent as a delegate to Congress and was an urgent advocate of corporation of the Colonies. His service in Congress covered the two years, 1777-1779, and from 1778 to 1782 — according to the records, his name being retained after his death — he was a Trustee of Princeton. He was killed October 17, 1781, while leading a battalion of his regiment in an engagement with a force of British troops and Tories near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and was buried with the honors of war, the only member of Congress killed in battle during the Revolution.

STOCKTON, Richard, 1764-1828.

Born near Princeton, 1764; graduated, Princeton, 1779; admitted to the Bar, 1784; Presidential Elector, 1792; U. S. Senator, 1796; Representative to Congress, 1813; Trustee of Princeton, 1791-1828; LL.D. Queen's College (Rutgers), 1815; Union, 1816; died, 1828.

RICHARD STOCKTON, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, son of Richard, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Annis (Boudinot) Stockton, was born at the family seat near Princeton, New Jersey, April 17, 1764. He was graduated at Princeton with the Class of 1779, studied law with his uncle Elias Boudinot, in Newark, New Jersey, and in 1784 entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. He was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1792, and served in the United States Senate the unexpired term of Frederick Frelinghuysen, who resigned in 1796. He declined re-election, but accepted in 1813 election as Representative in Congress. Mr. Stockton possessed profound legal knowledge, and in 1825 was appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of New Jersey to settle a boundary dispute with New York. In 1815 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Queen's College (now Rutgers) and in 1816 from Union. He was Trustee of Princeton from 1791 to the time of his death, March 7, 1828.

WOODHULL, John, 1744-1824.

Born in Miller's Place, Long Island, N. Y., 1744; graduated Princeton, 1766; Pastor of Leacock, Penn.,

Presbyterian Church, 1770; succeeded William Tennent at Freehold, N. J., 1779; Trustee of Princeton 1780 to the time of his death; one of the founders of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1812; D.D., Yale, 1798; died, 1824.

JOHN WOODHULL, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Miller's Place Long Island, New York, January 26, 1744, and graduated at Princeton in 1766, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in course. After studying theology with the Rev. John Blair, he filled the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Leacock, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for ten years from 1770, then accept-



JOHN WOODHULL

ing a call to Freehold, New Jersey, to succeed the Rev. William Tennent. It was during his ministry at Leacock that, in 1777, he induced all the male members of his congregation to arm themselves and march to the relief of Washington at Valley Forge, accompanying them as Chaplain. Dr. Woodhull was one of the Committee appointed by the Synod in 1785, which formulated the present system of government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church, and was also one of the founders of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1798, and he was a Trustee of Princeton from 1780 to his death, in Freehold, New Jersey, November 22, 1824.

BLACK, Adolph, 1868-

Born in Cairo, Ill., 1868; studied at the College of the City of New York for two years and at the Cooper Institute School of Science for four years; graduated from Columbia School of Mines, (C.E. 1894); Assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering, 1894-96; Tutor since 1896; Instructor in Drawing and Mathematics in the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A.; Instructor Summer School of Surveying for several years, and Assistant in Summer School of Geodesy.

ADOLPH BLACK, C.E., Tutor in Civil Engineering at Columbia, was born in Cairo, Illinois, September 13, 1868. He was the son of



ADOLPH BLACK

Simon and Minna Black, who came to America from Prussia in 1850. Adolph Black received his early education in private schools in South Africa and England, and in the New York City public schools. He was a student at the College of the City of New York for two years, and spent the four following years in study at the Cooper Institute School of Sciences. Deciding to follow a profession for which he had a marked inclination, he took the course in Civil Engineering at the School of Mines of Columbia, graduating in 1894. After his graduation he became Assistant in the Department of Civil Engineering at the University, and held this position during the following two years, when in

recognition of the value of his services he was made a Tutor there. Besides attending to a wide general practice in civil and sanitary engineering and architecture, and his work at Columbia, Mr. Black has for some time been Instructor in Mechanical drawing and Mathematics in the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He also held for several years the post of Instructor in the Summer School of Surveying, and was Assistant in the Summer School of Geodesy. Though the multiplicity of his professional duties leaves him little time for outside interests, Mr. Black still manages to take an active interest in two scientific societies, the American Society of Civil Engineers of which he is a junior member, and the Ethical Culture Society.

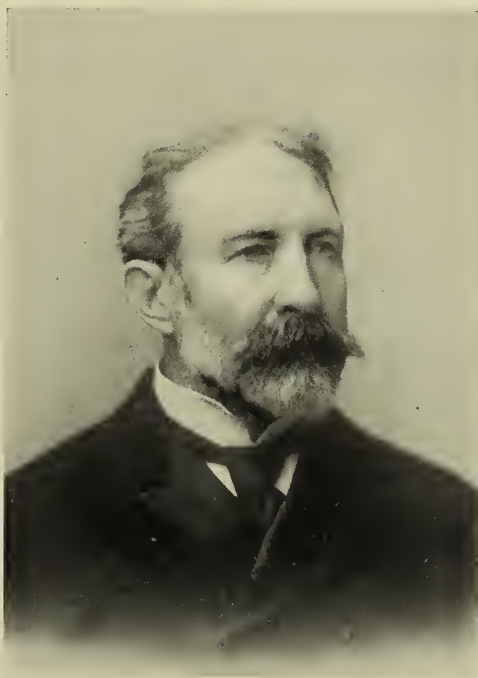
BOLTON, Henry Carrington, 1843-

Born in New York City, 1843; educated at Columbia and abroad; was Assistant in Analytical Chemistry at the Columbia School of Mines, 1872-77; Professor of Chemistry at the Women's Medical College, N. Y., for three years; Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at Trinity College, Hartford, 1877-87.

HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, Ph.D., Assistant at the Columbia School of Mines, was born in New York City, January 28, 1843. He was graduated at Columbia in 1862, receiving his Master's degree four years later, and completed his education in Europe, studying in Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Göttingen, receiving from the Georgia Augusta University of the last named city the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1866. In 1872 he became Assistant in Analytical Chemistry at the School of Mines connected with Columbia, having charge for five years of the Laboratory of Quantitative Analysis. From 1874 to 1877 he occupied the Chair of Chemistry at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, which he resigned to accept the Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Science at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained at the head of that Department for ten years. In 1887, Dr. Bolton resigned from Trinity College, retired from teaching and resumed his residence in New York City. He has been a great traveller, both for pleasure and for scientific purposes. It is estimated that his journeys for the investigation of the peculiar natural phenomenon known as "musical sand" have aggregated thirty-three thousand miles. In his work of bibliography to which he has devoted great labor and in which he has produced monumental results, he has found

it necessary to visit all the great libraries of Europe frequently and for prolonged periods. Dr. Bolton was General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the years 1878, 1879 and 1890, and was elected Vice-President in 1882. He held the office of Secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences for many years, becoming Vice-President in 1892 and President in 1893. In 1892 he was elected by the Trustees of The Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia, Non-Resident Professor of the History of Chemistry, delivering lectures on that topic. He conducted a yearly record of the progress of Chemistry for the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institute from 1883 for a number of years. He has collected and published all of the available writings relating to uranium and manganese, has compiled a Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals, has edited a number of text-books, and is the author of *Student's Guide in Quantitative Analysis*. Many of his scientific papers have been printed in the *American Chemist*, the *London Chemical News*, and in the proceedings of learned societies of which he is a member. His contributions to the history of chemistry are voluminous and of great variety in their scope. He was one of the founders of the American Folk Lore Society and is a frequent contributor to the *Journal of the society*. From 1898 to 1900 he was President of the Library Association of Washington City. In 1893 he married Henrietta Irving, great-grand-niece of Washington Irving, and after a year's travel took up his residence in Washington, District of Columbia.

wich, Massachusetts. He was for a time a student at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, but graduated from Amherst College in 1867, and shortly after his admission to the Bar in 1869, took the Chair of English Literature and Political Economy at Knox College, where he remained two years. In 1871 he went to Europe for the purpose of studying public law and political science, passing two years at the Universities of Göttingen, Leipzig and Berlin. Upon his return he went to Amherst, as Professor of History and Political Science, which chair he filled from 1873 to 1876. Called to



JOHN W. BURGESS

BURGESS, John William, 1844-

Born in Giles county, Tenn., 1844; graduate of Amherst, 1867; admitted to the Bar in 1869; became Professor of English Literature and Political Economy at Knox College the same year; studied abroad two years; subsequently Professor of History and Political Science at Amherst; Lecturer on Public Law at Columbia, 1875-76; afterward appointed Professor of History, Political Science and International Law; Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, 1890; elected a member of the University Council the same year.

JOHN WILLIAM BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the Political Science Faculty of Columbia, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, August 26, 1844. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Edwards) Burgess, descendant of Thomas Burgess who came to Plymouth about 1635, and became one of the founders of the town of Sand-

Columbia as Lecturer in Public Law, he was chosen in 1876 Professor of History, Political Science and International Law in the Academic Department, and of Public Law and Political Science in the Law School. The title of the last named chair was changed in 1878 to International and Constitutional Law and Political Science. Two years later he took the Professorship of Constitutional and International History and Law in the School of Political Science, became Dean of its Faculty in 1890, and a member of the University Council the same year. The present title of his professorship at Columbia is Political Science and Constitutional Law. Professor Burgess received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Amherst in course, and that of Doctor of Laws

was given him by the same College in 1884. Princeton conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1883. He has published a work on Political Science and Constitutional Law, two volumes; the Middle Period, Scribner's American History Series; and many magazine articles. Professor Burgess is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Church, the City and Barnard Clubs.

LEAMING, Edward, 1861-

Born in New York City, 1861; fitted for College at the Columbia Grammar School; entered the School of Arts of Columbia, but transferred after one year to the chemical course in the School of Mines; left College before graduation to enter the photographic business; entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia in 1889, graduating in 1892; Assistant in Photography at Columbia, 1893; Instructor, 1895-

EDWARD LEAMING, M.D., F.R.P.S., Instructor in Photography at Columbia, was born in the City of New York, September 1, 1861.



EDWARD LEAMING

His father, James Rosebrugh Leaming, M.D., traced his ancestry to Johannes de Lemyng of Yorkshire, England, in 1305. The first representative of the family in this country was Christopher Leamyng, one of the early settlers of Southampton, Long

Island. Young Leaming received his early schooling at DeGarmo Institute, a boys' school at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, New York. He prepared for College at the Columbia Grammar School in New York City, and then entered the School of Arts at Columbia. After one year's study there he transferred to the School of Mines, taking the chemical course. He left College before his graduation to go into the business of photography in New York City. After three years' business he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, graduating in 1892. During the summer of 1890 he attended the summer session at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, taking the course in anatomy under Sir William Turner, and after a severe competitive examination was awarded the first or senior medal. In the year following his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons he was appointed Assistant in Photography at Columbia, and two years later was promoted to the post of Instructor in Photography, which he still retains. He married, June 14, 1893, Lula Mae Smith, and they have one child, Helen Rosebrugh Leaming. Dr. Leaming has done considerable work in the way of the illustrations of books. He illustrated Professor Wilson's Atlas of Fertilization and Karyokinesis of the Ovum and the Atlas of Nerve Cells of Drs. Starr and Strong. Dr. Leaming is a Life Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, a life member of the Photographic Society of India, and a member of the Camera Club of New York, the Camera Club of London, the New York Pathological Society, the Sons of the Revolution and the Century Association of New York. He has no settled political convictions.

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray, 1862-

Born in Elizabeth, N. J., 1862; A.B., Columbia, 1882; A.M., 1883; Ph.D., 1884; University Fellow in Philosophy, 1882-85; student at the Universities of Berlin and Paris, 1884-85; Assistant in Philosophy, Columbia, 1885-86; Tutor, 1886; Adjunct Professor, 1889; Professor of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology and Lecturer on the History and Institutes of Education, 1890; Professor of Philosophy and Education, 1895; President of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, 1887-91; Editor of the Educational Review, 1891-

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy and Education at Columbia, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1862. His parents were Henry L. Butler and Mary J. Murray, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, well-known as a writer under the pen-name of

"Kirwan." Professor Butler was a student in the public schools of Paterson, New Jersey, in his boyhood, and entered Columbia in 1878, taking his degree in 1882. On his graduation he was appointed to a University Fellowship in Philosophy, and studied on this foundation for three years. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia in 1883, and was made a Doctor of Philosophy in 1884. In that year he went abroad, and spent the following twelve months in study at the Universities of Berlin and Paris. On his return to America in 1885 he was made an Assistant in Philosophy in his *alma mater*, was promoted to Tutor in the following year, and in 1889 was made Adjunct Professor. He was made Professor of Philosophy, Ethics and Psychology and Lecturer on the History of the Institutes of Education in 1890, and since 1895 has occupied the Chair of Philosophy and Education at the University. He was made Dean of the (graduate) Faculty of Philosophy on its organization in 1890, and still holds that office. Professor Butler has been active in educational work both in his native state and in New York. He was a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education from 1888 to 1895, President of the Paterson (New Jersey) School Commission in 1892-1893, President of the New Jersey Council of Education, 1891, a member of the College Council of New York State from 1892 to 1896, and President of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland in 1895. He was President of the National Educational Association in 1895. Four years, from 1887 to 1891, Professor Butler served as President of the New York College for the training of teachers, having planned and founded the institution (now a part of Columbia University) in the former year. He is also a member of the National Educational Association (President, 1895, Trustee, 1896-1898), the American Psychological Association, the National Council of Education, New York Academy of Sciences, American Historical Association, American Economic Association; and the Society for Psychical Research among Scientific bodies, and the Century, Authors', Players' and City Clubs of New York among social organizations. Professor Butler is widely known in educational circles as the writer of numerous articles on educational and kindred subjects and as the Editor of the Educational Review of New York City. In 1890 Columbia made him Dean of the School of Philosophy of the University. He married in 1887 Susanna Edwards Schuyler of New York City. They have one child:

Sarah Schuyler Butler, born in 1895. He is the author of *The Meaning of Education* (1898), and the Editor of the Great Education Series, the Teachers' Professional Library, and the Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education.

CHITTENDEN, Jonathan Brace, 1864-

Born in Milford, Conn., 1864; graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 1884; School of Engineers at Worcester, Mass., (M.E. & C.E.) 1888; A.B., Harvard, 1889; A.M., Harvard, 1890; appointed Kirkland Traveling Fellow, 1891, and Parker Fellow in 1892; studied at University of Königsberg, 1893, and received the degree of Ph.D.; private tutor and lecturer at Harvard; Instructor in Mathematics at Princeton, 1894-95; Tutor at Columbia, 1896.

JONATHAN BRACE CHITTENDEN, A.M., Ph.D., Tutor at Columbia, was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1864. Through his father,



J. BRACE CHITTENDEN

Captain Richard H. Chittenden, he was descended from Major William Chittenden, who came to Guilford, Connecticut, from England in 1639. His mother, Lucy Lee Brace, was a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Brace, D.D., and granddaughter of Hon. Thomas K. Brace, Mayor of Hartford, and first President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather,

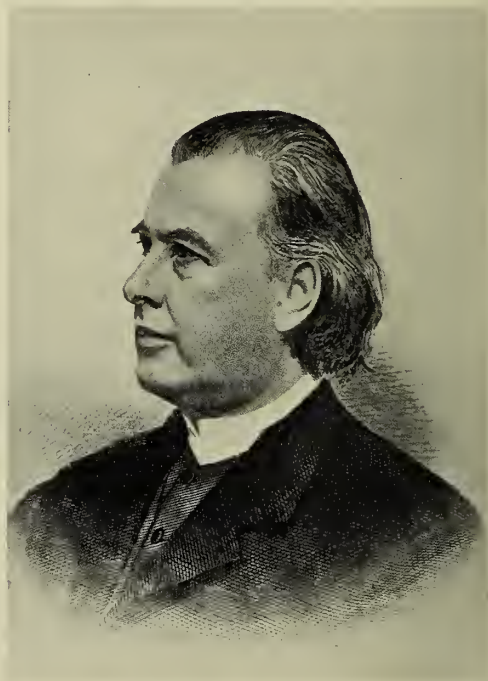
father of the famous Cotton and Increase Mather. J. Brace Chittenden received his early education at home through private tutors. He entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1881, graduating in 1884, and followed this by a course at the Worcester School of Engineers, taking the degrees of Mechanical Engineering and Civil Engineering in 1888. He entered the Class of 1889 at Harvard, and in that year received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University. He was made Master of Arts one year later. In 1891 he was appointed to the Kirkland Travelling Fellowship, for which a Parker Fellowship was substituted in 1892, and on these appointments he studied at the University of Königsberg, Prussia, under Professor F. Lindermann, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University in 1893. While still in Germany he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics at Princeton, a position which he left in 1895 to become a Tutor at Columbia. As will have been seen, his College career was one of marked distinction. He was Class Orator, Class President and Class Poet at the different Colleges which he attended. Dr. Chittenden is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

LITTLEJOHN, Abram Newkirk, 1824-

Born in Florida, N. Y., 1824; graduated at Union 1845; ordained a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1848, and a Priest, 1849; held several important Rectorships; Lecturer on Pastoral Theology at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.; elected first Bishop of Long Island, 1868; assumed charge of the American Episcopal Churches in Continental Europe, 1874; Trustee of Columbia, 1879.

ABRAM NEWKIRK LITTLEJOHN, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Florida, New York, December 13, 1824. After graduating from Union, 1845, and completing his divinity studies, he took Deacon's orders at Auburn, New York, in 1848, and was ordained a Priest at Hartford, Connecticut, in the following year. He was Rector of churches in Amsterdam, New York, Springfield, Massachusetts, Meriden and New Haven, Connecticut, prior to 1860, when he took charge of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, New York, retaining that Rectorship for nine years. His services as Lecturer on Pastoral Theology at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut, with which he was connected for seven years, were exceedingly beneficial to the students of that Institution. He declined the Presidency of Hobart

College in 1858, and the Bishopric of Central New York ten years later, but accepted the post of Bishop of Long Island, when that Diocese was established, and was consecrated in Brooklyn in 1869. Bishop Littlejohn was selected in 1874 to superintend the American Episcopal churches on the continent of Europe, and accepted the appointment. In 1855 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1880 he was honored with that of Doctor of Laws by Cambridge University, England. His contributions



ABRAM N. LITTLEJOHN

to religious and secular literature have been numerous. Among his more notable publications are: Individualism; Discourses before the University of Cambridge, 1880; and The Christian Ministry at the Close of the Nineteenth Century, being lectures before the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1884. Bishop Littlejohn has for many years entertained a lively interest in the development and future welfare of Columbia, and his name was placed upon the list of Trustees in 1879.

SELIGMAN, Edwin Robert Anderson, 1861-

Born in New York City, 1861; received his early education privately and at the Columbia Grammar School; A.B., Columbia, 1879; studied abroad during

1879-82; attended Columbia Law School and Columbia School of Political Science in 1882-84; A.M., 1883; LL.B., 1884; Ph.D., 1885; appointed Prize Lecturer on History of Political Economy at Columbia School of Political Science, 1885; Adjunct Professor of Political Economy, Columbia, 1888; Professor of Political Economy and Finance, 1891; has been on Board of Editors of Political Science Quarterly since 1886; Editor of Columbia Series in History, Economics and Public Law since 1891.

EDWIN ROBERT ANDERSON SELIGMAN, Ph.D., Professor at Columbia, was born in the City of New York April 25, 1861. His father, Joseph Seligman, a native of Germany, had been educated in German Universities as a physician, but came to the United States as a young man and engaged in business in New York, ultimately founding the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Company. The subject of this sketch was educated at home until the age of eleven, under the direction of Horatio Alger, Jr., the celebrated author of fiction for the young. In 1872 he entered Columbia Grammar School, meanwhile studying French, German and music under private tutors. Graduating from there in 1875, he entered Columbia, taking his degree in 1879. In the same year he went abroad, and passed the three following years in the study of history, political science and jurisprudence in Paris and at the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Geneva. He returned to America in 1882, and for two years attended Columbia Law School and Columbia School of Political Science, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1883 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1884. In July 1885 he was appointed Prize Lecturer on the History of Political Economy in the Columbia School of Political Science, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Three years later he was made Adjunct Professor of Political Economy in the University, and in 1891 was promoted to the Professorship of Political Economy and Finance. Professor Seligman is the author of many works dealing with subjects connected with his profession. Among the most important are: *Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice*; *Essays in Taxation* (now in second edition); *The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation* (now in second edition); *Owen and the Christian Socialists*; *Railway Tariffs and the Inter-state Commerce Law*, Two Chapters on the Mediæval Guilds of England; *Finance Statistics of the American Commonwealths*; *The Commercial Policy of the United States of America*, published in the *Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik* of Germany in 1892; and numerous articles in the

leading scientific journals of this country and abroad. He has been a member of the Board of Editors of the Political Science Quarterly since 1886, and Editor of the Columbia Series in History, Economics and Public Law since 1891. He has also been since 1895 one of the Board of Managers of the School of Classical Studies in Rome. He married April 4, 1888, Caroline Beer. They have two children. Professor Seligman is the member of very many clubs and organizations, principally scientific, among them the Arts, Authors', City and Political Economy Clubs, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Columbia Alumni Association,



EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN

the American Economic Association, of which he was Treasurer from 1888 to 1892, the British Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society of American Sculptors, the Society for Ethical Culture, the Archæological Institute, the University Settlement Society, the New York Philharmonic Society. He is also a corresponding member of the Russian Imperial Academy of Science. He is deeply interested in the betterment of the condition of the poor in New York City, and was formerly on the Board of Managers of the Charity Organization Society. He is still a member

of that Society, is President of the Tenement House Building Company, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Educational Alliance, a member of the Sanitary Aid Society, of which he has been Secretary, a member of the People's Institute, and of the Social Reform Club. He is a staunch friend of good government, and has taken an active part in the various movements looking to the overthrow of Tammany Hall, having been a member of the Committee of Seventy in 1895 and the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty in 1897, the first of which brought about the election of William L. Strong as Mayor of New York City on a reform platform. He is also a member of the Civil Service Association, and of the Excise Reform Association. Professor Seligman also sympathizes with the University Extension work, and is a member of the University Settlement Society.

teen he began teaching privately Italian, Latin and Greek, and at twenty-two he became a private instructor in Roman Law and entered a lawyer's office. Finding the practice of law uncongenial, he went back to the teaching of Italian and Latin, and took up the study of the romance languages and literatures. In 1862 Mr. Speranza began to take an active part in the revolutionary movement that ended in the expulsion of Austria from Venetian soil, and on that account was imprisoned in 1864 on the charge of high treason. He was released as soon as the national government was

SPERANZA, Carlo Leonardo, 1844-

Born in Padova, Italy, 1844; studied at the Ginnasio of Padova and the Liceo of Padova; studied law at the University of Padova; passed the State examinations, becoming *Licenziato in Giurisprudenza* in 1866; taught privately Italian, Latin, Greek, and Roman law, and took up the study of the Romance languages; came to America in 1880; Instructor in Italian at Yale, 1880; Instructor in Italian at Columbia, 1883-86; A.M., Columbia, 1886; Instructor in the Romance Languages and Literatures, University of the City of New York, 1888-91; Instructor in Italian, Barnard College, 1890-96; Instructor in Spanish and Italian, Columbia, 1891-93; Instructor in the Romance Languages and Literatures, Columbia, 1893-96; Adjunct Professor, Columbia and Barnard College since 1896.

CARLO LEONARDO SPERANZA, A.M., Adjunct Professor at Columbia, is a native of northern Italy, having been born in Padova, December 29, 1844. His father, Andrea Speranza, came of a family which has at different times furnished men for high offices in the dominions of the old Venetian Republic. Andrea Speranza married Signorina Rosa Grigoli of the noble family of Grigoli of Ferrara. Carlo Leonardo Speranza received his early education at home under private tutors, and afterwards studied for three years at the Ginnasio of his native city. Graduating from there, he took a four-year course at the Liceo of Padova. Deciding to take up law as a profession, he entered the University of Padova, and after four years there, passed, *summa cum laude*, the three prescribed state examinations, thus becoming, in 1866, a Licentiate in Jurisprudence. At the age of seven-



C. L. SPERANZA

established in 1866. Subsequently he was appointed Superintendent of the Census in the Province of Padova, an honorary office which he held until the completion of the census. In 1870 he was elected President of a provident institution which had been recently established, chiefly through his efforts, and which he left in 1874 in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Speranza came to this country in 1880 and in the same year was appointed Instructor in Italian in Yale, which position he held until 1883, when he resigned it to become Instructor in Italian at Columbia, where he also spent three years. In 1888 he was appointed Instructor in the Romance Languages and Literatures at the University of the City of New York. He was ap-

pointed Instructor in Italian at Barnard College in 1890 and Instructor in Spanish and Italian at Columbia in 1891. After holding this latter position for two years he was in 1893 appointed Instructor in the Romance Languages and Literatures at Columbia. His promotion to the post of Adjunct Professor, which he still holds, followed in 1896. Professor Speranza has been a contributor to various magazines, such as the *Boston Literary World*, the *Chatauquan*, the *Modern Language Notes*, the *Perseveranza* of Milano (Italy), etc. "In recognition of his services as a patriot and of his efforts in furthering the study of Italian in the United States" Professor Speranza received in 1897 from the government of the King of Italy the Cross of Knight of the Crown of Italy, which entitles him to be addressed as "Cavaliere." Professor Speranza married in October, 1871, Adelaide Maria Capelli, of an old Tuscan family. They have three children. He is a member of the Modern Language Association and the Dante Society.

SLOANE, William Milligan, 1850-

Born in Richmond, Ohio, 1850; graduated Columbia, 1868; Instructor in Classics, Newell Institute, Pittsburgh, 1868-72; took Ph.D. at Leipzig, Germany, 1876; Private Secretary of George Bancroft, U. S. Minister at Berlin, 1873-75; Assistant and Professor of Latin, Princeton, 1877-83; Professor of History and Political Science, Princeton, 1883-96; Seth Low Professor of History, Columbia, since 1896; L.H.D. Columbia, 1887.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia, was born in Richmond, Ohio, November 12, 1850, and graduated at Columbia with the Class of 1868, receiving subsequently the degree of Master of Arts from that College. After graduation he taught the classics in Newell Institute, Pittsburgh, for four years, and then went abroad for study, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig in 1876. During his stay abroad Dr. Sloane also served for two years as Private Secretary of George Bancroft, the United States Minister at Berlin, working as his Assistant on the tenth volume of his *History of the United States*. On his return he entered Princeton as Assistant in the Latin Language, was Adjunct Professor, 1879-1880, and Professor 1880-1883. He was then chosen to the Chair of History and Political Science, and in 1896 accepted the Seth Low Professorship of History in Columbia which he

now holds. Columbia conferred upon Dr. Sloane the degree of Doctor of Humanities, in 1887. He has been a regular contributor to the more important magazines and reviews and is an Editor of both the *Political Science Quarterly* and of the *American*



WM. M. SLOANE

Historical Review. Among his published books are *The Life and Work of I. R. W. Sloane: The French War and the Revolution* (American History series) and a *Life of Napoleon* in four volumes.

PFISTER, Joseph Clement, 1867-

Born in Newark, N. J., 1867; Columbia A.B. 1889, A.M. 1890; prize fellowship, 1889-92; Assistant there, 1889-90; Tutor, 1890-97; member of leading scientific and other societies.

JOSEPH CLEMENT PFISTER, Tutor at Columbia, was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 10, 1867, son of John and Barbara (Heick) Pfister. After attending the Newark public schools and High School, he studied during five years in schools in Germany and then entered Columbia, where he graduated in 1889, took his Master's degree in 1890, secured scholarship prizes in mathematics and mechanics, won the Alumni Prize awarded to the most faithful and deserving student, and held a Prize-Fellowship in Science from 1889 to 1892. He was Assistant in Mathematics and

Astronomy at the University in 1889 and 1890, Tutor in Higher Mathematics and Astronomy 1890 and 1891, and Tutor in Mechanics, 1891 to 1899. Mr. Pfister is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the American Mathematical Society, the New York Academy of Sciences and American



JOS. C. PFISTER

Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married May 15, 1891, to Emma A. C. Heim; they have two children: Eleanor Ruth and Marie Louise Pfister.

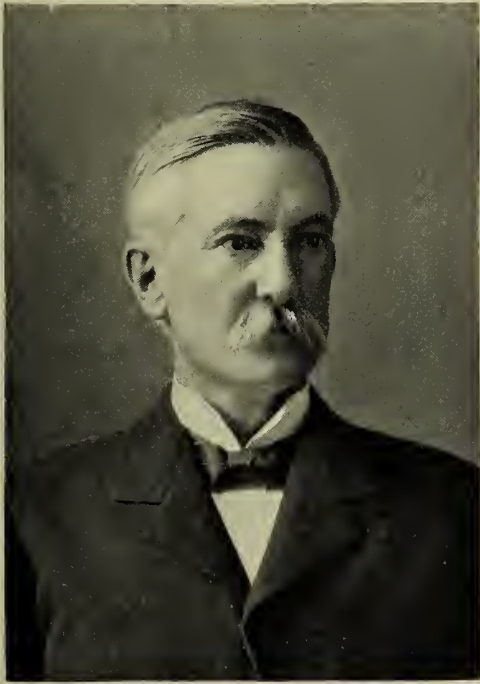
WOODWARD, Robert Simpson, 1849—

Born in Rochester, Michigan, 1849; educated at the Rochester Academy and the University of Michigan; graduating from the latter in 1872, with the degree of C.E.; Assistant Engineer U. S. Lake Survey, 1872-82; Assistant Astronomer U.S. Transit of Venus Commission 1882-84; Astronomer, Geographer and Chief Geographer U.S. Geological Survey, 1890-93; Professor of Mechanics in Columbia, since July, 1893, and Dean of the School of Pure Science in Columbia since 1895; Associate Editor Science since 1894; Treasurer American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1894; Vice-President American Mathematical Society; member National Academy of Sciences; fellow American Geological Society and member New York Academy of Sciences; has published a great number of papers, reports, addresses and contributions to science, chiefly on subjects relating to astronomy, geology, mathematics, mechanics and general physics;

is a member of the Century Association of New York, Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., etc.

ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD, C.E., Ph.D., Professor of Mechanics and Mathematical Physics, and Dean of the School of Pure Science, at Columbia, was born at Rochester, Oakland county, Michigan, July 21, 1849; son of Lysander and Peninah A. (Simpson) Woodward. He is of Puritan (New England) ancestry, and his father was a farmer of Rochester, Michigan. His early education was acquired chiefly at the academy of his native town. At the age of nineteen, in 1868, he entered the University of Michigan where he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1872. The same institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1892. Besides experience gained in all kinds of farm work, his early training also included two years of work in mercantile pursuits. Following graduation, he was successively Assistant Engineer on the United States Lake Survey, 1872-1882; Assistant Astronomer on the United States Transit of Venus Commission, 1882-1884; Astronomer, Geographer and Chief Geographer on the United States Geological Survey, 1884-1890; and Assistant on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1890-1893. In July 1893, he accepted the position of Professor of Mechanics in Columbia, and in 1895 was made Dean of the School of Pure Science in Columbia. Professor Woodward's studies and professional work have been chiefly in the fields of astronomy, geodesy, mathematics and general physics. He has been Associate Editor of Annals of Mathematics since 1888, and Associate Editor of Science since 1894. He has served since 1894 as Treasurer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is also President of the American Mathematical Society. Besides his membership in the foregoing societies, he is a fellow of the American Geological Society, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of the New York Academy of Sciences. The character and scope of Professor Woodward's professional work is indicated by the subjoined list of some of his principal publications up to 1896. Results of experiments to determine the variations in length of certain bars at the temperature of melting ice; on variations of latitude; on the form and position of the sea level as dependent on superficial masses symmetrically disposed with respect to a radius of earth's surface; on the cooling of a homogeneous sphere; on the diffusion of heat in homogeneous

rectangular masses, with special reference to bars used as standards of length; laws of frequency of errors of interpolated logarithms, etc., dependent on first differences; and a comparison of the theoretical with the actual distribution of the errors of one thousand interpolated values; on the latitudes and longitudes of certain points in Missouri, Kansas and New Mexico; formulas and tables to facilitate the construction and use of maps; the mathematical theories of the earth; the effects of the atmosphere and oceans on the secular cooling of the earth; report on astronomical work of 1889 and



R. S. WOODWARD

1890; Fixation of the 105th meridian in El Paso county, Texas; an historical survey of the science of mechanics; a course of study in the physical sciences; etc. Professor Woodward is a member of the Century Association of New York, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, District of Columbia. Politically he is an Independent. He was married March 1, 1876, to Martha Gretton Bond; they have three sons; Robert Simpson, Jr., Karl Wilson and William Lysander Woodward.

HALLOCK, William, 1857-

Born in Milton, N. Y., 1857; fitted for College privately; A.B., Columbia, 1879; taking scholarship in

Mechanics and Physics and three-year fellowship in science; studied abroad for three years, making a specialty of physics; Ph.D., (*summa cum laude*), Würzburg, 1881; Laboratory Assistant at Würzburg, 1880-82; Physicist, U. S. Geological Survey, 1882-91; Professor of Physics, Corcoran Scientific School, 1885-87; Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, National College of Pharmacy, 1889-92; Assistant in charge of Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, 1891-92; Adjunct Professor of Physics, Columbia, since 1892.

WILLIAM HALLOCK, Ph.D., Adjunct Professor at Columbia, was born in Milton, Ulster county, New York, August 14, 1857. The Hallock family in America is descended from Peter Hallock, who came from England and landed on the east end of Long Island in 1640. He was a Church of England minister, but one branch of his descendants have been Quakers for many generations, and it is to this branch that Isaac Sherman Hallock, the father of the subject of this biography, belonged. Isaac Sherman Hallock married Phebe Hull, whose family had settled in Rhode Island — and later in Massachusetts — early in the seventeenth century. Mrs. Hallock's mother was a Gifford, of the family of the noted Duke of Buckingham who aided Richard III. in his usurpation of the English throne. William Hallock in early life attended a private school in his native place. He fitted for College under the instruction of private tutors, and later entered Columbia, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. On his graduation he received a scholarship in physics and a three-year fellowship in science, and on these foundations studied three years with Professor Kohlrausch at Würzburg, Bavaria, devoting himself especially to physics, but also attending lectures in mathematics and chemistry. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *summa cum laude*, from Würzburg in 1881. From November 1880 to November 1881, he was Laboratory Assistant there and until August of the next year private assistant to Professor Kohlrausch. He returned to America in the same year and was appointed Physicist on the United States Geological Survey. For two years from 1885 to 1887 he occupied the Chair of Physics at the Corcoran Scientific School in Washington, District of Columbia, and from October 1889, to June 1892 was Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the National College of Pharmacy. He resigned his position as Physicist in the Geological Survey in December 1891, to take the position of Assistant in Charge of the Astrophysical Observatory in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. In Sep-

tember of the following year he was made Adjunct Professor of Physics at Columbia, and is still connected with the University in that capacity. He is the author of a number of scientific monographs and articles in the leading journals of the country. Professor Hallock married, October 15, 1885, Georgiana B. Ames of Titusville, Pennsylvania. They have had three children, of whom two survive. He is a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the New York State Science Teachers' Association and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the New York Academy of Sciences. He is an independent Republican on political questions.

the work of the New York State Geological Survey, and in the fall of the following year was one of the lecturers in the free educational lecture course given under the auspices of the Board of Education in New York City. He was made Assistant in Physics at Columbia in 1896, and has since been engaged there in that capacity. He is unmarried. Dr. White is an independent Republican in politics. He was a delegate to the Republican District Conventions of his Assembly District in 1895 and 1896, and joined the Citizens' Union for the overthrow of corrupt government in New York City in 1897. He

WHITE, Theodore Greely, 1871-

Born in Wilton, Conn., 1871; graduate of Columbia Grammar School, New York City, 1890; Ph.B., course of Geology and Paleontology, Columbia School of Mines, 1894; A.M., Columbia, 1895; Ph.D., Columbia, 1899; employed by the New York State Museum, 1895-96; Lecturer, New York Board of Education, 1895; Assistant in Physics at Columbia since 1896.

THEODORE GREELY WHITE, A.M., Ph.D., Assistant in Physics at Columbia, was born in Wilton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1871. His father, Joseph Theodore White, is a direct descendant of Thomas White, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, from England about 1632 and was a military commander and Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, and of Jehu Burr, who came to America in 1630 and settled in Connecticut. Jehu Burr's great-grandson, also an ancestor, in the direct line, of the subject of our sketch, was Colonel Andrew Burr, Speaker of the Assembly of Connecticut, who commanded the Connecticut infantry at the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton, from the French in 1745. Colonel Burr's commissions, in excellent preservation are now in Dr. White's possession. His mother, Caroline Greenleaf Greely, is also a member of an old New England family. Theodore G. White, after graduating from the Columbia Grammar School in New York City in 1890, entered the School of Mines of Columbia, taking the course in geology and paleontology, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1894. In the following year the University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and in 1899 that of Doctor of Philosophy. During 1895 and 1896 Mr. White was engaged in



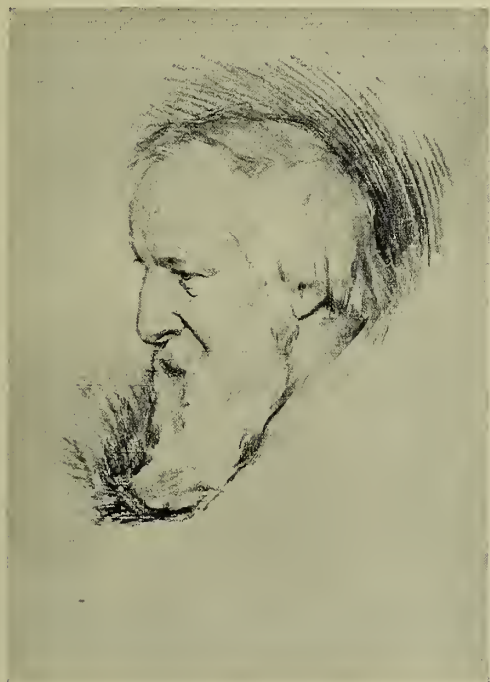
THEODORE G. WHITE

was Secretary of the Twenty-fifth District Section of that organization in the same year. He has also been active in the work of the City Vigilance League, having been Secretary since 1895 and a Trustee since the following year. Dr. White is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, the School of Mines Alumni Association, life member of the New York Academy of Sciences, Fellow of Geological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Mineralogical Club and the Torrey Botanical Club, and author of various papers in the publications of those societies. He is also an active worker in the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Episcopal Church.

BOWDITCH, Henry Ingersoll, 1808-1892.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1808; educated at Harvard and the Medical School, and in Paris; Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard; Physician at the Massachusetts General and City Hospitals; specialist in pulmonary diseases; author of some interesting works on medical, hygienic and biographical subjects; died, 1892.

HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 9, 1808, son of Nathaniel Bowditch, the mathematician. After graduating from Harvard



HENRY I. BOWDITCH

in 1828, and from the Medical School in 1832, he studied three years in Paris and in 1835 began the practice of his profession. Though skilful and successful as a general practitioner, he was best known for his study and treatment of pulmonary diseases, in which he had attained pre-eminence and was considered one of the most noted specialists in the United States. His scientific researches had resulted in several important discoveries relative to the origin and treatment of consumption. The subjects upon which his reputation chiefly rests are "Soil Moisture as a Cause of Consumption" to which he devoted years of labor, and "Paracentesis Thoracis," or tapping of chest in cases of pleuritic effusions. The success of this operation and its

constant use at the present day by medical men is largely due to his teaching. Dr. Bowditch held the Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, from 1859 to 1867; was a Physician at the Massachusetts General and Boston City Hospitals, the latter from 1868 to 1872; Chairman of the State Board of Health from 1869 to 1879 and member of the National Board for the latter year; and Surgeon of Enrolment during the Civil War. He was also President of the American Medical Association in 1876, is a Fellow of the American Academy. His published works are: *Life of Nathaniel Bowditch for the Young*; *The Young Stethoscopist*; *Life of Lieutenant Nathaniel Bowditch*; *Public Hygiene in America*; *A Centennial Address at Philadelphia in 1876*; and numerous articles prepared for the medical journals and the State Board of Health. He is the translator of *Louis on Typhoid*; *Louis on Phthisis*; and *Maunoir on Cataract*. Dr. Bowditch married Olivia, daughter of John and Elizabeth Yardley, of London, England, July 17, 1838. Of this union there were four children: Nathaniel, Olivia, Edward, and Vincent Yardley Bowditch. Dr. Bowditch died at Boston, Massachusetts, January 14, 1892.

BURGESS, Edward, 1848-

Born in West Sandwich, Mass., 1848; educated at Harvard, graduating in 1871; Secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History; Instructor in Entomology at Harvard, 1879-83; became proficient in naval architecture; designed the sloop-yachts *Puritan* and *Mayflower*, both of which successfully defended the America's cup.

EDWARD BURGESS, A.M., Instructor in Entomology at Harvard, son of Benjamin F. and Cordelia W. (Ellis) Burgess, was born in West Sandwich, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, June 30, 1848. Graduating from Harvard with the Class of 1871, he was subsequently elected Secretary of the Society of Natural History, Boston, to which he devoted his principal energies for some years, editing its publications, and prepared a number of anatomical memoirs. While travelling in Europe he, in a general way, familiarized himself with the principles of general architecture, and by applying the knowledge thus obtained in conjunction with his own ideas, he acquired extraordinary proficiency in the designing and building of fast-sailing yachts. He designed the sloop-yacht *Puritan* which defeated the English cutter *Genesta* in 1885, and

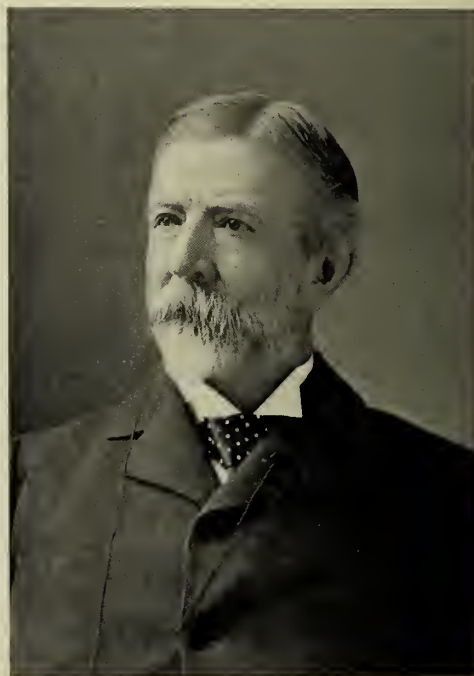
the *Mayflower* of still larger dimensions, which in 1886 outsailed the *Galatea*, also sent over for international racing purposes, thus enabling the famous America's cup to still remain in the United States. He was a member of the United States Naval Board to award prizes for the designs of cruisers and battle-ships in 1887, and in 1888 he was appointed permanent Chairman on the Board of Life-Saving Appliances in the United States Life-Saving Service. Mr. Burgess was Instructor in Entomology at Harvard from 1879 to 1884 and received from that institution the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1888. He is a Fellow of the American Academy and an Associate Member of the Institute of Naval Architecture, London. He married Caroline L., daughter of the late William Starling and Caroline E. (Sutton) Sullivant, of Columbus, Ohio. Their children are: William Starling and Charles Paine Burgess.

GOODALE, George Lincoln, 1839-

Born in Saco, Me., 1839; studied at Amherst and Harvard and Bowdoin; practised medicine at Portland; Instructor of Anatomy at the Portland School of Medical Instruction; State Assayer of Maine; Professor of Natural Science and Applied Chemistry at Bowdoin; Professor of *Materia Medica* at the Medical School of Maine; Instructor in Botany and University Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology at Harvard; Professor of Botany and Director of Botanic Garden at Harvard; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanic Garden at Harvard, who was born in Saco, Maine, August 3, 1839, has had a long and honorable connection with Harvard as well as other institutions. He graduated at Amherst in 1860, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Harvard and Bowdoin in 1863, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst 1866 and Bowdoin 1869. For three years he practised his profession at Portland and was also Instructor of Anatomy at the Portland School of Medical Instruction. Meanwhile, in 1864, he had been appointed State Assayer of Maine. Called in 1867 to the Chair of Natural Science and Applied Chemistry at Bowdoin, he there remained until 1872, serving also during the last four years as Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Medical School of Maine. Both these offices he resigned to become Instructor in Botany and University Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology at

Harvard. In 1873 he was made Assistant Professor of Vegetable Physiology, in 1878 Professor of Botany, in 1888 Fisher Professor of Natural History, and in 1879 Director of the Botanic Garden. He was elected in 1875 a member of the Council of the Harvard College Library, and in 1881 a member of the Faculty of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy. Professor Goodale is a fellow of the



GEORGE L. GOODALE

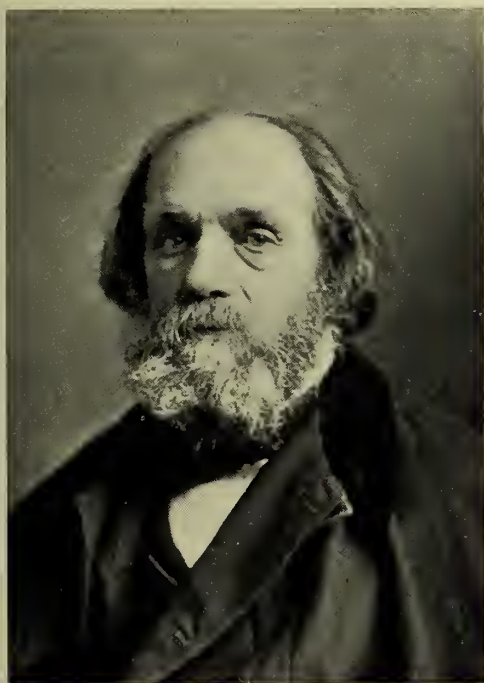
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society and honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

HALE, Edward Everett, 1822-

Born in Boston, 1822; prepared for College at Boston Latin School; graduated at Harvard 1839; usher in the Latin School, 1839-41; licensed to preach, 1842; Pastor of Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass., 1846-56; Pastor of South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Boston, since 1856; Overseer of Harvard, 1860-75 and 1876-87; Preacher to the University, 1886-88; Lecturer Divinity School Harvard, 1893; received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard, 1879.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, S.T.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, April 3, 1822. His father was Nathan Hale (Williams, 1804), for many years owner and Editor of the

Boston Daily Advertiser and first President of the Boston & Worcester Railroad, the first company in New England to use steam power. E. E. Hale was named for his maternal uncle, Edward Everett. He studied as a boy in the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard at the early age of thirteen and graduated in the Class of 1839. For two years he taught as an usher in the Boston Latin School, reading theology and church history with the Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop and the Rev. John G. Palfrey, and in 1842 was licensed to preach by the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers. His first



EDWARD E. HALE

settlement was as Pastor of the Church of the Unity, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained ten years, removing in 1856 to Boston, to the Pastorate of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church, with which he is still connected. Dr. Hale is one of the most prolific and most popular of American authors, and his published works cover a wide range of subjects. In journalism he early became an energetic worker on his father's newspaper, the Daily Advertiser, and contributed extensively to periodical literature. It was *My Double and How He Undid Me*, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1859, that brought him prominently into public favor as a writer of short stories, a line of production which he followed with great industry and unbroken suc-

cess. *The Man Without a Country*, published anonymously in the *Atlantic* in 1863, had an undoubted influence in strengthening the patriotism of the American people in those days of the Civil War. It has become a classic of our literature. His book *Ten Times One Is Ten*, led to the establishment of clubs, not only in this country but all over the world, devoted to charity and mutual help. In periodical literature, Dr. Hale has been a constant worker, as publisher as well as contributor. He edited the *Christian Examiner* and the *Sunday School Gazette*. In 1869 he founded *Old and New*, a monthly magazine under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, in which he had the collaboration of his brother Nathan, (Harvard, 1838), his brother-in-law Frederic B. Perkins (Yale, 1850) and others. *Old and New* was later merged in *Scribner's Monthly*. In 1886 he began the publication of *Lend a Hand*, a *Record of Progress and Journal of Organized Charity*, which has contributed to the organization of *Lend a Hand Clubs* and a great systematized work of benevolence. In 1890 with the association of Frederick E. Goodrich (Yale 1864), he edited and published for a number of years the *Boston Commonwealth*, a weekly journal of literature and science. He has also been active in the promotion and management of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Dr. Hale's service on the Board of Overseers of Harvard covers altogether more than a quarter of a century. He was elected a member of that Board in 1860, serving until 1875, and again in 1876, serving until 1887. In 1886-1888 he was Preacher of the University. In 1893 he was Lecturer in the Divinity School. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1879. Dr. Hale is a fellow of the American Academy and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and other learned bodies.

HALL, Asaph, 1829-

Born in Goshen, Conn., 1829; student and Assistant in Harvard Observatory, 1857-62; *Astronomical Aid* in the Naval Observatory, Washington, 1862-63; Professor of Mathematics, U.S.N., 1863, until retired by age, 1891; discovered the Moons of Mars, 1877; Lecturer at Harvard, 1896; appointed Lecturer on Celestial Mechanics, Harvard, 1899.

ASAPH HALL, Ph.D., LL.D., Lecturer on Astronomy at Harvard, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, October 15, 1829. He had a common school education and was engaged in farm

work until sixteen years old and at the carpenter's trade until the age of twenty-four, when he began the study of algebra and geometry in the Norfolk Academy, and subsequently taught school. After a single term at the University of Michigan and teaching a year in Ohio, he entered Harvard Observatory as a student and Assistant in 1857, remaining there five years until called to the Naval Observatory at Washington as Astronomical Aid in 1862. The following year he was promoted to be Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, a position carrying with it the rank of Captain, and this he held until reaching the age of retirement, sixty-two years, in 1891. During this period, Professor Hall was connected with all the important astronomical expeditions sent out by the Government, notably the solar eclipses of 1869 and 1870, observed from Behring Sea and from Sicily, respectively, and the transits of Venus, from Vladivostock, Siberia, in 1874, and from San Antonio, Texas, in 1882. It was while in the service of the Government also that Professor Hall made the discovery of the moons of Mars, in 1877, which at once gave him conspicuous fame throughout the world. The Royal Astronomical Society of London in 1879 awarded him its gold medal for his discoveries. In 1896 Professor Hall was appointed a Lecturer at Harvard, which position he still holds, his appointment May 25, 1899, being that of Lecturer on Celestial Mechanics. The first academical honor conferred upon Professor Hall was the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which he received in 1878 from Hamilton College, New York. The following year, 1879, Harvard made him an honorary Master of Arts, and Yale gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Harvard added its Doctor of Laws in 1886. Professor Hall in 1875 was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and in 1883 was chosen Secretary of that Association. In 1880 he was chosen Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he has membership in a number of European Scientific Societies, among them the Royal Astronomical Society of London and the Academies of Science at St. Petersburg and Paris.

DURGIN, Samuel Holmes, 1839-

Born in Parsonsfield, Me., 1839; educated at academies in his native town and other places; graduated from the Harvard Medical School, 1864; served as Assistant Surgeon in the Civil War; located for practice in Boston, 1865; Resident Physician on Deer

Island, Boston Harbor and Port Physician 1867-73; chosen member of the Boston Board of Health, 1873, and became its Chairman, 1877; appointed Instructor at Harvard Medical School, 1883; Lecturer, 1884.

SAMUEL HOLMES DURGIN, M.D., Medical Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, July 26, 1839. He attended academies in his native town, Pittsfield, and Effingham and after the conclusion of his studies he engaged in teaching. The medical profession, however, was more attractive to him and taking the regular course in the Medical Department of Harvard, he was



SAMUEL H. DURGIN

graduated in 1864. Accepting a commission as Assistant Surgeon of a Bay State regiment, he was in active service until the close of the Civil War, and after his discharge from the army he began the practice of his profession in Boston. From 1867 to 1873 he held the offices of Port Physician and Resident Physician at the Public Institutions on Deer Island, Boston Harbor. His membership of the Boston Board of Health began in 1873 and his Chairmanship of that body dates from 1877. He has held the appointment of Lecturer on Hygiene in Harvard Medical School since 1883; has been Chairman of the Board of Examiners for plumbers in Boston since 1894 and Chairman of the Board of Examiners for gasfitters since 1897. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Society

for Medical Improvement; Member and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, Member and ex-President of the American Public Health Association.

LYMAN, Theodore, 1883-1897.

Born in Waltham, Mass., 1833; graduated at Harvard, 1855 and Lawrence Scientific School, 1858; continued his studies abroad; served on General Meade's staff in the Civil War, 1863-65; Assistant at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, many years; Trustee of the Peabody National Education Fund, of the Peabody Museum of Archæology; and of the State Reform School; Commissioner of Fisheries for Massachusetts, 1865-82; member of Congress, 1883; Overseer of Harvard, 1868-1888; died, 1897.

THEODORE LYMAN, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, August 23, 1833. He was the third



THEODORE LYMAN

Theodore Lyman, in a direct line, and his father was a well-known philanthropist, State Senator and Mayor of Boston. Having graduated from Harvard in 1855 and from the Lawrence Scientific School three years later, he spent some time in Europe perfecting his studies in natural history. After the outbreak of the Civil War he returned to this country, and, offering his services to the Government in 1863, was appointed Volunteer Aide with the

rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on General Meade's staff, serving with distinction in all of the great battles of the Civil War from September of that year until April 1865. In 1860 he became an Assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, where for many years he was in charge of the ophiurans. From 1865 to 1882 he was Commissioner of Fisheries for the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Lyman was chosen a member of Congress at the election of 1882 and served one term. Like his father he was actively interested in objects of philanthropy, having been for a number of years President of the Boston Farm School, also a Trustee of the Peabody National Education Fund, and of the State Reform School from 1859 to 1860. He was also Treasurer of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and a Trustee of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. His degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Laws were conferred by Harvard in 1858 and 1891 respectively and he served as an Overseer of the College from 1868 to 1880, and again from 1881 to 1888. He belonged to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society and several foreign bodies, and was an honorary member of the New York Academy of Science. His publications embrace several catalogues of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; reports on the Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ of a number of scientific expeditions, including those of the Challenger expedition and of the Haseler and Blake; articles contributed to the scientific periodicals, and papers relating to the Garrison Mob. Mr. Lyman died at Nahant, Massachusetts, September 9, 1897.

SMITH, Eugene Hanes, 1853-

Born in Oldtown, Me., 1853; completed his education in West Newton, Mass.; began the study of dentistry in Marlborough, that state; graduated at Harvard Dental School, 1874; Clinical Instructor of Operative Dentistry there, 1881-84, and of Orthodontia 1890-95; Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia and Dean of the Faculty since 1895.

EUGENE HANES SMITH, D.M.D., Professor in the Harvard Dental School, was born in Oldtown, Penobscot county, Maine, October 23, 1853. Having completed his early education at Allen Brothers' English and Classical School, West Newton, Massachusetts, he began his professional studies with Dr. Samuel J. Shaw, of Marlborough, same state, and entering the Harvard Dental School

with the Class of 1874, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine. A practice of several years served to develop his skill as a dentist, and in 1881 he was summoned back to Harvard as Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry, continuing as such for three years, a part of which time he was Chairman of the Board of Instruction, and in 1890 he was called to the School as Instructor in Orthodontia, was made Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Orthodontia in September 1895, and Dean of the Faculty in December 1895. Dr. Smith is actively interested



EUGENE H. SMITH

in the welfare of his profession and particularly in mutual co-operation for its advancement, having been for years closely identified with the leading dental bodies, including the Harvard Odontological and the Massachusetts Dental Societies, the Odontological Society of New York, the Boston Society for Dental Improvement and the American Dental Association; has served as President of the American Academy of Dental Science and the Harvard Odontological Society.

TAFT, Charles Hutchins, 1857-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1857; graduated at Harvard, 1881; engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1884; graduated at the Harvard Dental School, 1886; practised in Cambridge to the present time; Instructor of Operative

Dentistry at Harvard, 1890-92; formerly a member of the Harvard Athletic Association; and Secretary of the American Academy of Dental Science.

CHARLES HUTCHINS TAFT, D.M.D., Instructor at the Harvard Dental School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 13, 1857. He was educated preliminarily in the public schools of Somerville, same state, and prepared for College at the Cambridge High School, from which he entered Harvard, graduating with the Class of 1881. During his student days he took an active interest in track athletics, was a member of the Harvard Athletic Association and Pi Eta Society. For two years following his graduation he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston and New York, and in 1884 he began his professional studies at the Harvard Dental School, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine in 1886, since which time he has practised in Cambridge, Chicago, Boston and Newtonville. Dr. Taft has labored diligently to promote the welfare and advancement of his profession, having served as Secretary of the Academy of Dental Science and the Harvard Dental School Association; is a member of the Harvard Odontological, and the Massachusetts Dental Societies; and from 1890 to 1892 he served as Instructor in Operative Dentistry at the Harvard Dental School. He is highly esteemed both professionally and socially, and some years ago was elected President of the Cambridge Riding Club.

MORISON, John Hopkins, 1808-1896.

Born in Peterborough, N. H., 1808; graduated at Harvard, 1831; well-known Unitarian minister; editor, biographer and religious writer; lecturer at Harvard Divinity School, 1871-72; died in Boston, Mass., 1896.

JOHN HOPKINS MORISON, S.T.D., Divinity Lecturer at Harvard, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, July 25, 1808. Graduating at Harvard in 1831 he studied theology, and entering the Unitarian ministry was for some time in charge of a church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, from which he was called to Milton, same state. He was also the Editor of the Monthly Religious Magazine. He was made a Doctor of Divinity by Harvard in 1858, a Master of Arts in 1861, and during the years 1871 and 1872 he held a Lectureship in the Divinity School. Dr. Morison was the author of a Disquisition on the Gospel of Matthew, and Life of Jeremiah Smith. He also contributed to the religious periodicals. He died in Boston, April 26, 1896.

BARKER, George Frederick, 1835-

Born in Charlestown, Mass., 1835; graduated from the Scientific Department of Yale, 1858; Assistant Instructor in Chemistry during his Senior year; held a similar position at the Harvard Medical School four years; Professor of Natural Sciences at Wheaton (Ill.) College; Acting Professor of Chemistry at the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College; held the Chair of Natural Sciences at the Western University of Penn.; Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Medical Department and Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology at Yale; and in 1873 appointed Professor of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania; United States Commissioner to the International Electrical Exhibition at Paris in 1881; and widely known as scientist and author.

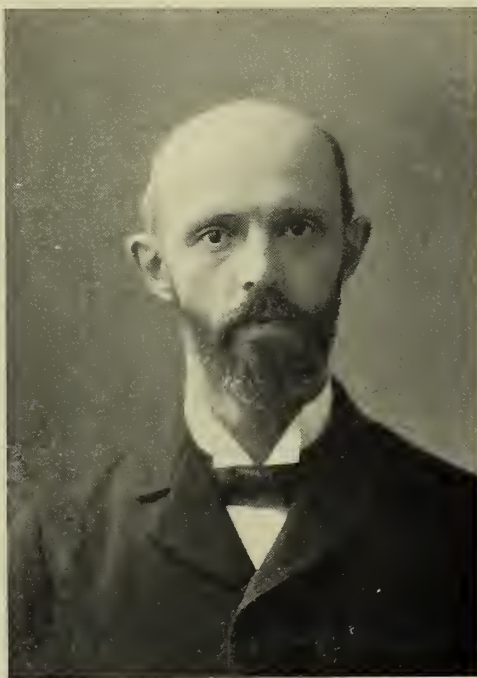
GEORGE FREDERICK BARKER, Ph.B., M.D., Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology in the Yale Medical School, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 14, 1835. He served an apprenticeship with a manufacturer of philosophical apparatus, having previously acquired an academical education, and entering the Scientific Department of Yale at the age of twenty-one, was graduated in 1858. During his Senior year at Yale he acted as Assistant Instructor in Chemistry, and was subsequently for the years 1858-1859 and 1860-1861 similarly engaged at the Harvard University Medical School. In 1861 he accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences at Wheaton (Illinois) College, and in 1862 became Acting Professor of Chemistry at the Albany (New York) Medical College, where he also pursued a course in Medicine, receiving his degree in 1863. For the succeeding two years he filled the Chair of Natural Sciences at the Western Pennsylvania University, Pittsburg, was in 1865 made Demonstrator of Chemistry at the Yale Medical School, holding Professor Silliman's chair during the latter's absence; and in 1867 was chosen Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology. In 1873 he was called to the Professorship of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Barker was one of the United States Commissioners to the International Electrical Exhibition at Paris in 1881, and a delegate to the International Congress of Electricians. He was chosen by the President a member of the United States Electrical Commission in 1884; has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; has rendered valuable services as an expert in both civil and criminal actions; and was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French

Government. Some of his publications have been translated into the French and Japanese languages, and his Text-book of Elementary Chemistry has passed through eight editions.

BARTLETT, Charles Joseph, 1864-

Born in Sutton, Vermont, 1864; graduated at Yale, 1892, at Medical School, 1895; Assistant in Pathology there until 1896; Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology until 1897 and in the latter year was made Assistant Professor of those subjects.

CHARLES JOSEPH BARTLETT, M.A., M.D., Assistant Medical Professor at Yale, was born in Sutton, Vermont, December 18, 1864,



C. J. BARTLETT

son of Joseph and Rachel Fletcher Bartlett. Some of his ancestors were English and others came from Burgundy. He prepared for College at the St. Johnsbury Academy (Vermont), entered Yale with the Class of 1892, and after completing his classical course he continued his studies at the University, pursuing a year's course in biology at the Sheffield Scientific School. He also took the regular course at the Medical School, from which he received his degree in 1895, that of Master of Arts having been conferred upon him the previous year, and he has since taken special courses in pathology and bacteriology in Germany and elsewhere. In

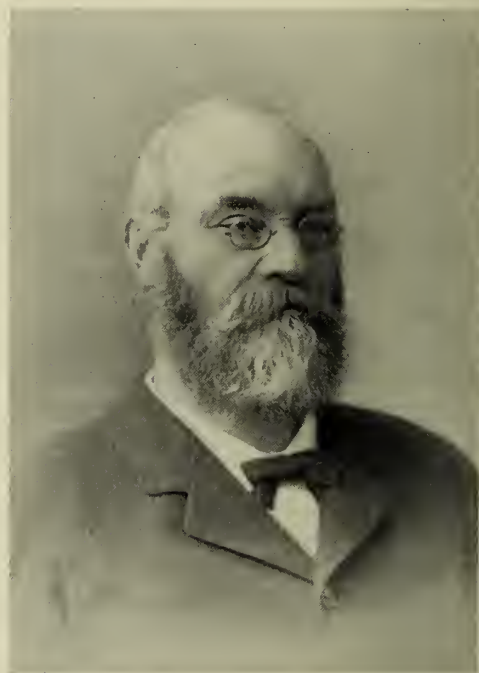
1895 he was made Assistant in Pathology at Yale, became Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology the following year, and was advanced to the Assistant Professorship of those studies in 1897. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon societies and of the New Haven City, County, and State Medical Societies. Politically he is independent. He was married in June 1898, to Genevieve B. Kinne (U. of M. '90) of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

At the organization of the New Haven Board of Health he was chosen a member, and acted as its Chairman from 1876 to 1889, when he resigned his membership; has been a member of the State Board from its establishment in 1877 and its President from 1893; was Chairman of the Commission having charge of the Topographical Survey of Connecticut 1889 to 1895; has been a member of the Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station ever since its establishment (1877), and is President of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was made a member

BREWER, William Henry, 1828-

Born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1828; graduated from the Scientific Department of Yale, 1852; studied abroad two years; taught in various educational institutions including Washington, Pennsylvania College, and the College of California; first Assistant on California Geological Survey, 1860 to 1864; Professor of Agriculture at Yale for the past thirty-five years; Lecturer at Harvard, 1871-72; for many years identified with public health and other useful organizations.

WILLIAM HENRY BREWER, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Agriculture at Yale, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 24, 1828. His parents were Henry and Rebecca (DuBois) Brewer, the former of Dutch, Danish, French and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the latter was of French Huguenot and Dutch origin. His original American ancestors on both sides were early Colonists of New Amsterdam, (later re-named New York) and some of them assisted in founding the Huguenot settlements in Ulster county. From the common schools he went to the Academy in Ithaca, New York, pursued a four years' course in the Yale Laboratory (now the Sheffield Scientific School) from which he was graduated in 1852, and afterward spent two years abroad, perfecting his chemical studies in Heidelberg, Munich and Paris under Bunsen, Baron Liebig and other noted scientists, also taking advanced courses in geology and botany. Prior to visiting Europe he taught in the Ithaca Academy, the Oakwood Agricultural Institute and elsewhere, and after his return he took the Chair of Natural Sciences in what is now the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, occupying it for two years. In 1860 he was appointed First Assistant on the Geological Survey of the State of California, which necessitated a residence of four years upon the Pacific coast, one year of which he held the Professorship of Natural Sciences at the College of California, and accepting a call to the Chair of Agriculture at Yale in 1864, has retained it continuously to the present time.



WM. H. BREWER

of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850; a member of the American Public Health Association in 1876 and of the National Academy of Sciences in 1880. He has also served upon several important commissions, including the United States Forestry Commission and is a member of the Berzelius Society and the Graduates' Club, New Haven, and President of the Arctic Club, New York. With the exception of a short Lectureship at Harvard, 1871 to 1872, his educational work for the past thirty-five years has been confined to his Professorship at Yale. He was one of the first students to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science from that University, which also made him an honorary Master of Arts in 1859, and

that of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College in 1880. On August 14, 1858, Professor Brewer married for his first wife Angelina Jameson of Gorham, Maine, and on September 1, 1868, he married for his second wife Georgiana Robinson of Exeter, New Hampshire. He has four children, all of his second union: Nora, Henry, Arthur and Carl Brewer. Henry and Arthur are graduates of the Sheffield Scientific School. Professor Brewer has published upward of one hundred and thirty papers, monographs and reports.

DANA, Edward Salisbury, 1849-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1849; attended Hopkins Grammar School; graduated at Yale, 1870; studied in Heidelberg and Vienna; Trustee of Peabody Museum; Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at Yale; Professor of Physics; Editor of *American Journal of Science*; author of books on scientific subjects, member of National Academy of Sciences.

EDWARD SALISBURY DANA, Ph.D., Professor of Physics at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 16, 1849. His parents were James Dwight and Henrietta Frances (Silliman) Dana. Fitting for College in the schools of New Haven—the Hopkins Grammar School among others—he entered Yale in 1866. After four years of study he graduated (1870) and entered upon a course of post-graduate work in science which lasted for two years. He then went abroad, and for two years more, in Heidelberg and Vienna, he continued his study of science. Returning to America he acted as Tutor of Mathematics at Yale from 1874 to 1879, receiving the appointment of Curator of the Mineralogical Collection in the Peabody Museum, and later that of Trustee of the Peabody Museum. For eleven years (1879-1890) he was Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in Yale, and 1890 he was appointed Professor of Physics, which position he still occupies. Professor Dana has been a liberal contributor to the literature of science. He has written many articles for the *American Journal of Science* (of which publication he is an Editor), notable among these being articles on Mineralogy and Crystallography. He has also made considerable contributions to Webster's Dictionary and to the *Century Dictionary*. He is the author of the following works: *Text Book of Mineralogy* (new edition issued 1898); *Text Book of Mechanics*; *Sixth Edition of Dana's System of*

Mineralogy; and *Minerals and How to Study Them*. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Geological Society of London, the Edinburgh Geological Society, the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society and others. He married, October 2, 1883, Caroline Bristol of New Haven. Their children are: Mary Bristol, born



EDWARD S. DANA

January 1, 1886; James Dwight, born February 20, 1889, and William Bristol born August 2, 1896. In politics he is an Independent.

BEACH, Frederick Elijah, 1863-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1863; prepared for College at Joseph Gile's and Eaton Public Schools, New Haven; graduated from Yale, 1883; Ph.D. Yale, 1893; machinist, 1883-87; draughtsman, 1887-90; Assistant in Physics at Yale, 1891-94; Instructor, 1894-95; Assistant Professor since 1895.

FREDERICK ELIJAH BEACH, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics at Yale, was born in New Haven, June 12, 1863, son of Elijah and Ellen (Botsford) Beach. He is a descendant of John Beach who settled in New Haven in 1641, whereas on the maternal side, his earliest American ancestor was Henry Botsford, who came to Milford in 1639. His early education was acquired

at the Eaton Public School and the Joseph Gile School of New Haven. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1883, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1893. From 1883 to 1887 Professor Beach was a machinist, and from then until 1890 he acted as draughtsman for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He then became Assistant in Physics at Yale, and in 1894 was



F. E. BEACH

made Instructor. He was raised to Assistant Professor in 1895. Professor Beach is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven.

LARNED, Joseph Gay Eaton, 1819-1870.

Born in Thompson, Conn., 1819; graduated at Yale, 1839; taught school until 1842; Tutor at Yale until 1847; admitted to the Bar and practised in New Haven some five years; located in New York City and became a Patent Attorney of note; principal inventor of a steam fire-engine; Assistant Inspector of Iron Clads at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the Civil War; one of the founders of the Free Soil party in Conn.; was an interesting writer upon political and genealogical subjects; died in New York, 1870.

JOSEPH GAY EATON LARNED, M.A., Tutor at Yale, was a native of Thompson, Connecticut, and his birth took place April 29, 1819. He was a half-brother of William A. Larned, Yale 1826, for over twenty years a member of the College

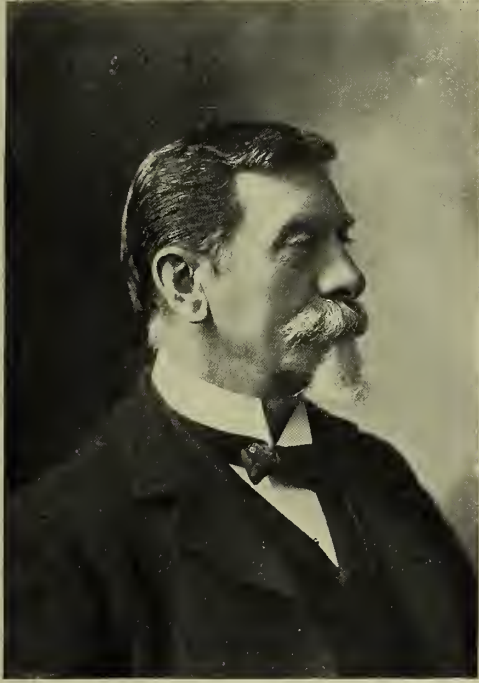
Faculty. He graduated from Yale with the Class of 1839 and was engaged in educational work in the South and in New York state until he accepted a Tutorship at his *alma mater* which he held for five years. Having in the meantime studied law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He removed to New York City in 1852 and rapidly attained prominence as a specialist in patent causes, and was actively interested in developing some valuable inventions. A steam fire-engine, of which he was the principal inventor, was accepted after considerable exertion on his part, by the city. Appointed by the Government as Assistant Inspector of Iron Clads in 1863, he served in that capacity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, until the close of the Civil War, when he returned to his practice. Mr. Larned died in New York, June 3, 1870. The Free Soil party of Connecticut owed its existence mainly to his instrumentality and a number of contributions to the *New Englander* in 1845, on Massachusetts vs. South Carolina received favorable comment throughout the North. Toward the close of his life he prepared a genealogical record of his ancestry, which forms the nucleus of *The Larned Family* published in Albany some twenty-two years after his death.

NIEMEYER, John Henry, 1839-

Born in Bremen, Germany, 1839; had early training in the schools of Cincinnati, O.; attended *École des Beaux Arts*, Paris, France; Professor of Drawing in the Yale School of Fine Arts; received Master's degree from Yale.

JOHN HENRY NIEMEYER, M.A., Professor of Drawing at Yale, son of Charles Henry Niemeyer and Margaret Dorothea Otto, was born in Bremen, Germany, June 25, 1839. At an early age he left Germany, came to America and entered the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was fitted for University work. In 1866 Mr. Niemeyer returned to Europe to pursue art studies in the *École des Beaux Arts* in Paris, France. In 1869 he exhibited two pictures in the Salon of Paris: "Gutenberg inventing movable types" and a large portrait. He remained four years following the special studies of that institution, and also worked in the studio of M. Jacquesson de la Chevreuse where the classical traditions of the School of Ingres were kept alive. In 1870 he graduated, and with the idea of becoming a teacher of art he came immediately to America, receiving within a year the appointment of Professor of Drawing in

the Yale School of Fine Arts. Mr. Niemeyer continued his studies while teaching in the University, and 1872 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. He has been a member of the Union League Club of New York, and of the Quinipiac Club of New Haven, and he is at present a member



J. H. NIEMEYER

of the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and of the Society of American Artists of New York. He married, July 10, 1888, Anna Beekman Talmage.

OLMSTED, Denison, 1791-1859.

Born in East Hartford, Conn., 1791; graduated at Yale, 1813; Tutor there 1815-17, while studying theology; Professor of Chemistry at the University of North Carolina some years; accomplished the first State Geological Survey in the United States; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale 1836-59; was a close student of the physical sciences and one of the leading scientific writers of his day; died, 1859.

DENISON OLMSTED, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, June 18, 1791. For two years after graduating from Yale (1813) he taught school in New London, and during his two years' study of theology 1815-1817 he was a Tutor in the College. Turning his attention to educational pursuits he took the Professorship of

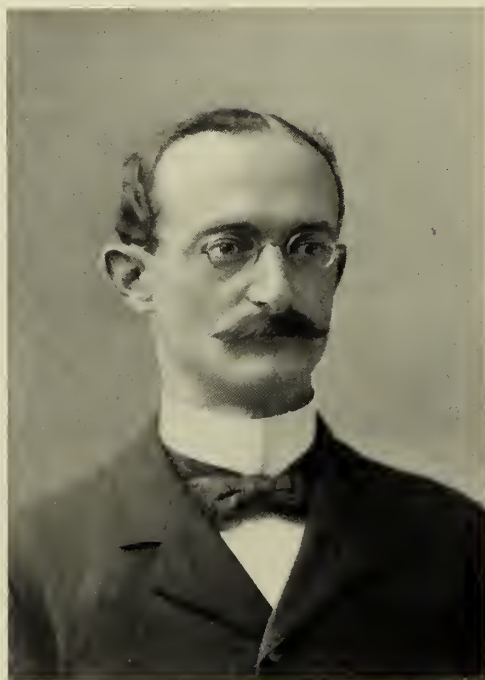
Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the University of North Carolina, and during his several years' membership of that Faculty he accomplished without compensation a Geological Survey of the State, the first undertaking of its kind in the United States. Returning North he was summoned back to Yale as a member of the Faculty with ample opportunities for engaging in scientific research, and from 1836 until his death, which occurred May 13, 1859, he was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Besides his investigations in the physical sciences including theories as to the origin of hailstones and meteors, he published a series of text-books, the sale of which exceeded two hundred thousand copies, and also a number of biographies among which is *The Life and Writings of Ebenezer Porter Mason*. Professor Olmsted received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the City of New York in 1845. One of his sons, Francis Allyn, who was graduated from the Academic Department of Yale in 1839 and from the Medical School in 1844, died in July of the latter year; and another son, Alexander Fisher Olmsted (Yale 1844) was Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina and died in 1853.

PECK, Robert Ellsworth, 1866-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1866; attended the public schools and Elm City Institute; graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, 1890; from Yale Medical School, 1893; completed his professional preparation in New York City. Began practice in New Haven in 1894; appointed to the New Haven Dispensary Staff same year; Assistant in Clinical Medicine at Yale 1894; Physician to New Haven County Jail, 1895; to the staff of the N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 1897; Instructor in Neurology at Yale in 1898; Chief of Neurological Clinic at the New Haven Dispensary same year.

ROBERT ELLSWORTH PECK, M.D., Instructor in Neurology at Yale, Medical Department, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 8, 1866, son of Leonard Ellsworth and Jennette Winters (Clark) Peck. His early education was obtained in the public schools and at the Elm City Institute, from which latter he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Class of 1890, and was subsequently a student in the Medical Department of Yale, graduating in 1893. His professional preparations were completed with post-graduate work in New York City, including hospital and dispensary service, and in

1894 he engaged in general practice in his native city. He was in the same year chosen an Attending Physician to the New Haven Dispensary, and in 1895 appointed Medical Attendant at the New Haven County Jail; and in 1897 he joined the dispensary staff of the New York Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital. Since 1894 Dr. Peck has been Clinical Assistant to the Medical Department of Yale and in 1898 he was made Instructor in Neurology at Yale Medical Department, and in the same year was appointed chief of the Neurological Clinic at the New Haven Dispensary.



ROBERT E. PECK

Dr. Peck is a member of the Connecticut State, and New Haven Medical Associations, and the Young Men's Republican Club.

PERIT, Pelatiah, 1785-1864.

Born in Norwich, Conn., 1785; graduated at Yale, 1802; shipping merchant in New York City, 1817-1863; prominently identified with public and financial affairs of the metropolis; liberal supporter of benevolent and educational institutions; a benefactor of Yale; died, 1864.

PELATIAH PERIT, M.A., Benefactor and Founder of the Perit Professorship at Yale, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 23, 1785.

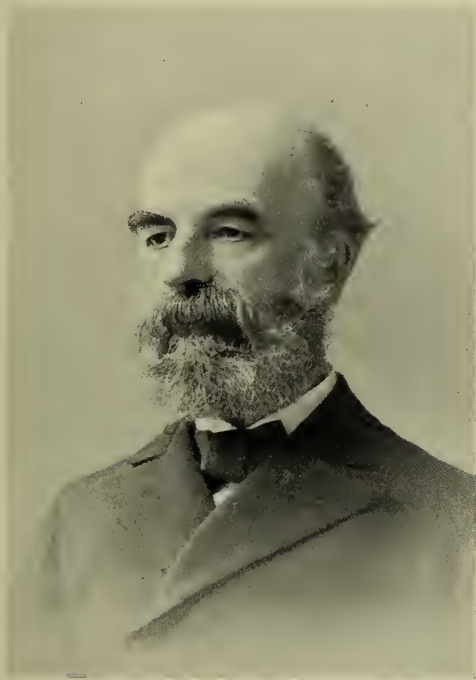
He was a Yale graduate taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1802 and was later given that of Master of Arts. Having discovered after a year's experience as a teacher that a business career was better suited to his abilities than that of an educator, he went to New York in 1809 and eight years later became a member of a large shipping firm, an enterprise in which he rapidly accumulated wealth, and with which he was actively interested for more than forty-five years. He was a potent figure in political and financial circles, serving as a Police Commissioner in the metropolis at a time when the public security of the city was endangered by the rival police factions, and rendering in that capacity exceedingly valuable services in reorganizing the department; and from 1853 to 1863 he was President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. During the fatal cholera epidemic in 1832 he not only donated a large amount toward relieving the sufferers, but imperilled his own safety by nursing the sick. Mr. Perit died in New Haven, March 8, 1864. He was a generous supporter of benevolent objects and educational institutions, and his beneficence to Yale consisted of the establishment with a liberal endowment of the Professorship of Political and Social Science which bears his name.

PECK, Tracy, 1838-

Born in Bristol, Conn., 1838; fitted for College at Bristol Academy and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; graduated at Yale, 1861; Tutor in Latin at Yale, 1869-70; Professor of Latin at Cornell 1871-80; Professor of Latin at Yale, 1880; Trustee of Williston Seminary; President of American Philological Association, 1885-86; Editor-in-Chief of the College Series of Latin Authors.

TRACY PECK, M.A., Professor of Latin in Yale, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, May 24, 1838, the son of Tracy and Sally (Adams) Peck. He traces his ancestry in a direct line from Paul Peck, a member of Rev. Thomas Hooker's famous band of Hartford Colonists, and from Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. His College preparation was received at the Bristol (Connecticut) Academy and at the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. At Yale, where he graduated in 1861, he made a specialty of the study of language, paying particular attention to Latin. At intervals from 1864 to 1870 he was Tutor of Latin at Yale, and was then appointed Professor of Latin in Cornell, occupying that position from 1871

to 1880. In 1880 he went to Yale to accept the appointment as Professor of Latin in that University. He is at present serving in that capacity. Since 1883 Professor Peck has been a Trustee of the



TRACY PECK

Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he was a student in his youth. He was in 1885 and 1886 President of the American Philological Association. In association with Professor C. L. Smith, of Harvard, he has been Editor-in-Chief of The College Series of Latin Authors, nine volumes of which have already been published under the imprint of Ginn & Company. Professor Peck is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi; the Phi Beta Kappa and the Skull and Bones Societies. He married Elizabeth Harriet Hall, of Hadleigh, England, December 25, 1870. Their children are: Teresina and Tracy Peck, born respectively November 9, 1872, and April 1, 1874. In politics he is an Independent.

REED, Edward Bliss, 1872-

Born in Lansingburgh, N. Y., 1872; educated at the Lansingburgh Academy, the Holyoke High School, and Yale, Class of 1894; remained at Yale as a post-graduate student two years, receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1896; completed his studies in

Europe; returned to the College as Tutor in English Literature, 1897-

EDWARD BLISS REED, Ph.D., Tutor in English at Yale, was born in Lansingburgh, New York, August 19, 1872, son of Edward Allen and Mary (Bliss) Reed. Some of his ancestors were English and others came directly from Holland. Prior to entering Yale he attended the academy in his native town, and the Holyoke (Massachusetts) High School, and after taking his Bachelor's degree (1894) he devoted the succeeding two years to post-graduate work, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. He was then sent abroad by the University for further study along the lines which he proposed to follow, and after a year's work in Europe, which he divided between Paris and Munich, in October 1897, he returned to Yale as Tutor in English Literature. While an undergraduate Dr. Reed was officially connected with some of his class organizations and was selected to act in a representative capacity on some of those occasions, such as the delivery of the "Fence Oration,"



EDWARD B. REED

calling for oratorical talent. He also assisted in issuing some of the College periodicals. He is a member of Psi Upsilon, and the Graduates' Club, New Haven.

BRIGGS, Henry Clay, 1872-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1872; fitted for College in the Brooklyn Public Schools; studied the organ at the Columbia Conservatory of Music in Brooklyn, and under George W. Morgan, 1888-90; was employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission of New York from 1888 to 1892; graduated from Princeton, 1896; received degree of A.M., 1898; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1896 and graduated 1899; Organist and Choirmaster of Princeton since 1897.

HENRY CLAY BRIGGS, A.M., Organist and Choirmaster, Princeton, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 4, 1872, son of Henry Clay



HENRY C. BRIGGS

and Julia Almira (Mead) Briggs. His paternal ancestors were among the early English Quaker immigrants to America. His paternal great-grandmother was a Hallett, whose family owned Hallett's Cove, Long Island, and a large tract of territory adjacent, and whose ancestors had settled there about 1670. A maternal ancestor, John Mead, came from England in 1642, and bought a large tract of land in Connecticut, including the celebrated "Put's Hill," extending down to the Sound, where the family afterward established the town of Greenwich. Dr. Darius Mead, his mother's uncle, who was widely known as a philanthropist, was called the "beloved Physician" of Greenwich, where he practised for fifty-four years. He was

the founder of the Greenwich Academy, and in 1845 and 1846 represented the twelfth district in the Connecticut Senate. Several members of the Mead family have been prominent clergymen, while Captain Daniel Merritt Mead distinguished himself in the Civil War. Mr. Briggs was prepared for College in the Boys' High School in Brooklyn. He studied the organ at the Columbia Conservatory of Music in Brooklyn, and was also a pupil of George W. Morgan from 1888 to 1890. When but fifteen years of age he received his first appointment as an Organist, and has since then played in five prominent Brooklyn churches. He was a clerk in the employ of the Interstate Commerce Commission of New York from June 1888 to June 1892. He entered Princeton and graduated with the Class of 1896. He became a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1896 and graduated in May 1899. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1898, and since 1897 has been Organist and Choirmaster at that University. He is a member of the American Whig Society. Mr. Briggs was married, September 12, 1898, to Mabel, only daughter of J. Alonzo Foland, of Brooklyn.

ATWATER, Lyman Hotchkiss, 1813-1883.

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1813; educated at Yale and Theological Seminary; Tutor at Yale, 1833-35; Pastor of the Congregational church in Fairfield, Conn., for nearly twenty years; Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics at Princeton, 1854-1869; Prof. of Logic and Moral and Political Science, 1869-1883; Lecturer Extraordinary at Princeton Theological Seminary; Acting-President of the University; Editor of the Princeton Review; died in Princeton, N. J., 1883.

LYMAN HOTCHKISS ATWATER, D.D., LL.D., Tutor at Yale, and afterwards Professor and Acting-President at Princeton, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 20, 1813. He was graduated from Yale with the Class of 1831, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in course, and from the Yale Theological Seminary in 1834. He was a Tutor at Yale from 1833 to 1835 when he accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Fairfield, Connecticut, and retained his pastoral relations with that society until summoned to the Chair of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics at Princeton in 1854. He continued a member of the Faculty there for the rest of his life, which terminated February 17, 1883, and for the last fourteen years was Professor of Logic and Moral and Political

Science. He was also Editor of the Princeton Review and for some years Acting-President of the University. Professor Atwater received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton in 1851, and that of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1873. During his later years he was in addition to his other duties at Princeton Lecturer Extraordinary at the Theological Seminary. He contributed quite extensively to religious periodicals, and published a Manual of Elementary Logic.

BLAIR, John, 1689-1771.

Born in Williamsburg, Va., 1689; member of the House of Burgesses; President of the Council; Acting Governor of Virginia; Professor of Theology at Princeton; also Trustee and Vice-President of Princeton; died, 1771.

JOHN BLAIR, D.D., Vice-President of Princeton in 1767-1768, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1689. He was of Scotch origin and a nephew of the Rev. James Blair, founder of William and Mary College. Beginning life with a liberal education, he acquired prominence in the public affairs of his native state, serving as a member of the House of Burgesses in 1736, and was President of the Council and Acting Governor in 1757-1758, and again in 1768. While in office he displayed a spirit of religious toleration, denoting him to be a man far in advance of his time. Dr. Blair received in 1762 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton, of which he was a Trustee in 1766-1767, Vice-President 1767-1768, and held the Professorship of Theology and Moral Philosophy there from 1767 to 1770. His death occurred in 1771.

DAVISON, Alvin, 1868-

Born in Hainesburg, N. J., 1868; fitted for College at Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, N. J., and Preparatory School at Lebanon, O.; graduated at Lebanon, 1889; graduate course; Instructor in Natural Sciences; degree of A.M. Lebanon, 1891; Associate Principal Normal School at Huntingdon, Tenn., 1892-93; Demonstrator in Biology at Princeton, 1894; Instructor Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 1894-95; Assistant Professor Biology Lafayette 1895 and Professor since 1897; University Fellow in Biology Princeton, 1893-94; Ph.D. Princeton, 1896.

ALVIN DAVISON, Ph.D., Demonstrator of Biology, Princeton, was born in Hainesburg, Warren county, New Jersey, January 16, 1868, son

of John Cline and Sarah Matilda (Pierson) Davison. He is of Scotch-Irish, French and Dutch descent, his paternal great-grandparents, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, coming from the North of Ireland to this country, while his maternal great-great-grandparents were of French and Dutch descent. He received his preliminary education at a public school in Hainesburg, and in Hackettstown, and was fitted for College in Blair Presbyterian Academy in Blairstown, New Jersey, and a Preparatory School at Lebanon, Ohio. He took the Classical course at Lebanon, graduating with the



ALVIN DAVISON

Class of 1889. Pursuing his studies in a graduate course in the natural sciences at Lebanon, and at the same time performing the duties of Instructor in that College, he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in 1891. From 1892 to 1893 he was associate Principal of the Normal School at Huntingdon, Tennessee. In 1891 he went to Princeton for a course in biology, psychology and chemistry, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. He was a resident student for one term in 1891, and from 1893 to 1894, when he was University Fellow in Biology. He was also Demonstrator in Biology at Princeton for two months in 1894. From 1894 to 1895 he was Instructor in Vertebrate Anatomy in Lafayette College, Easton,

Pennsylvania, and in 1895 was appointed Assistant Professor of Biology in the same College. Since 1897 he has occupied the Chair of full Professor in this branch. During the summer of 1896 he took a course in bacteriology at Cold Spring Biological Laboratory. He went to Europe in 1897 and studied at Freiberg, Germany, taking a course in Zoölogy under Weissman and studying Anatomy under Wiedersheim. Professor Davison is a member of the Clio Literary Society at Princeton, the Biological Club of Princeton and the Lafayette Biological Society. He was married August 11, 1892, to Kate Belle Wells, and has two children: Virgil Alvin and Margaret Andress Davison.

CONDUCT, Lewis, 1773-1862.

Born in Morristown, N. J., 1773; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; was High Sheriff of Morris county, N. J.; Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature; member of Congress for a number of terms; a Trustee of Princeton for thirty-four years; died, 1862.

LEWIS CONDUCT M.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in March, 1773. Graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1794 he entered into practice in his native town and almost immediately became prominent in public affairs. Prior to the year 1800 he served as High Sheriff of Morris county, was a member of the New Jersey House of Representatives from 1805 to 1810, serving as Speaker during the last two years; was one of the Commissioners to adjust the boundary line between New Jersey and New York; was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1817, and again from 1821 to 1833, declining further nomination and was a Presidential Elector in 1840. Dr. Conduct received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1816, and rendered valuable services to the College as a Trustee. He died May 26, 1862.

DICKINSON, Jonathan, 1688-1747.

Born in Hatfield, Mass., 1688; graduated Yale, 1706; Pastor of the Church in Elizabethtown, 1709; first President College of New Jersey, 1747; died, 1747.

JONATHAN DICKINSON, A.M., first President of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1688,

was graduated in 1706, and three years later was installed Pastor of the Church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in which charge he continued to the time of his death, nearly forty years after. His parish was a large one, including the townships of Roxbury, Westfield, Union, Springfield and a part of Chatham. In the affairs of the Church in New Jersey, he took a leading part, and after the separation from the Synod of Philadelphia, he was active and influential in procuring the charter for the College of New Jersey. Mr. Dickinson, in addition to his services as minister, was accustomed to receive



JONATHAN DICKINSON

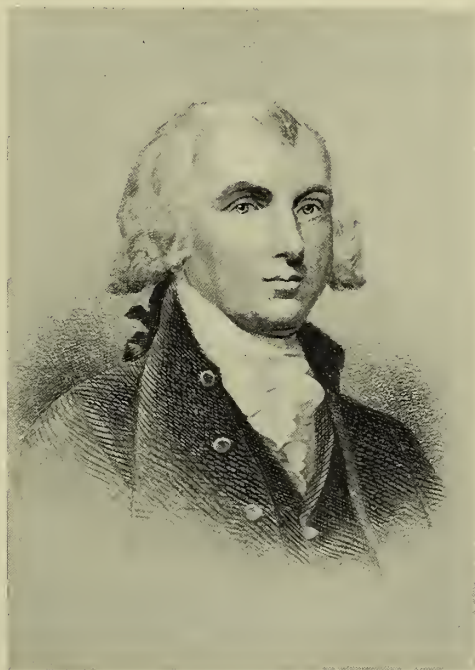
young men for instruction preparatory to professional study, and he was chosen the first President of the new College in 1746. The College was opened in the fourth week of May in the following year, 1747, at which time President Dickinson assumed office. The sessions of the College were held at his house in Elizabethtown. Hardly more than four months after the opening of the College, President Dickinson was seized with a pleuritic affection and died, October 7, 1747. Short as was his service, he impressed something of his character upon the Institution, and his memory is revered as that of "the man to whom, as much as to any single person, the College was indebted for its existence."

BROWN, Isaac Van Arsdale, 1784-1861.

Born in New Jersey, 1784; graduated at Princeton 1802; Pastor of a Church in Lawrenceville 1807-1842; a Trustee of Princeton from 1816 till his death in 1861.

ISAAC VAN ARSDALE BROWN, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, November 4, 1784. His Bachelor's and Master's degrees were obtained at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1802, and he was a Tutor there in 1805-1806. His theological studies were pursued under the direction of Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold, New Jersey. His first Pastorate, that of a church in Lawrenceville, extended from 1807 to 1842, during which time he established and conducted in addition to his ministerial duties, a classical and commercial boarding-school. From Lawrenceville he moved to Mount Holly, and later resided in Trenton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, and the American Bible Society. Dr. Brown was made a Doctor of Divinity by Lafayette in 1858. That he took an unusually active interest in the welfare of Princeton is manifested by his long continued membership on the Board of Trustees, extending from 1816 until his death, which occurred April 19, 1861. He was the author of a *Life of Robert Finley, D.D.*; *The Unity of the Human Race*; and a *Historical Vindication of the abrogation of the Plan of Union by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America*.

grandfather was Ambrose Madison, who on August 24, 1721, married Frances Taylor, of Orange county, Virginia, daughter of James Taylor, who was the great-grandfather of President Zachary Taylor. James Madison, 1st, eldest child of Ambrose, was born March 27, 1723; married Nelly Conway, September 15, 1749; and of the twelve children of this union, he whose destiny it was to reach the highest pinnacle of official greatness in a newly created republic, was the first born. James Madison's immediate ancestors were intelligent, well-to-do Virginians. His early studies were pursued at a



JAMES MADISON

MADISON, James, 1751-1836.

Born in Virginia, 1751; prepared for College under the guidance of the Parish Clergyman; graduated at Princeton, 1771; member of the first Legislature of Virginia; of the Continental Congress; delegate to the Annapolis and Philadelphia Conventions, and the Virginia Constitutional Convention; member of the first Federal House of Representatives; Secretary of State in President Jefferson's Cabinet; fourth President of the United States; Director of the University of Virginia; founder of the Whig Society at Princeton; died, 1836.

JAMES MADISON, LL.D., Founder of the Whig Society at Princeton, and fourth President of the United States, was born in Port Conway, Virginia, March 16, 1751, son of James and Nelly (Conway) Madison. He was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Madison, who was granted a tract of land on Chesapeake Bay in 1653. His great-grandfather was John Madison, 2d, and his

good school presided over by one Donald Robertson, a Scotchman, and his College preparations were directed by the Parish Clergyman, Rev. Thomas Martin. A custom among many of the aristocratic Virginians of sending their sons to Princeton was adhered to in his case, and having taken his Bachelor's degree in 1771, and devoting another year to the study of Hebrew in the College, he returned home to begin the task of directing the education of his younger brothers and sisters, and at the same time to enrich his mind by reading law, history and theology. His patriotism and precocity in public affairs were on a par with those of Alexander Hamilton, and in many respects the two statesmen resembled each other. His scholarly ability, strict

integrity and sound judgment, early developed, were readily recognized and made use of by the elective element in his portion of the Colony, and his entrance into public life at the age of twenty-three added to the list of Revolutionary statesmen a man admirably equipped both by genius and learning to figure prominently in the stirring events which were about to transpire in the British Colonies of North America. Although an extended account of Mr. Madison's public services cannot be considered as coming strictly within the province of this work, his connection with Princeton as student and founder of the Whig Society, as well as the honor he brought to the College as one of its most talented and famous sons, entitles him to be included within the record of celebrities sent forth from that venerable seat of learning to assist in founding a great nation, and providing for its future prosperity. The public life of James Madison began with his election to the Committee of Safety at Orange, Virginia, in 1774. He was next chosen a delegate to the Convention which instructed the Virginia delegation in the Continental Congress to favor a Declaration of Independence; took a conspicuous part in framing the State Constitution; was a member of the first State Legislature, and subsequently several times elected to that body; member of the Continental Congress, the Annapolis Convention, and the Federal Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia; member of the first session of the National House of Representatives; Secretary of State in President Jefferson's Cabinet, was the fourth President of the United States, serving two terms; and retired permanently from public life in 1817. President Madison spent the remaining nineteen years of his life upon his estate at Montpelier, Virginia, and his death occurred June 28, 1836. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1787, and he was for some time a Director of the University of Virginia. In September 1794, he married Dorothy (Payne) Todd, a young widow, who possessed many personal charms and accomplishments.

GREEN, John Cleve, 1800-1875.

Born in Lawrenceville, N. J., 1800; received an academic education; entered mercantile life; Trustee and Financial Agent of Princeton Theological Seminary; founded the John C. Green School of Science at Princeton; endowed the University of N. Y.; Trustee of the N. Y. Hospital and Deaf and Dumb Asylum;

President of the Home for Cripples; died in N. Y. City, 1875.

JOHAN CLEVE GREEN, Benefactor of Princeton, was born in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, April 14, 1800, and after receiving an academic education, entered upon a mercantile career in New York City. For ten years, 1823-1833, he went as supercargo for his firm on vessels sailing to South America and China, at that time locating in Canton as a member of the firm of Russell & Company. In 1839 he returned with a large fortune and settled in New York, continuing his connection with the China trade and devoting much of his time and means to religious and charitable enterprises. For many years he was a Trustee and Financial Agent of Princeton Theological Seminary, for which he endowed the Helena Professorship of History, built one of the Professor's houses, renovated the Chapel at an expense equal to its original cost, remodelled the Dining-Hall, and finally left to the institution a bequest of \$50,000. He also founded at Princeton the John C. Green School of Science. Mr. Green was also liberal in his gifts to the University of New York. He was a Trustee of the New York Hospital, also of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and President of the Home for Cripples. He died in New York City, April 28, 1875.

MILLER, Samuel, 1769-1850.

Born in Dover, Del., 1769; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1789; ordained to the ministry, 1791; was for some time Associate Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y.; member of the Princeton Theological Faculty, 1813-49; prolific religious writer; died, 1850.

SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Dover, Delaware, October 31, 1769, son of Rev. John Miller, for many years a Presbyterian clergyman in that section. He took his Bachelor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1789, afterwards preparing for the ministry to which he was ordained in 1791, and was almost immediately called to the Associate Pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, New York. In 1813 he was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government at the Princeton Theological Seminary, retaining that Chair until 1849, and his death occurred in Princeton, January 7, 1850. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania,

Princeton and Yale, that of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Pennsylvania, Union College and the University of North Carolina, and that of Doctor of Laws from Washington College. Dr. Miller was a Trustee of Columbia from 1806 to 1813, and of Princeton from 1807 to 1850. He was one of the most distinguished theologians and polemic writers of his day, and his numerous works cover a wide field of religious thought.

NEILL, William, 1778-1860.

Born near McKeesport, Penn., 1778; graduated at Princeton, 1803; Tutor there two years; entered the ministry and was engaged in pastoral work till 1824; President of Dickinson College till 1829; Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education till 1831; resumed preaching and retired permanently in 1842; at one time Clerk of the Princeton Faculty; died, 1860.

WILLIAM NEILL, D.D., Clerk of the Faculty at Princeton, was born near McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1778. In early childhood he suffered the loss of his parents who were massacred by the Indians, leaving him to the care of relatives. His preparatory studies were pursued at the academy which was later enlarged and incorporated as Jefferson College, and after taking his Bachelor's degree at Princeton, he took up the study of theology, serving as a Tutor in the latter Institution until 1805, when he was ordained to the ministry by the New Brunswick Presbytery. From Cooperstown, New York, the scene of his first Pastorate, he went to Albany, where he labored until 1816, and from there to Philadelphia. In 1824 he was chosen President of Dickinson College, holding that office for the ensuing five years, and from 1829 to 1831 he acted as Secretary and General Agent of the Presbyterian Board of Education. Resuming his ministerial labors in the latter year he was Pastor of a church in Germantown, Pennsylvania, until 1842, when he retired permanently from the pulpit and resided in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred August 8, 1860. For a number of years he was Editor of the Presbyterian, and besides articles in the reviews he published several religious works, including a series of Lectures on Biblical History. Dr. Neill received his Divinity degree from Union College in 1812, while that of Master of Arts was given him by Princeton, of whose Faculty he was for some time Clerk.

MINTO, Walter, 1753-1796.

Born in Cowdenham, Scotland, 1753; graduate of the Edinburgh University; acquired a knowledge of astronomical mathematics in Pisa, Italy; taught mathematics in Edinburgh; came to the United States, 1786; Professor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Princeton, 1787-1796; Treasurer of the College at the time of his death, in 1796.

WALTER MINTO, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics at Princeton, was born in Cowdenham, Scotland, December 6, 1753. He was graduated at the Edinburgh University, and subsequently was employed as private tutor to the



WALTER MINTO

sons of a member of Parliament, with whom he went to Italy. While residing in Pisa he obtained from Dr. Giuseppe Slop, the Astronomer, a knowledge of applying mathematics to the celestial bodies (then a comparatively new study), and resigning his Tutorship he returned to Edinburgh, where he taught mathematics until 1786, when he came to the United States. In 1787 he took the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Princeton, and in 1795 was appointed Treasurer of the College, holding both of these posts for the rest of his life. He died October 21, 1796. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Professor Minto about the year 1787 by the University of Aberdeen. He published his Inaugural

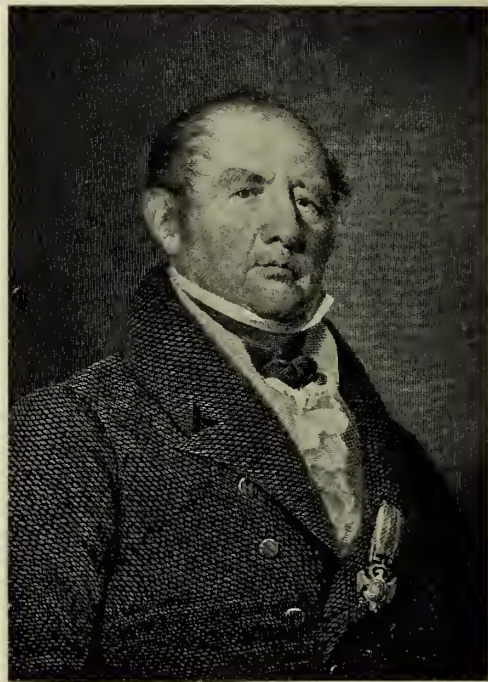
Oration on the Progress and Importance of the Mathematical Sciences; An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston, written in collaboration with Lord Buchan; Researches into Some Parts of the Theory of Planets, and Demonstrations of the Path of the New Planet.

OGDEN, Aaron, 1756-1839.

Born in Elizabethtown, N. J., 1756; graduated at Princeton, 1773; served as an officer under Generals Lee, Lord Sterling, Maxwell, and Lafayette in the Revolutionary War, acquiring the rank of Deputy Quartermaster-General; Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey; Boundary Commissioner and U. S. Senator; President of the Society of the Cincinnati ten years; Trustee of Princeton, 1803-1812; and again 1817 until his death in 1839.

AARON OGDEN, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, December 3, 1756. He was a son of the Revolutionary patriot, Robert Ogden, member of the King's Council, Speaker of the New Jersey Legislature, delegate to the Continental Congress in 1765, and member of the Elizabethtown Committee of Safety in 1776. After graduating from Princeton (1773), Aaron Ogden turned his attention to teaching, but soon became an active participant in the general movement for American independence, and assisted in capturing off Sandy Hook the ship *Blue Mountain Valley*, which was laden with war material for the British Army. He subsequently served as Captain of a New Jersey Company at the Battle of Brandywine; as Brigade-Major under General Charles Lee, and as Assistant Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sterling at the Battle of Monmouth; and was under General William Maxwell in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. Joining the command under General Lafayette, he was later intrusted by Washington with a delicate mission in connection with negotiating for the exchange of Major André for Benedict Arnold, and he distinguished himself at the Siege of Yorktown, after which he was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, and at the time of his retirement from the army (1800), he was serving as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States forces. After the declaration of peace, he studied law which he practised successfully; was a Presidential Elector in 1796; United States Senator 1801 to 1803; was chosen Governor by the Legislature in 1812; declined a Major-General's commission in the Regular Army during the War of 1812 to 1815, pre-

ferring instead to act as Commander-in-Chief of the State troops. He also held the office of Chancellor of New Jersey, and was a member of the Boundary Commission in 1806. In 1824 he was elected President of the New Jersey Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1829 became President General of the national organization, holding both chairs for the rest of his life, which terminated in Jersey City, April 19, 1839. Governor Ogden received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor



AARON OGDEN

of Laws from Princeton, the latter in 1816, and he was a Trustee of that College from 1803 to 1812, and again from 1817 until his death.

ORMOND, Alexander Thomas, 1847-

Born in Punxsutawney, Pa., 1847; fitted for College at Glade Run and Elderton Academies in Western Pa., and in the Preparatory Department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio; graduated, Princeton, 1877; Fellow in Mental Science, Princeton, 1877-78; Fellow in Social and Mental Science, 1878-79; Ph.D., Princeton, 1880; Professor of Philosophy and History, University of Minnesota, 1880; Professor of Mental Science and Logic, Princeton, 1883; McCosh Professor of Philosophy in Princeton since 1898; LL.D. Miami 1899.

ALEXANDER THOMAS ORMOND, Ph.D., LL.D., McCosh Professor of Philosophy, Princeton, was born in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania,

April 26, 1847, son of John Kelso and Mary Ann (Findley) Ormond. He is of Scotch-Irish and Huguenot ancestry. He was fitted for College at the Academies of Glade Run and Elderton in Western Pennsylvania, and in the Preparatory Department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He entered Princeton in 1873, graduating in the Class of 1877. He then devoted three years to post-graduate study at Princeton, being Fellow in Mental Science the year after graduation, and Fellow in Social and Mental Science the following year. In 1880 he received the degree of Doctor of Philoso-

phy from Princeton, and was also called to the Professorship of Philosophy and History in the University of Minnesota. This chair he filled until 1883, when he was called to the Professorship of Mental Science and Logic at Princeton, a position he held for fifteen years, and in 1898 was appointed to the McCosh Professorship of Philosophy in the University, his present position. He is a Republican of independent proclivities. Professor Ormond has published a work entitled: *Basal Concepts in Philosophy*; and also contributed a number of articles to the *Princeton Review*, *Psychological Review*, and other periodicals. He was married, June 18, 1884, to Mary, daughter of John P. Huston of Appleby Manor, Pennsylvania. They

have six children: John Kelso, Archie Huston, Harold Huston, Alexander Thomas, Margaret and Roger.

RUTGERS, Henry, 1745-1830.

Born in New York City, 1745; graduated Columbia, 1766; Captain in the Revolutionary Army; member of the New York Legislature, 1784-1808; Regent of New York State University, 1802-1826; Presidential Elector, 1808, 1816, 1820; Rutgers College takes his name, 1825; Trustee Princeton, 1804-17; died in New York City, 1830.

HENRY RUTGERS, Trustee of Princeton, was born in New York City, October 5, 1745, and graduated at Columbia in 1766. He took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, serving as a Captain at the Battle of White Plains, and subsequently as an officer in the New York Militia. His house was used as a barracks and hospital during the British occupation of New York. After independence was secured, Mr. Rutgers served for a number of years in the Legislature of his state, his first election being in 1784; he was also chosen Presidential Elector in 1808, 1816 and 1820. He was generously interested in education, and being a large and landed proprietor in New York City, he gave numerous sites for schools, churches and charities. It was his gift of \$5,000 which revived Queen's College in New Jersey, the name of which was changed to Rutgers College in 1825. From 1802 to 1826 he was a Regent of the New York State University, and Trustee of Princeton, from 1804 to 1817. He died in the City of his birth, February 17, 1830.



ALEXANDER T. ORMOND

SHIPPEN, William, 1736-1808.

Born in Philadelphia, 1736; graduated with valedictory at Princeton, 1754; M.D. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1761; established School of Anatomy in Philadelphia, 1762; Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, College of Philadelphia, 1765-80; Professor of Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, University of Pennsylvania, 1780-1806; Director General of Military Hospitals during the Revolutionary War; Trustee of Princeton, 1765-96; died, 1808.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, M.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1736, the third in descent from Edward Shippen, a wealthy merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, who fled to Pennsylvania in 1693 to escape the Quaker persecution in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. William Shippen graduated as valedictorian of his class at Princeton, in

1754, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from that College. After several years of study at home and abroad, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, and returned to the practice of his profession in Philadelphia in 1762. Here he established a School of Anatomy, the first in America, in which he delivered lectures until 1765, when he took the Chair of Anatomy and Surgery in the newly established Medical School of the College of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the founders. In 1780 he was elected to a Chair in the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and when this was united with the College of Philadelphia as the University of Pennsylvania, he became Professor of Anatomy, retaining the position until 1806. During the Revolutionary War, Dr. Shippen was unanimously elected by Congress, "Director General of all the Military Hospitals for the Armies of the United States." He was Trustee of Princeton from 1765 to 1796. His death occurred in Germantown, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1808.

STUART, Robert Leighton, 1806-1882.

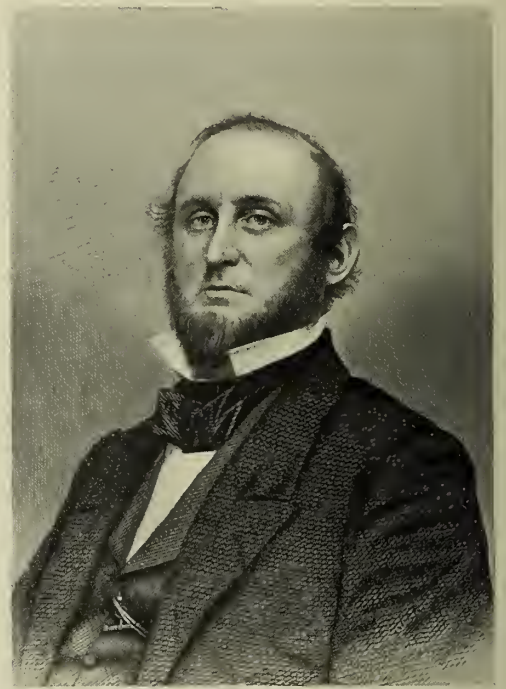
Born in New York City, 1806; first refiner of sugar by steam 1832; retired from active business, 1872; President of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York; Benefactor of Princeton, 1880; died, 1882.

ROBERT LEIGHTON STUART, Benefactor of Princeton, was born in New York City, July 21, 1806. His father, Kinloch Stuart, a successful manufacturer of candy, who came to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1805, died in 1826, and his son succeeded to the business. In partnership with his brother Alexander, Mr. Stuart began refining sugar by steam in 1832, the first successful application of this process. The candy business was abandoned in 1856, and the firm thereafter carried on only the refining of sugar. Having accumulated a large fortune, the brothers retired from business in 1872. Mr. Stuart was active and liberal in promoting charitable, scientific and educational institutions. He was President of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York, and possessed a large library and gallery of paintings. In 1880 he made a number of munificent gifts to public institutions, among them \$100,000 to Princeton, and \$100,000 to the Theological Seminary. He died in New York City, December 12, 1882.

WHELPLEY, Edward William, 1818-1864.

Born in Morristown, N. J., 1818; graduated Princeton, 1834; admitted to the Bar, 1839; member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1848; Speaker of Assembly, 1849; Associate Justice Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1858; Chief-Justice, 1861; Trustee of Princeton, 1862 to time of death; LL.D. Rutgers, 1851; died, 1864.

EDWARD WILLIAM WHELPLEY, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1818, and graduated from Princeton in 1834, at the early age of sixteen.



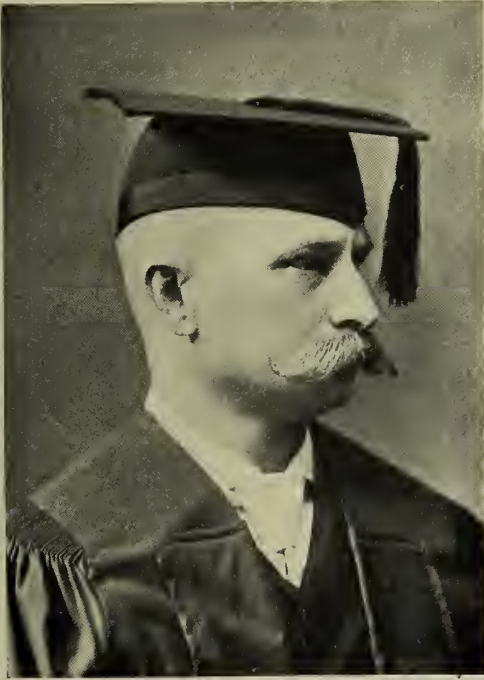
EDWARD W. WHELPLEY

After teaching school for two years, he studied law and in 1839, established himself in practice at Newark, New Jersey, subsequently removing to Morristown, where he speedily attained prominence in his profession. He was thrice elected a member of the Assembly, in 1848 and 1849, and served as the presiding officer of that branch of the Legislature in his second term. In 1858 he was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench, succeeding Judge Ryerson, and three years later, when Chief-Justice Green was made Chancellor, he was promoted to the higher position, which he held to the time of his death, in February 1864. Judge Whelpley received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Rutgers in 1851, and was Trustee of Princeton, from 1862 to 1864.

BABBITT, Eugene Howard, 1859-

Born in Bridgewater, Conn., 1859; graduate of Conn. State Normal School, 1880; Principal of graded school at New Hartford, Conn., 1880-81; graduate of Phillips-Andover Academy, 1883; graduate of Harvard, 1886; Instructor in German at Harvard, 1885-86; studied in Europe, 1886-87; Instructor in Modern Languages, Mass. Institute of Technology, 1887-88; Instructor in German, Harvard, 1888-89; Instructor in Germanic Languages, Columbia, since 1892.

EUGENE HOWARD BABBITT, Instructor in Germanic Language at Columbia, was born in Bridgewater, Connecticut, May 8, 1859, and is



E. H. BABBITT

descended from New England Puritan ancestors on both sides. He received his early education in the common schools and local academies of his native place, and later attended a "Select School" near Bridgewater. In 1877 he began teaching in the Connecticut district schools and afterwards studied at the Connecticut State Normal School, graduating from there in 1880. During the year following his graduation he was Principal of a graded school at New Hartford, Connecticut, and then entered Phillips-Andover Academy. Finishing his course there in 1883, he entered Harvard and took his degree in 1886. During the last year of his College course he was Instructor in German there. On leaving Harvard he went abroad and spent a year in European

study, returning to the United States in 1887 to become Instructor in Modern Languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He returned to his old position at Harvard in the following year, but in 1889 went abroad again for another year's study in European Universities. Since 1892 Mr. Babbitt has held the post of Instructor in Germanic Languages at Columbia. He is a member and since 1894 has been Secretary of the American Dialect Society, a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and was a member of the Reform Club of New York City from 1893 to 1896. He married, September 16, 1891, Mary B. King. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

BURDICK, Francis Marion, 1845-

Born in DeRuyter, New York, 1845; graduate of Hamilton College, 1869 and Hamilton College Law School, 1872; admitted to the Bar at Utica, N. Y. in 1872; on the editorial staff of the Utica Morning Herald for some time; Mayor of Utica, 1882-83; Inspector of the United States Mint, 1888-89.

FRANCIS MARION BURDICK, A.M., LL.D., Dwight Professor of Law at Columbia, was born in DeRuyter, New York, August 1, 1845. Through his father, Albert G. Burdick, he was descended from the early settlers of Rhode Island, while his mother, Eunetia Yale Wheeler, came of a family whose representatives were among the first to strike inland from the Massachusetts coast-line toward the then unknown interior of New England. The subject of this sketch in early life attended the district school of his native town, and later the DeRuyter Institute. After a preparatory course at the Academy at Cazenovia, New York, he entered Hamilton College. Graduating from there in 1869, he became a student at the Hamilton Law School, taking his degree in 1872, and was admitted to the Bar in Utica in the same year. He spent some time perfecting himself in the practical work of his chosen profession, in the law office of Hon. Charles Mason at Utica, and was also for some time engaged in journalistic work as a member of the editorial staff of the Utica Morning Herald. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Utica, and so continued during 1882, when he was requested to enter the race for the Mayoralty on the Citizens' ticket. A warm campaign resulted in his triumphant election. During his term as Mayor, he was appointed Professor of Law in Hamilton College. In 1887 he became a member of the Law

Faculty of Cornell University, and in 1891 he was called to a chair in the Columbia University School of Law. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Inspector of the United States Mint, a position which he held until the return to power of a Republican administration. He was also one of the staff engaged in the preparation of the last edition of Johnson's *Encyclopædia* having in charge the Department of Law. He has published a volume of Cases on Torts, a volume of Cases on Sales, a volume of Cases on Partnership, as well as a treatise on The Law of Sales and one on The Law of Partner-



FRANCIS M. BURDICK

ship. He furnished the articles on legal topics in Chandler's *Encyclopædia*. Mr. Burdick married, June 8, 1875, Sarah Underhill Kellogg. They have four children, three girls and a boy. He is a member of two of the Greek letter fraternities, Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Patria, Barnard and Century Clubs.

GERMANN, George B., 1872-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1872; received his early education in the Brooklyn Public Schools, Brooklyn High School, and State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y.; took the course in liberal arts at Columbia, graduating (A.B.) 1895; also attended School of Pedagogy of New York University, taking the degree of Pd.M. in 1894; Assistant in Mathematics at Columbia,

1895-1898; University Fellow in Education, Columbia, 1898-1899, being granted the degree of Ph.D. in 1899; Assistant in Philosophy and Education, Columbia, 1899-

GEOERGE B. GERMANN, Ph.D., Assistant at Columbia, is of German descent, his parents, Charles P. Germann and Susan Strembel, with their ancestors for three generations, having been natives of Rhenish Bavaria. His parental ancestry furnishes schoolmasters for the last five generations. His parents came to America and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where George B. Germann was born February 27, 1872. He attended the Brooklyn public schools in childhood, and later the Brooklyn High School. Graduating from there in 1888, he entered the State Normal School at New Paltz, New York, to fit himself professionally for teaching. During the two years following the completion of the Normal course, he taught in the Brooklyn (New York) public schools. In the fall of 1891 he entered Columbia, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also studied in the School of Pedagogy of New York University during 1892-1894, receiving the degree of Master of Pedagogy from that institution in 1894. Immediately after the completion of his College course, Mr. Germann was appointed Assistant in Mathematics at Columbia, and held that position until 1898. During the following year he served as University Fellow in Education at Columbia, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1899. At the present time Mr. Germann holds the position of Assistant in Philosophy and Education at Columbia. He is a member of the American Mathematical Society, the National Educational Association, the Columbia College Alumni Association and two of the Greek letter fraternities, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa.

GOTTHEIL, Richard James Horatio, 1862-

Born in Manchester, England, 1862; educated at the Chorlton High School, Dr. Adams' School in Manchester, and the Columbia Grammar School of New York; graduate of Columbia, 1881; also studied in the preparatory school of Hebrew Union College; studied abroad at the Universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, Ph.D., (summa cum laude,) Leipzig, 1886; Honorary Lecturer on Syriac Languages and Literatures at Columbia, 1886; Professor of Rabbinical Literature and Lecturer on Semitic Languages, 1891.

RICHARD JAMES HORATIO GOTTHEIL, Ph.D., Professor of Rabbinical Literature and the Semitic Languages at Columbia, was born

in Manchester, England, October 13, 1862. His father, the Rev. Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City, is one of the best-known Jewish ministers and scholars in the United States. He received his early education in Manchester at the Chorlton High School and Dr. Adams' School, and after a preparatory course at the Columbia Grammar School in New York City—his family having meanwhile come to America—he entered Columbia, graduating in 1881, and also studied for a time in the preparatory school of the Hebrew Union College. Soon after this he went to Germany and spent some years in study at the Universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *summa cum laude*, from the latter institution in 1886. He returned to America in the same year, was made Honorary Lecturer on the Syriac Language and Literature at Columbia, and in 1887 was appointed to the Professorship of Rabbinical Literature and made Lecturer on the Syriac Language and Literature. He held this latter position until 1891, when he was given the Professorship of Rabbinical Literature and the Semitic Languages, which he has since retained. He married, September 15, 1891, Emma Rosenzweig. Professor Gottheil is connected with numerous scientific and other societies, and is an officer of many. He is a Director of the American Oriental Society, Treasurer of the American Jewish Historical Society, President of the American Federation of Zion Societies, President of the Jewish Religious School Union of New York, Vice-President of The Judæans; one of the advisory board of the World's great Orators now being published in St. Louis; and one of the editors of the Jewish Encyclopædia to be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and a member of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft Halle, the Deutsch Palästine Verein, the English Jewish Historical Society, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Société des Études Juives of Paris and others. He is an active supporter of the Zionist movement which is at present agitating the Jewish people throughout the world. He is at the head of the Oriental Department in the New York Public Library; and one of the three editors of *Helpful Thoughts*, a Jewish Sunday School paper. He has written numerous articles on subjects connected with Semitic philology and literature in the *Zeitschrift der Deutsch. Morgenländis. Gesellschaft*, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, *Jewish Quarterly Review*, etc.

NOBLE, Herbert, 1867—

Born in Federalsburgh, Md., 1867; fitted for College privately; A.B., St. John's College, Annapolis, 1889; LL B., Columbia Law School, 1893; A.M., Columbia, 1894; studied at the Summer Law School of the University of Virginia during 1891; has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City, since 1893; Lecturer, Columbia Law School, 1895-99.

HERBERT NOBLE, A.M., Lecturer at Columbia, was born in Federalsburgh, Dorchester county, Maryland, March 7, 1867. His father, Dr. William Davis Noble, was a well-known physician of Dorchester county. The family settled



HERBERT NOBLE

in Maryland in 1680. His mother's maiden name was Houston. Her ancestors settled in what is now part of Sussex county, Delaware, in 1708. Herbert Noble received his early education in public and private schools in and near his native town, and afterwards attended St. John's College at Annapolis, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. He came to New York in 1890 and entered the Law School of Columbia. During the summer of 1891 he attended the Summer Law School of the University of Virginia. He graduated from Columbia with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893 and in the following year received the degree of Master of Arts from the University. He engaged upon active work in his profession immediately upon his gradu-

ation, and began the practice of law on his own account in New York City in January 1895. In that year he was appointed Lecturer on Suretyship, Code Pleading and Practice in Columbia Law School. In 1896 he was Lecturer on Carriers and Code Pleading and Practice, and since 1896 has been Lecturer on Carriers, Domestic Relations and Law of Persons, and Insurance. In 1895 Mr. Noble was elected to a three-year term as President of the New York City Society of St. John's College Alumni. He is also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Lawyers' Club. He married, December 5, 1895, Elsie Randolph Patteson. They have no children. Mr. Noble is a firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, though he takes no active part in political life.

the year 1894-1895 in Paris, Southern France and Italy, and in 1895 returned to the United States to take the position of Lecturer on the Romance Languages and Literatures at Columbia. In the following year he was promoted to Tutor, which position he has since held. For the last two or three years he has been a frequent contributor of verse, essays, and stories to the leading magazines, especially the *Bookman*, *Harper's Magazine* and *The Century*.

PAGE, Curtis Hidden, 1870-

Born in Greenwood, Mo., 1870; fitted for College at Phillips-Exeter Academy, graduating in 1887; graduate of Harvard, 1890; remained one year in the Graduate School, taking the degree of A.M. in 1891; at the Graduate School of Harvard during 1892-94, taking the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year; Instructor in French, Western Reserve University, 1891-92; Lecturer on English Literature, University Extension Society, 1891-92; Instructor in French, Harvard, 1893-94; Lecturer on the Romance Languages and Literatures, Columbia, 1895-96; Tutor since 1896.

CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE, Ph.D., Tutor at Columbia, was born in Greenwood, Missouri, April 4, 1870. His parents were Benjamin Greely Page and Martha Frances Hidden, the Page family going back in a direct line to one of the first settlers of Boston under Winthrop in 1630, and the mother's family being also an old New England one. He spent his boyhood at school in Millis, Massachusetts, then at various country schools in New Hampshire, at Chester Academy and at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, and fitted for College at the Phillips Academy at Exeter, graduating in 1887. He entered Harvard in the fall of that year and graduated in 1890, but remained one year in the Graduate School, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1891. He spent that summer in Europe, and after teaching for a year in Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, returned to the Graduate School in September 1892, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894, with Germanic Languages and Literatures as his field and English as his special subject. He was Instructor in French at Harvard during the latter year of this period. He passed



CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE

He has received leave of absence from Columbia for the year 1899-1900, to be devoted to writing and to travel and study in Italy. He is unmarried.

TUCKER, Ervin Alden, 1862-

Born in Attleboro, Mass., 1862; fitted for College at Mowry & Goff's Classical School at Providence, R.I.; B.S., Amherst, 1885; A.M., Amherst, 1888; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1889; on the House Staff of Nursery and Child's Hospital, 1889; one year in German and French hospitals, 1890; on House Staff of Sloane Maternity Hospital, 1890-95; Assistant Visiting Physician there since 1895; Attending Obstetrician to the Maternity Hospital of New York City, 1895-99; Instructor in Practical Obstetrics, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1890-95; Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynecology since 1895.

ERVIN ALDEN TUCKER, M.D., Tutor in Columbia, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, February 2, 1862. His father, Almon H.

Tucker, was descended from Willielmus Tucker of Thornley in the County of Devon, England, 1079. The first representative of the family in this country was Robert Tucker, who settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. He received his early education at the public schools of Attleboro, and after a preparatory course at Mowry & Goff's classical school in Providence, Rhode Island, entered Amherst taking the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in the scientific course in 1885. In 1888 the College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving Amherst he came to New York and took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, graduating in 1889. After a service as Assistant Resident Physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital of New York he went abroad in 1890, and spent that year in hospital service in France and Germany. On his return to America in the latter part of 1890 Dr. Tucker was appointed Resident Physician at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, holding this position until 1895, when he resigned it owing to the demands of his private practice. Since 1895 he has been Assistant Visiting Physician to the Hospital and has also been Attending Obstetrician to the Maternity Hospital of the Department of Public Charities of New York City. Dr. Tucker's connection with the Medical Department of Columbia as an educator dates from 1890, when he was appointed Instructor in Practical Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was promoted to the post of Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1895, and has since retained that position. He married in 1893 George Anna Crispell. Dr. Tucker is a member of a number of professional and scientific societies, among them the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society, New York County Medical Association, Medical Society of the County of New York and the West End Medical Society, and of the New York Athletic Club and others among social organizations.

PARKER, Herschel Clifford, 1867-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1867; Ph.B., School of Mines of Columbia, 1890; University Fellow in Physics at Columbia, 1890-91; Assistant, 1891-93; Tutor since 1893.

HERSCHEL CLIFFORD PARKER, Ph.B., Tutor in Physics at Columbia, was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 9, 1867. His parents were Herschel Parker and Hannah Walker Parker,

and he is a grandson twice removed of Colonel Timothy Walker of Concord, New Hampshire (Harvard 1756), son of the Rev. Timothy Walker, (Harvard 1725), who was a member of the first Provincial Congress and served in the Continental Congress, 1778-1782. One of Herschel C. Parker's paternal ancestors was a minute man at Lexington. He prepared for College at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. On leaving there he entered the School of Mines of Columbia, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in the Class of 1890. He was appointed University Fellow in Physics on



HERSCHEL C. PARKER

his graduation, and on the expiration of his fellowship in 1891 was made Assistant. He was promoted to Tutor in 1893, and has since held that position. He is unmarried. Mr. Parker has published a number of scientific articles, and is also the author of *A Systematic Treatise on Electrical Measurements*, a standard work. He has been an active mountaineer and has climbed many notable peaks, among them Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn, Sierra Blanca, Mount Shasta, Mount Rainier, and made the first ascent of Mount Lefroy; and besides this has done considerable other mountain exploration in the Canadian Rockies. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the New York Academy of Sciences,

the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. He is not actively interested in political questions.

TERRY, Charles Thaddeus, 1867-

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1867; prepared for College at the Albany High School; graduated from Williams in 1889; spent the winter semester, 1889-90, in study at the School of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Germany; entered Columbia Law School 1890, graduating in 1893; admitted to the New York Bar in the same year; Prize Lecturer Columbia Law School, 1893-94, and Lecturer 1894-95 and 1897-99; has practised his profession in New York since 1893.

CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Law at Columbia, was born in Albany, New York, September 16, 1867. His



CHAS. THADDEUS TERRY

father, Griffith Pritchard Terry, was the son of a distinguished English sea-captain, and his mother, Eleanor Lasher, was a member of an old Dutch family, her mother's name being Joral Emon. The early education of Charles Thaddeus Terry was received in the public schools of his native town, and in private schools in the vicinity, after which he became a student at the Albany High School to prepare for College. He entered Williams College in 1886, graduating valedictorian of the Class of

1889. He was awarded thirteen prizes by the College, during his four years' course. Following his graduation he went abroad, and spent the winter semester of 1889-90 in the study of philosophy at the School of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Germany. On his return to America he took up the study of law at the Columbia Law School, graduated in 1893, and was admitted to the New York Bar in the same year. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in New York. He was Prize Lecturer in Columbia Law School during the year following his graduation, and was also Lecturer there on Procedure in Equity and under the Code, during 1894-1895 and on the law of Contracts during 1897-1899. Mr. Terry belongs to three of the Greek letter fraternities—the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Phi Delta Theta Society and Phi Delta Phi Society. He is also a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York Law Institute, and the University Club of New York City. In 1898 he married Katharine Lansing Hendrick of Albany, New York.

WEIR, Robert Fulton, 1838-

Born in New York City, 1838; A.B., College of the City of New York, 1854; A.M., same institution, 1857; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, 1859; House Surgeon and Physician, New York Hospital, 1859-61; Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, 1861-65; Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, 1865-75; Surgeon, Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1867-77; Surgeon New York Hospital since 1876; Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1882-84; Consulting Surgeon, Roosevelt, French, Cancer, Skin and Cancer, Infirmary for Women and other hospitals; Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia since 1892.

ROBERT FULTON WEIR, M.D., Professor of Surgery at Columbia, born in New York City, February 16, 1838, is of Scotch-English ancestry, his father, James Weir, having been of Scotch descent, while his mother, Mary Anne Shapter, came of an English family. He attended in youth the public schools of New York City, and later the College of the City of New York, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the latter institution in 1854, and that of Master of Arts in 1857. Deciding upon the medical profession as his work in life, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia, graduating in 1859. During the following two years he was House Surgeon and Physician at the New York Hos-

pital. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Dr. Weir resigned his hospital position, and entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. He served through the rebellion, rendering distinguished service, and at the close of the war in 1865 returned to New York as Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, a post which he held for ten years. Two years later he was made Surgeon in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and at the Roosevelt Hospital, also holding these appointments for ten years. He has been Surgeon of the New York Hospital since 1876 and for two years during 1882-1884 was also a Surgeon at Bellevue. He has also been connected with the French, Cancer, and Skin and Cancer Hospitals, the New York Infirmary for Women, and various other medical institutions as Consulting Surgeon. In 1892 Dr. Weir was called to the Faculty of Columbia as Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Weir has been actively engaged in professional work ever since his graduation from College, except for his four-years service in the army. He has been twice married: to Maria Washington McPherson, October 8, 1863, who died in 1890 leaving one daughter, Alice Washington Weir; and November 9, 1895, to Mary Badgley Alden. He is a member of the Century and University Clubs of New York City, and is by conviction a Republican in politics, though distinctly opposed to "bossism" and by no means a blind follower of party.

WOOLSON, Ira Harvey, 1856-

Born in Niagara county, N. Y., 1856; fitted for College in the Union School of Lockport, N. Y.; taught school for five years; and graduated at the School of Mines of Columbia, (M.E.) 1885; engaged as Assistant on the Geological Survey of New Jersey during summer vacations for three years; Assistant in Assay Department of Columbia, 1886; Instructor in Drawing, Department of Engineering, 1888-92; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering and Director of Testing Laboratory since 1892.

IRA HARVEY WOOLSON, E.M., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Columbia, was born in 1856, and comes of old Colonial stock, being seventh in direct descent from Thomas Woolson who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts before 1660. His father, Charles Woolson, died when Ira Harvey was very young, and his mother Jane A. Yerington Woolson, was unable to give him extensive opportunities during his early years. He attended the local schools of Niag-

ara county, New York, but it was not until he was old enough to earn money for himself that his education really began. That he has risen to the position which he now holds is a notable example of the opportunities which earnest and determined effort open to our American youth. Mr. Woolson taught in the common schools of New York State for five years, and by this means worked his way through the Union School of Lockport, New York, and prepared for College. He entered the School of Mines of Columbia in the Fall of 1881, and graduated as a Mining Engineer in 1885. In the following year he was



IRA H. WOOLSON

made Assistant in the Assay Department of Columbia School of Mines, and one year later was made Instructor in Drawing and Assistant in Practical Mining in the Department of Engineering. After holding this latter post for six years he was in 1892 made Instructor in Mechanical Engineering and Director of the Testing Laboratory at the University, a position which he has since held. He was also engaged during the summer vacations for three years on the work of the New Jersey Geological Survey. He married May 27, 1893, Anita Mason. They have no children. Mr. Woolson is a Republican in politics, but is not a blind follower of the "machine" through good and evil courses. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

BOUTWELL, George Sewall, 1818-

Born in Brookline, Mass., 1818; largely self-educated; admitted to the Bar; was seven times elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket; Governor of Massachusetts, 1851-52; one of the organizers of the Republican party in that Commonwealth and member of the Chicago Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln; first Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Representative to Congress four terms; Secretary of the Treasury in President Grant's Cabinet; chosen United States Senator in 1873; practised law in Washington for some time; Overseer of Harvard for eight years and is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Brookline, January 28, 1818. He is the son of Sewall Boutwell, descendant of James Boutwell, of Lynn (1638) and Rebecca Marshall, descendant of John Marshall of the ship Hopewell which arrived in Boston, 1634. At the age of seventeen he became clerk in a country store in Groton, Massachusetts, and being admitted to partnership at a later date, he continued in business until 1855. When eighteen years old he applied himself assiduously to a course of reading for the purpose of making up for his lack of College training, and he also acquired by his own personal exertions a knowledge of law sufficient to gain admission to the Bar. His political career was begun in 1840, when he actively supported the candidacy of Martin Van Buren, and between 1842 and 1851 he occupied a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature as a Democrat. By a fusion of Democratic and Free Soil parties he was elected Governor in 1851 and re-elected in 1852. For the years 1849 and 1850 he was State Bank Commissioner, and in 1853 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise caused him to transfer his support to the newly born Republican party, which he assisted in organizing in his own State, and in 1860 he attended as a delegate the Republican National Convention which produced the great War President, Abraham Lincoln, who subsequently invited him to organize the Internal Revenue Department, of which he became the first Commissioner. He was a member of the Peace Conference held at Washington in January 1861; was elected to Congress in 1862; serving in that capacity four terms; and took a conspicuous part in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. In March 1869, he entered President Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, holding office until March 1873, when he resigned in order to succeed the

Hon. Henry Wilson in the United States Senate, and at the expiration of his term in that body he engaged in the practice of law at Washington. Mr. Boutwell was for eight years, 1853 to 1861, Overseer of Harvard; held the Secretaryship of the Massachusetts State Board of Education for five years. He revised the Public Statutes under appointment by President Hayes in 1877. His writings which embrace valuable works on educational and political subjects are: Educational Topics and Institutions; A Manual of the United States Direct and Revenue Tax and Decisions on the Tax Laws;



GEORGE S. BOUTWELL

Taxpayer's Manual; a volume of Speeches and Papers; and Why Am I a Republican; and a treatise on the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Boutwell is a fellow of the American Academy. Although he retired from active participation in public affairs some years ago, he still retains a lively interest in current topics, and his frequent contributions to the press are written with his old-time vigor. He took a leading part in opposition to the so-called "Imperialist" policy of President McKinley's administration, with reference to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, in 1899, his public addresses on the constitutional and economic questions involved being the most learned and forcible produced in that discussion. Mr. Boutwell married, July 8,

1841, Sarah Adelia Thayer, of which union there are two children.

CAMPBELL, Donald Frank, 1867-

Born in Nova Scotia, 1867; graduated at Dalhousie College, Halifax and at Harvard (1894); has been Principal Port Hawkesbury High School, N. S., and Parrsboro High School, N. S.; Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard.

DONALD FRANK CAMPBELL, Ph.D., Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard, is the son of George and Ellen Esther (Gunn) Campbell,



D. F. CAMPBELL

and was born in Nova Scotia, April 26, 1867. He comes of Highland Scotch ancestry. After preparing for College at Pictou Academy, Nova Scotia, he went to Halifax, to attend Dalhousie College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. Three years later he entered the Senior Class of Harvard and in 1894 graduated at that College. In 1895 he received the degree of Master of Arts and in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard. During the year 1890-1891 he has served as Principal of Port Hawkesbury High School, Nova Scotia, and the next two years has been Principal of the Parrsboro High School. In 1897 he was appointed Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard.

DANFORTH, Thomas, 1742-1820.

Born in Massachusetts, about 1742; graduated at Harvard in 1762, studied law and practised in Charlestown; Tutor at Harvard, 1765-1768; Fellow of Harvard, 1767-1768; died in London, Eng., 1820.

THOMAS DANFORTH, A.M., Fellow of Harvard and Tutor in the College, was born in Massachusetts about 1742 (according to one authority, although Paige's History of Cambridge gives the date of his birth as August 21, 1744). He was the son of Hon. Samuel Danforth (Harvard 1715), grandson of Rev. John Danforth (Harvard 1677) and brother of Dr. Samuel Danforth (Harvard 1758), President of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1795-1798. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, was a Tutor there from 1766 to 1768, and in 1767-1768 was a Fellow of the Corporation. After studying law he established himself as a counsellor in Charlestown, where he was the only resident lawyer. Subsequently he gained notoriety as the only inhabitant of Charlestown that appealed to the mother country for protection at the beginning of the Revolution. He was proscribed and banished in 1776, and fled to Halifax. Later he took up his residence in England, where he died in London, March 6, 1820.

CUSHING, Caleb, 1800-1879.

Born in Salisbury, Mass., 1800; graduated Harvard, 1817; Law School, 1820; member Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1825 and subsequently; State Senator, 1826; Congress, 1834-43; Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Mexican War; Special Commissioner to China, 1843; U. S. Attorney-General, 1853-57; Counsel at the Geneva Arbitration, 1872; United States Minister to Spain, 1874-77; LL.D. Harvard, 1852; Overseer, 1852-56; died, 1879.

CALEB CUSHING, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800, the son of Captain John N. and Lydia (Dow) Cushing. He was graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1817, and from the Law School of that University in 1820, settling in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he practised his profession and also gave attention to politics and literature. In 1825 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, a position to which he was frequently returned in the intervals of other public service. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1826, and a Representative in Congress in 1834, serving four terms in this capacity. Mr. Cushing held very pronounced political views

and in consequence aroused vigorous antagonisms. To this circumstance may be attributed the refusal of the Senate to confirm his nomination by President Tyler as Secretary of the Treasury, and thirty years later, his appointment as Chief-Justice of the United States by President Grant. In 1843 however, he was sent as Special Commissioner to China, and negotiated the first treaty between that country and the United States. In the Mexican War he sided actively with the Government, raising a regiment at his own expense and serving with it as Colonel. He was subsequently made Brigadier-General.



CALEB CUSHING

Being appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1853, he held the seat only a few months, resigning to take the Portfolio of Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Pierce, which he held throughout that administration. He rendered unofficially great service to the Government as adviser at Washington during the Civil War, and later was engaged in the codification of the laws of Congress, as Special Commissioner to Bogota, and as counsel for the United States at the Geneva Conference on the Alabama claims. President Grant appointed him United States Minister to Spain in 1874, where he resided in that capacity until 1877. Mr. Cushing was Tutor in Harvard for two years following his graduation

from the Law School, was Overseer from 1852 to 1856, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from that University in 1852. He died in Newburyport, January 2, 1879.

ELIOT, Charles William, 1834-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1834; fitted for College in the Boston Latin School; graduated Harvard (1853); appointed Tutor in Mathematics at Harvard; promoted to Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry; placed in charge of the Chemical Department in the Lawrence Scientific School; spent several years of study abroad; appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard; elected in May 1869, and installed in the following October, President of Harvard University, succeeding President Thomas Hill.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL.D., President of Harvard, is the son of Samuel Atkins and Mary (Lyman) Eliot and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834. His father, a prominent merchant, was Mayor of Boston, 1837 to 1840, a member of the Legislature, a Representative in Congress, and Treasurer of Harvard from 1842 to 1853. On the maternal side President Eliot is descended from the Lymans of Northampton, Massachusetts, in which place was born his great-grandfather, Isaac Lyman, who was minister at York, Maine, for sixty years. Charles W. Eliot fitted for College at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1853. Manifesting especial proficiency in mathematics and chemistry, he was appointed Tutor in Mathematics in the College year following graduation, and meanwhile continued his study of chemistry under Professor Josiah P. Cooke. In 1858, he was advanced to the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, and three years later was placed in charge of the Chemical Department of the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1863, his appointment at the Scientific School expiring by limitation, he went abroad, and spent the next two years in the study of advanced chemistry, and also in close investigation of the systems of public instruction in England and on the Continent. While in Vienna in 1865, he was appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was then being organized in Boston under the charge of Professor William B. Rogers. This position he held for two or three years. In 1867-1868, he was again in Europe, studying

chiefly in France. At Commencement in 1868, he was elected by the Alumni a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard; and the following year was chosen to the Presidency of the University to succeed Thomas Hill who had resigned in the autumn of 1868. Mr. Eliot's election occurred on May 19, 1869, and he was formally installed in office in the following October. Under his administration the University has made great strides, broadened its scope, advanced its standards of admission and of graduation, and has been brought within reasonable distance of the great



CHARLES W. ELIOT

Universities of Europe. Many radical changes in methods have been effected, the most notable being the supplanting of the old prescribed curriculum by the elective system, and the creation of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The number of students has nearly trebled, and the number of Professors and Instructors doubled. The increase in wealth has been especially marked, the gross income apart from gifts and bequests having risen in the thirty years of President Eliot's administration from \$325,000 to upwards of \$1,000,000. President Eliot has delivered a number of formal addresses, and has been a frequent speaker at educational meetings and conventions. He delivered the address at the first Commencement of Smith

College, in 1879, and before the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge in 1888. He spoke at the inauguration of President Gilman at Johns Hopkins University in 1876, at the opening of the American Museum of Natural History at New York in 1877, and at the Centennial Celebration of Washington's Inauguration in 1889. In conjunction with Professor Frank H. Storer he has published two textbooks, a Manual of Inorganic Chemistry and a Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis, besides several chemical memoirs. In addition to his annual reports as President of Harvard he has also published numerous essays and speeches on educational topics which are in themselves most important contributions to educational literature. Mr. Eliot received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams and from Princeton in 1869, and from Yale in 1870. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, also of the American Philosophical Society, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was first married October 27, 1858, to Ellen Derby, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Jane (Derby) Peabody of Boston, by which union were four children, one of whom survives, Samuel Atkins Eliot. His second marriage was October 30, 1877, to Grace Mellen, daughter of Thomas and Corinna Aldrich (Prentiss) Hopkinson of Cambridge.

HALL, Granville Stanley, 1846-

Born in Ashfield, Mass., 1846; early education, Sanderson Academy, Ashfield, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton; graduated Williams College, 1867; Professor of Philosophy, Antioch College, O., 1872; Instructor in English, Harvard, 1876; Professor of Physiology and Pedagogy, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1877-88; Lecturer at Harvard, 1880-83; President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., since 1888; Ph.D. Harvard, 1878; LL.D. University of Michigan 1887, Williams, 1888.

GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL, Ph.D., LL.D., Instructor in Harvard, subsequently President of Clark University, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1846. He prepared for College at the Sanderson Academy, in his native town, and at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, entering Williams College at the age of seventeen and graduating with the Class of 1867. After five years of study abroad, he entered upon his life-work as an educator, taking the Chair of Philosophy at Antioch College, Ohio. In 1876 he was called to Harvard as Instructor in English, which position he left for

the Professorship of Psychology and Pedagogy at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1877. During this period Professor Hall delivered lectures at Harvard, 1880-1883, and in Baltimore founded the *American Journal of Psychology* (1887) of which he is the Editor. In 1888 Professor Hall resigned the Chair of Psychology at Johns Hopkins to undertake the establishment of the institution planned by James G. Clark in Worcester, Massachusetts, called after the name of its founder, Clark University. For this he prepared himself by a year's study of educational systems abroad, returning to open the new University in 1889. Under the direction of President Hall, Clark University has made rapid progress along lines of original research. Professor Hall is a prolific writer, notably in the fields of psychology and education. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams in 1870; Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard, 1878; Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan, 1887 and Williams, 1888. He is a fellow of the American Academy.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott, 1830-

Born in Groton, Mass., 1830; educated at Groton Academy (now Lawrence Academy); at Harvard, 1851; at the Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia; the Harvard Medical School and in Paris, Berlin and Vienna; practised his profession in Boston; served in the War of the Rebellion as Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Mass. Volunteers; Surgeon 24th Mass. Volunteers; acting Staff Surgeon; breveted Lieutenant-Colonel for "gallant and distinguished services in the field;" has been member of the School Committee of Boston for ten years at different dates; City Physician for ten years and Mayor; has been fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Vice-President and Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society; member of the American Philosophical Society; Trustee of the Peabody Education Fund and Secretary of the Board; member of the American Antiquarian Society; member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity; Superintendent of the Boston Dispensary; President of the Channing Home; Overseer of Harvard; author of numerous historical works.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, is the son of Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green, and was born in Groton, Massachusetts, March 16, 1830. His father who graduated at Harvard in 1818, was the son of Joshua Green (Harvard 1784) and Mary Mosley; the grandson of Joshua Green (Harvard 1749) and Hannah Storer; the great-grandson of

Joseph Green and Anna Peirce; and the great-grandson of Rev. Joseph Green (Harvard 1695) and Elizabeth Gerrish. Rev. Joseph Green was son of John Green and Ruth Mitchelson, and this John Green was an only son of Percival and Ellen Green. These last named early ancestors of Dr. Green sailed from London for New England in 1635 and were living in Cambridge in 1636. After Samuel A. Green had passed through Groton Academy, now Lawrence Academy, he entered Harvard in the Class of 1851. His study of medicine was begun in Boston immediately after graduation



SAMUEL A. GREEN

under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Mason Warren and was continued by a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and at the Medical School of Harvard, where he graduated in 1854. Further study in Paris, Berlin and Vienna was followed in due course of time by the practice of medicine in Boston. Dr. Green before the war had been a Surgeon of the Second Massachusetts Militia and immediately on the breaking out of the Rebellion he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the First Massachusetts Regiment, being the first medical officer in the state to be mustered into the three years' service. He was promoted to be Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment September 2, 1861; had charge of the hos-

pital ship *Recruit* in General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and later of the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan* on the coast of South Carolina; was Chief Medical Officer at Morris Island during the siege of Fort Wagner in the summer of 1863; was Post Surgeon at St. Augustine and at Jacksonville, Florida; was with the army at the capture of Bermuda Hundred in May 1864; was acting Staff Surgeon in Richmond after the surrender of the city and in 1864 was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for "gallant and distinguished services in the field." In February 1862, Dr. Green established a cemetery on Roanoke Island, one of the first regular burial places for Union Soldiers during the war. In 1870 he was appointed by Governor Claflin a member of the commission chosen to care for disabled soldiers. From 1871 to 1882 Dr. Green was City Physician of Boston; in 1860-1862 and 1866-1872 he was a member of the School Board; from 1868 to 1878 he was Trustee of the Boston Public Library, and during the last year of this period served as acting Librarian. In 1882 he was Mayor of the City of Boston; in 1885-1886 he was a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity. Dr. Green has been an Overseer of Harvard from 1869 to 1880, and from 1882 to the present time; has been Trustee of the Peabody Education Fund since 1883 and Secretary of the Board, and from 1885 to 1888 the acting general agent. In 1878 he was a member of the Board of Experts authorized by Congress to investigate the causes and prevention of yellow fever. In 1896 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Nashville. Dr. Green is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Massachusetts Historical Society, also holding the office of Librarian since 1868; President of the Channing Home, a hospital for consumptives; a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of the American Antiquarian Society. Other offices of trust and honor have fallen to his charge including membership on the Board of Trustees of Lawrence Academy in his native town. His deep interest in Groton has been shown in many ways, particularly in the numerous historical essays and books he has written bearing upon the history of the town. His researches in all historical matters have been so thorough and accurate as to establish his writings permanently as authority for future historians.

LOVE, James Lee, 1860-

Born in Gaston county, N. C., 1860; graduated at the University of North Carolina; studied as graduate student at Johns Hopkins and at Harvard; has been Instructor in English and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of North Carolina, Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard; member of numerous literary and mathematical societies.

JAMES LEE LOVE, Ph.B., A.M., Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard, was born in Gaston county, North Carolina, December 30, 1860. His father, Robert Calvin Grier Love, came of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother, Susan Elizabeth Rhyne,



JAMES LEE LOVE

was of Dutch descent. Mr. Love was prepared for College at the King's Mountain High School, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, having won highest honors in mathematics, chemistry and for graduation oration, also the valedictory oration for highest class rank. In addition to the above course of education he has spent one year (1884-1885) as graduate student in mathematics at Johns Hopkins and one year (1889-1890) as graduate student in mathematics (Morgan fellow) at Harvard. In 1883-1884 he was undergraduate Instructor in English at the University of North Carolina, and at the same institution in 1885-1889 was Assistant Professor in Mathematics. Since 1890

he has been Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard. His main work at Harvard has been the development of the courses in mathematics in the Lawrence Scientific School, and in the Harvard Summer School, where he has had immediate charge of all the Mathematical instruction. Since 1890 he has taught also one course each year in the "Harvard Annex" and Radcliffe College. He has published a syllabus of Plane Trigonometry and a textbook on Differential and Integral Calculus for students in Engineering. Mr. Love is a member of the Mathematics and Physics Club of Boston, the Harvard Engineering Society; the American Mathematical Society; and other organizations. He was married, December 23, 1885, to Julia J. Spencer and has two children: Cornelia Spencer, and James Spencer Love.

McKENZIE, Alexander, 1830-

Born in New Bedford, Mass., 1830; graduated at Harvard, 1859; Andover Theological Seminary, 1861; Pastor of a church at Augusta, Maine, 1861-67; settled over the First Church—Congregational—in Cambridge, Mass., 1867 until the present time; Trustee of Andover Seminary, 1876; Lecturer there, 1882; Overseer of Harvard, 1872-84; Lecturer at the Divinity School, 1882-83; Preacher to the University, 1886-89.

ALEXANDER McKENZIE, S.T.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, December 14, 1830, son of Daniel and Phoebe Mayhew (Smith) McKenzie, natives respectively of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. He prepared for College at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entering Harvard, graduated with the Class of 1859. After completing his theological course at Andover in 1861, he was ordained to the ministry in Augusta, Maine, where he served as Pastor of the South Church from 1861 to 1867. Called to the Pastorate of the First Church in Cambridge (Congregational), he began his labors with that society in January 1867, and has occupied that pulpit continuously ever since. Dr. McKenzie received his Divinity degree from Amherst in 1879. In 1876 he accepted a Trusteeship of Andover Seminary, and was Lecturer there on New Testament Theology in 1882. He joined the Harvard Board of Overseers in 1872, and has been its Secretary since 1875, was a Lecturer at the Harvard Divinity School during the years 1882 and 1883, and University Preacher from 1886 to 1889. His interest in the various institutions of Cambridge and Boston, which includes membership in the Massachusetts

Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the Ministers' Club, has been marked by an earnest desire to promote their welfare and usefulness, and his later sermons retain the same elegant construction, intellectual force and eloquent delivery which have so long characterized his pulpit efforts. His contributions to literature consist of: Cambridge Sermons; History of the First Church, Cambridge; The Door Opened,—a volume of sermons; The Divine Force in the Life of the World,—a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1898. Many other



ALEXANDER McKENZIE

sermons and addresses have been published in books and pamphlets. Dr. McKenzie is a Trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, President of the Trustees of Wellesley College, of the Boston Port Society, and of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society. In 1865 he married Ellen Holman Eveleth, of which union there are two children, Kenneth and Margaret McKenzie.

MARK, Edward Laurens, 1847-

Born in Hamlet, N. Y., 1847; educated at the University of Michigan; studied at the University of Leipzig and at Jena, and at the Austrian Zoölogical Station in Trieste; Instructor in Zoölogy at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Zoölogy; Hersey Professor of Anatomy; has been Vice-President and President of the

American Morphological Society; member of the Boston Society of Natural History, American Academy of Arts and Sciences and other organizations.

EDWARD LAURENS MARK, Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy at Harvard, was born in Hamlet, Chautauqua county, New York, May 30, 1847. His father, Charles Le Roy Mark, was the son of James and Lucy (Woodcock) Mark, while his mother, Julia (Peirce) Mark, was the daughter of Austin and Mary Ann (Sterling) Peirce. Mr. Mark passed through the common schools of his town and the Fredonia (New York) Academy, and then



E. L. MARK

entered the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. Besides the above course of education he spent two years in the study of zoölogy at the University of Leipzig under Rudolf Leuckart. At that University he received in 1876 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The study of zoölogy was then continued at Jena under Ernst Haeckel and at the Austrian Zoölogical Station at Trieste. In 1877 Mr. Mark was appointed Instructor in Zoölogy at Harvard. Six years later he was promoted to Assistant Professor in Zoölogy and in 1885 was made Hersey Professor of Anatomy. He was Vice-President of the American Morphological Society in 1890 and 1891, and President in 1895 and 1896. Among

the other societies to which he belongs are the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Society of Naturalists and the Harvard Natural History Society. Professor Mark married on November 23, 1873, Lucy Thorpe King, and has two children: Kenneth Lamartine and Fredrica Mark.

LAUGHLIN, James Laurence, 1850-

Born in Deerfield, O., 1850; graduate of Harvard, 1873; taught in Boston five years; Instructor in Political Economy at Harvard, 1878; Assistant Professor, 1883-1888; Professor of Political Economy at Cornell; elected to the same Chair at the University of Chicago.

JAMES LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Ph.D., Instructor and Assistant Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, was born in Deerfield, Ohio, April 2, 1850. He was one of the principal honor men in the Class of 1873 at Harvard, and a thesis on Anglo-Saxon Legal Procedure won for him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876. For the five years succeeding his graduation he taught in a classical school in Boston. From 1878 till 1883 he occupied the post of Instructor in Political Economy at Harvard, was in the latter year advanced to the Assistant Professorship, and continued as such until 1888. He subsequently accepted the Chair of Political Economy and Finance at Cornell, and was in 1892 placed at the head of that Department in the University of Chicago. Professor Laughlin is a member of several learned bodies, including the International Institute of Statistics, and was correspondent of the *Vierteljahrschrift für Volkswirtschaft* of Berlin. He is the author of the *Study of Political Economy*; the *History of Bimetallism in the United States*; *The Elements of Political Economy*, with some Application to Questions of the Day; numerous papers upon economic and political subjects, and published an abridged edition of John Stuart Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*; and is editor of *Journal of Political Economy* (Chicago). In 1898 Professor Laughlin prepared the Report of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, of which he was a member. In 1895, prepared a monetary system for Santo Domingo, which was that year enacted into law.

PARKER, Charles Pomeroy, 1852-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1852; educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and at Balliol College, Oxford.

England; Master in St. Paul's School; Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard.

CHARLES POMEROY PARKER, Assistant Professor at Harvard in the Department of Classics, is the son of Henry Melville and Fannie



C. P. PARKER

Cushing (Stone) Parker, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1852. After passing through St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, he spent the years 1870-1872 at Trinity College, Hartford, and the years 1872-1877 in Balliol College, Oxford, England, receiving in 1876 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His purpose has been to combine an academic with a ministerial career as Fellows in English Colleges do, and to study and write on ancient history and philosophy especially in connection with the origin of Christianity. Becoming Master in St. Paul's School in 1877 he held that position until 1880, having meanwhile been ordained Deacon in the Episcopal Church. In 1883 he became an Instructor in the Department of Classics at Harvard, and in 1898 he was appointed Assistant Professor.

LEHMANN, Rudolph Chambers, 1856-

Born near Sheffield, England, 1856; graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; studied law and admitted to Bar; prominent in aquatic sports; Captain of the

Trinity Boat Club; successfully trained the Oxford crews; coached the Harvard crew two years.

RUDOLPH CHAMBERS LEHMANN, A.M., who directed the training of the Harvard boat crew for the years 1897 and 1898, was born near Sheffield, England, January 3, 1856, and is the son of a wealthy merchant. His mother was, before marriage, Miss Chambers of Edinburgh, and through her he is related to the family of the famous publisher. Mr. Lehmann's preparatory studies were pursued at Highgate School, from which he entered Trinity at Cambridge, and while a student there he took an active interest in athletic sports, particularly in boating. After graduating from Trinity he passed through a regular course of legal instruction and was admitted a Barrister. Mr. Lehmann is one of the most prominent amateur oarsmen of England and was at one time Captain of the Trinity Boat Club. He has several times coached the Oxford Crew to victory. At the earnest solicitation of the Athletic Committee of Harvard he consented to train the boat crews of 1897 and 1898, and although his efforts were not so successful as anticipated, he



R. C. LEHMANN

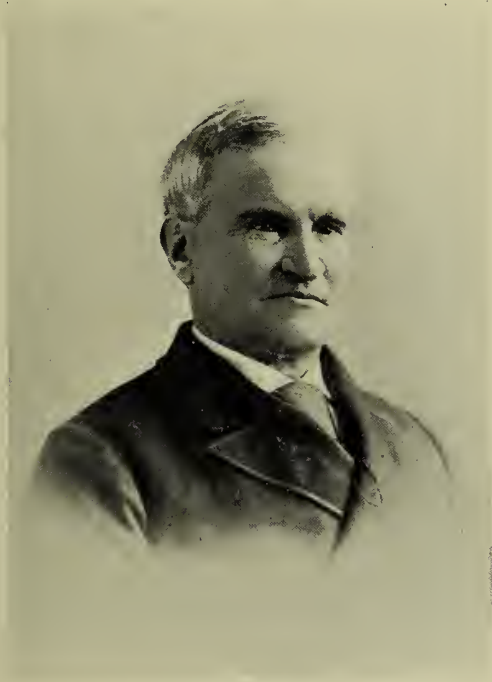
labored diligently and faithfully in their behalf, so that it has been truly said that "he brought from Cambridge and Oxford the best traditions of English manly sports." In 1897 he received the hon-

orary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard. Mr. Lehmann married, September 13, 1898, Alice Marie Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

PARKMAN, Francis, 1823-1893.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1823; graduated Harvard, 1844; Harvard Law School, 1846; devoted himself to travel and the work of American history; Professor in the Harvard School of Horticulture, 1871-72; Overseer of Harvard, 1868-71 and 1874-76; Fellow of Harvard 1875-88; LL.D. Harvard, McGill and Williams; died, 1893.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1823, and was graduated at Harvard



FRANCIS PARKMAN

in the Class of 1844. He studied at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1844, but abandoned that profession for travel and literary work. In the year following his graduation from the Law School, he undertook a journey of exploration in the Rocky Mountain region, living among the wild tribes of that part of the country, and undergoing hardships and privations which shattered his health, leaving him an invalid for the rest of his life and afflicting him with partial blindness. In the face of these obstacles he set himself assiduously to historical work, selecting as

the period that of the French power in America. The fruits of his Rocky Mountain exploration appeared in 1849, in *The California and Oregon Trail*, which was followed in 1851 by *The Conspiracy of Pontiac*, and this in 1865 and succeeding years, in rapid succession, by the volumes of the series telling the story of France and England in North America. In 1871 and 1872, Dr. Parkman held the position of Professor of Horticulture at Harvard, a study in which he was as well versed as in history. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1889, from McGill University in 1879 and from Williams in 1885. Dr. Parkman was a fellow of the American Academy, member and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and an honorary member of the great historical societies of England and Canada. He was an Overseer of Harvard from 1867 to 1871 and 1874 to 1876 and a Fellow from 1875 to 1888. He died in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, November 8, 1893.

RAND, Benjamin, 1856-

Born in Canning, N. S., 1856; educated at Acadia College, Harvard (1879), Heidelberg University; has been Assistant, then Instructor in Philosophy at Harvard; Instructor in English at the Mass. Institute of Technology for one year; member of the American Geographical Conference in London; delegate of the American Historical Association to the celebration at Halifax of the discovery of America by John Cabot; member of the American Historical Association and the American Folk Lore Society; author of numerous historical and other articles.

BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D., Instructor in Philosophy at Harvard, was born in Canning, Nova Scotia, July 17, 1856. His mother was Anna Isabelle Eaton. His father was Ebenezer Rand, the son of John Rand of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and the grandson of John Rand of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. The earliest ancestors in America of Mr. Rand lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Robert Rand, the first of that name, having emigrated from England to Charlestown before 1637. After passing through Horton Academy, Nova Scotia, Benjamin Rand entered Acadia College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875, and then entered Harvard, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879, Master of Arts in 1880, Doctor of Philosophy in 1885. Between 1882 and 1884 he held the Walker Fellowship of Harvard and studied at Heidelberg

University. Since he was thirteen years of age Mr. Rand has had an almost uninterrupted connection with academic and collegiate institutions. From 1885 he has been Assistant, and then Instructor, in



BENJAMIN RAND

Philosophy at Harvard, with one year, 1888-1889 as Instructor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has also been a member of the International Geographical Conference in London in 1895, and delegate of the American Historical Association to the celebration, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1897, of the discovery of America by John Cabot. Among the societies to which he belongs are the American Historical Association and the American Folk Lore Society. Numerous historical articles come from his pen, besides a series of papers on travel in the Mediterranean and Black Seas and contributions on Canadian railways. His other works include an Abstract of Ferrier's Greek Philosophy; Life of Rev. Aaron Cleveland; and Economic History since 1763. Bibliographies of the history of philosophy, of metaphysics, of ethics, of logic, of the philosophy of religion, or æsthetics and of psychology by him are ready for publication. He has also in the press at the present time an important work entitled the Life, unpublished Letters and Philosophical Regimen of the Third Earl of Shaftesbury.

QUINCY, Henry Parker, 1838-1899.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1839; graduated at Harvard, 1862 and at the Harvard Medical School; Instructor in Histology at the Medical School; member of Boston Natural History Society, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, Dedham Historical Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts and Bostonian Society; died, 1899.

HENRY PARKER QUINCY, A.M., M.D., Instructor in Histology at the Harvard Medical School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1838. His mother was Lucilla Pinckney Parker. His father was Edmund Quincy, a direct descendant of that Edmund Quincy of Wiggthorpe, Northampton, England, who was born in 1559 and died in 1628. It was the son of this Quincy, Edmund Quincy, Jr., who settled in New England in 1633. After passing through the private schools in Dedham and Boston, Henry Parker Quincy entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1862 and then continued his course of study at the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1867. Four years were spent abroad studying medicine. Shortly after his return in 1873 Dr. Quincy became Instructor in Histology at the



H. P. QUINCY

Harvard Medical School. He was a member of the Natural History Society, the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, the Dedham Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Bostonian

Society and numerous social organizations. On June 20, 1877, he married Mary Adams, daughter of the late Charles Francis Adams, and had two children: Dorothy and Elinor Quincy. Dr. Quincy died at his house in Beacon St., Boston, on March 11, 1899.

SALISBURY, Stephen, 1798-1884.

Born in Worcester, Mass., 1798; educated at Leicester Academy and at Harvard, graduating in 1817; studied law and was admitted to the Bar; dropped the law for business pursuits in 1832; Selectman of the town of Worcester, 1839; member of the first Board of Aldermen of the City, 1848; Representative in the Legislature, 1838-39; State Senator, 1846-47; Presidential Elector, 1860 and 1872; LL.D., Harvard, 1875; Trustee and Treasurer of the Peabody Museum; Overseer, 1871-83; died, 1884.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Tuckerman) Salisbury, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 8, 1798, received his preparatory education in the public schools of Worcester and at Leicester Academy, and was graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1817. He studied law in the office of Samuel McIntyre Burnside and was admitted to the Worcester County Bar but relinquished the practice of his profession to assume the business responsibilities devolving upon him on the death of his father. After two years of travel and study in Europe, Mr. Salisbury returned to Worcester and became actively interested in affairs. He was for more than fifty years a Director in the Worcester Bank and its successor the Worcester National Bank, and its President for nearly forty years; President of the Worcester County Savings Association for twenty-five years; and in the local government held the position of Selectman of the Town of Worcester in 1839, and member of the first Board of Aldermen after the incorporation of the city, in 1848. He also represented Worcester in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1838-1839, and in the Senate in 1846-1847. In the national elections of 1860 and 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector. The services of Mr. Salisbury were sought in many other positions of trust, non-political, among which were those of Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital, and of the Leicester Academy, President of the Polytechnic Institute, of the Worcester Horticultural Society, and of the Board of Directors of the Worcester Free Public Library. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society from 1840 until his death, its

Vice-President in 1853 and President in 1854. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His services to Harvard included that of Trustee and Treasurer of the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology for fifteen years, and of Overseer from 1871 to 1883, the Uni-



STEPHEN SALISBURY

versity conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1875. He died in Worcester, August 24, 1884.

SHAW, Lemuel, 1781-1861.

Born in Barnstable, Mass., 1781; graduated Harvard, 1800; admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, and established himself in Boston, 1804; Representative in the Legislature, 1811-15; State Senator 1821 and subsequently; drafted the charter of the City of Boston, 1822; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 1830-60; Fellow of Harvard, 1834-61; Overseer, 1831-53; LL.D. Harvard, 1831 and Brown, 1850; died, 1861.

LEMUEL SHAW, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, January 9, 1781. His father, the Rev. Oakes Shaw, was Pastor of the West Parish of Barnstable from 1760 until his death in 1807. Lemuel Shaw was graduated at Harvard in 1800, and after leaving College was occupied, while studying law, as usher

in the Franklin (Brimmer) School and as Assistant Editor of the Boston Gazette. He was admitted to the Bar in 1804 and establishing himself in Boston, rose gradually to eminence in his profession. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1811 to 1815 continuously, and as a member of the Senate in 1821-1822, and 1828-1829. It was while a member of the State Senate that he drafted the charter of the City of Boston, the first Act of Incorporation of a city in Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1820. In 1830 on the



LEMUEL SHAW

death of Hon. Isaac Parker, Mr. Shaw was appointed to succeed him as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, a seat which he held for thirty years, resigning his seat in 1860. His work in this position placed him among the foremost jurists, not only of New England but of the United States. Among the notable cases at which he presided, was the trial of the rioters who destroyed the Ursuline Convent at Somerville in 1824, and that of Professor John W. Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. Judge Shaw was a Fellow of Harvard from 1834 to the time of his death, and an Overseer from 1831 to 1853. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1831 and from Brown in

1850. He was a fellow of the American Academy, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of a number of other learned organizations. He died in Boston, March 30, 1861.

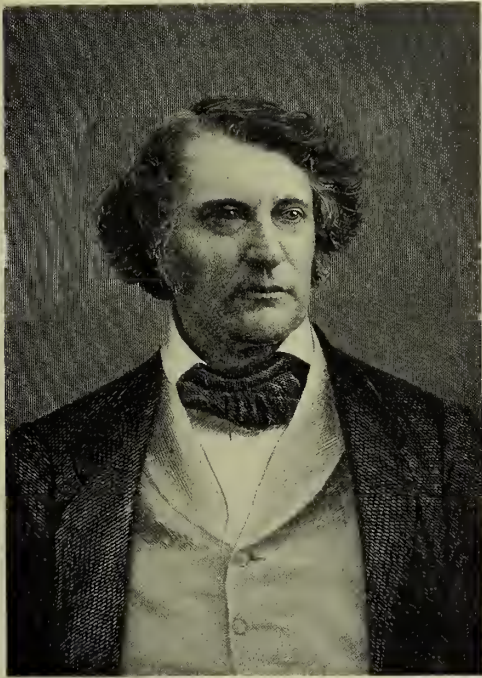
SUMNER, Charles, 1811-1874.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1811; prepared for College in the Boston Latin School; graduated Harvard, 1830; Law School, 1834; Assistant Instructor, Harvard Law School, 1836-37; Instructor, 1843; travelled extensively in Europe, returning to the United States in 1840; allied himself with the Free Soil party in politics and was elected United States Senator by the coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers in the Legislature in 1851; held his seat in the U. S. Senate by re-election continuously to his death in 1874; LL.D., Yale and Amherst, 1856, Harvard, 1859; died, 1874.

CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Instructor in the Harvard Law School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, attended the Boston Latin School preparatory for College and was graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1830. He continued his studies in the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1834, was appointed Reporter of the Circuit Court shortly after his admission to the Bar, and was engaged for three years, between 1836 and 1843, as Instructor in the Harvard Law School. The anti-slavery movement early aroused his sympathy, and on his return in 1840, from several years of travel and study in Europe, he entered vigorously into the agitation by articles written for periodical publications, by public speaking and by active participation in party politics. His first anti-slavery speech was made in Faneuil Hall, November 4, 1845, at a meeting held in protest against the admission of Texas as a state; and three years later he became one of the leaders in the bolt from the Whig party on the nomination of General Taylor, assisting in the organization of the Free Soil party and conducting the campaign for Van Buren and Adams in Massachusetts, as Chairman of the Free Soil State Committee. At this election he stood as the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Boston district, but was defeated by Mr. Winthrop. In the election of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1851 a majority was chosen by a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers, which resulted in the making of George S. Boutwell Governor, when the election was thrown into the Legislature by the failure of either candidate to receive a majority on the popular vote, and the choice of Mr. Sumner as United States Senator after a contest prolonged for three months, and he then entered upon his national career. Mr.

Sumner was recognized in the Senate as the especial representative of the North and of anti-slavery, as Calhoun was of the South and of slavery. He struck the keynote in his first great speech, August 26, 1852, Freedom, National, Slavery, Sectional; in 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in another historic speech against Stephen A. Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill; and in 1858 provoked the assault of Preston S. Brooks by his speech on the Crime Against Kansas in which he reflected sharply upon Brooks' relation, Senator Butler of South Carolina. From this assault Senator Sumner suffered

turned from him, adopting resolutions condemning his course. These a subsequent Legislature, happily while Mr. Sumner was yet living to enjoy the vindication, expurgated from the records. Mr. Sumner was four times successively elected to the Senate, and when he died he was the Senior Senator of the United States in continuous service. He married in 1866, Alice Mason Hooper, widow of Sturgis Hooper, and daughter of Jonathan Mason of Boston, a separation following in less than a year and subsequently a divorce. Senator Sumner received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale and Amherst in 1856, and from Harvard in 1859. He died at Washington, District of Columbia, March 11, 1874.



CHARLES SUMNER

seriously, going abroad for surgical treatment, and being absent from his seat in the Senate four years. He resumed his service in 1859, having been re-elected meantime with practical unanimity by the Massachusetts Legislature, and throughout the War held the important position of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The later years of his service as Senator were clouded by antagonisms, arising out of his criticism of the action of President Grant in seeking to acquire the Island of San Domingo. He separated definitely from his party, opposed the re-election of Grant in 1872, was deprived of all his places on committees of the Senate, and made to feel the full weight of party discipline. The Legislature of Massachusetts also

WALTON, George Lincoln, 1854-

Born in Lawrence, Mass., 1854; prepared for College at the Williston Seminary; graduated at Harvard, 1875; at the Harvard Medical School, 1880; concluded his studies in Europe; practised in Boston for the past sixteen years; Physician to the Mass. General Hospital; Clinical Instructor in the Medical Department of Harvard; and also at the Harvard Dental School.

GEORGE LINCOLN WALTON, M.D., Instructor at the Harvard Medical and Dental Schools, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 16, 1854. Having attended the public schools of his native city and Westfield, and prepared for College at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard and took his Bachelor's degree with the Class of 1875. After pursuing the regular course in the Medical Department of Harvard and graduating Doctor of Medicine in 1880, he continued his studies in Europe, spending three years in the Universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Paris, and from 1883 to the present time he has been engaged in active professional work in Boston, giving his principal attention to the treatment of nervous diseases. In addition to his private practice he has for a number of years served as Physician to the Neurological Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital; has officiated as Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System at the Harvard Medical School from 1885 to the present time, and in 1890 was appointed Instructor in Neurology at the Harvard Dental School. Dr. Walton is a writer of recognized ability and his professional observations and conclusions appear from time to time in the medical journals. He is a member of the Boston Societies for Medical Observation, and Medical Improvement;

the Boston Society for Medical Science and the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Medico-Psychological Association, and the American Neurological Society.

SEARLE, Arthur, 1837-

Born in London, Eng., 1837; graduated at Harvard (1856); engaged in teaching, farming and in broker's business; connected with Harvard College Observatory; Phillips Professor of Astronomy at Harvard; member of the American Society of Arts and Sciences.

ARTHUR SEARLE, A.M., Phillips Professor of Astronomy at Harvard, was born in London, England, October 21, 1837. His mother



ARTHUR SEARLE

was Anne Noble. His father, Thomas Searle, was a descendant of Robert Searle of Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1662. From the Brookline High School, Arthur Searle passed into Harvard where he graduated in 1856. The next twelve years were spent in teaching, farming and work in a broker's office, but on April 1, 1868 he became connected with the Harvard College Observatory, and since 1887 has held a full Professorship. He is a member of American Academy of Arts and Sciences. On January 1, 1873 Mr. Searle married Emma Wesselhoeft and has two children: Lucy and Katharine Searle.

BOWDITCH, Nathaniel, 1773-1838.

Born in Salem, Mass., 1773; acquired a knowledge of higher mathematics while still young; became a Master Mariner and published a work on Navigation; President of the Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Salem, Mass.; Actuary of the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co., Boston; member of the Executive Council; Fellow and Overseer of Harvard; wrote profusely on Mathematics and Astronomy and translated Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste*. Died at Boston, Mass., 1838.

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL.D., Fellow and Overseer of Harvard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 26, 1773. His educational opportunities were meagre as he was obliged to leave school when ten years old to become an apprentice in his father's cooper-shop, which he subsequently left to enter a ship-chandlery as a clerk. An aptitude for mathematics was not however disregarded by him, as in his intervals of leisure he acquired proficiency in algebra, and from a retired sailor he learned the elements of navigation. Without the guidance of a tutor he studied Latin for the purpose of reading Newton's *Principia*, and he afterward pursued courses in French, German, Italian and Spanish in order to familiarize himself with the literature of those languages. Entering the merchant marine service in 1795, he made several voyages as supercargo to East Indian and Mediterranean ports and in a remarkably short space of time worked his way up to the position of Master Mariner. While returning from his last voyage he brought his ship safely into Salem during a blinding snowstorm by following closely his reckoning which was scrupulously kept, his only other assurance of his exact position being a mere glimpse of Baker's Island Light. The many errors in Moore's work on navigation prompted him after abandoning the sea to prepare a more reliable one, which, under the title of *The New American Practical Navigator* was issued in 1802 and became standard both in this country and in Europe. In recognition of his ability as a mathematician he received from Harvard the Honorary degree of Master of Arts the same year. He was chosen President of the Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and later accepted the appointment of Actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company of Boston at a much larger salary, which enabled him to begin the publication of a translation of Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste* with a Commentary explaining the obscure passages, valuable historical information, etc. This work, the

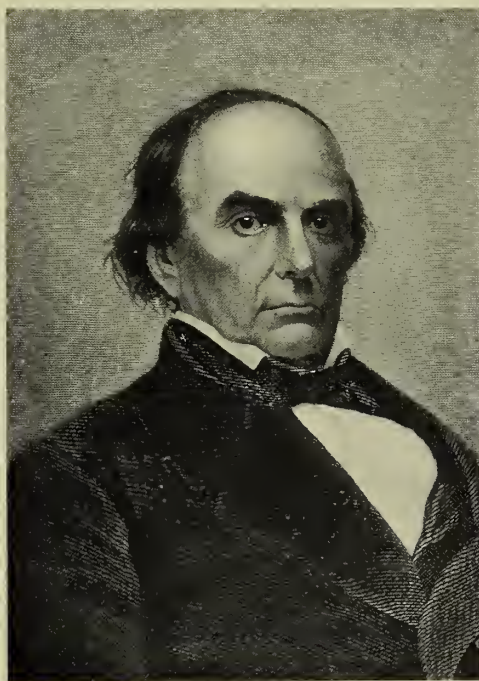
greater part of which was completed in 1817, was prevented from immediate publication on account of the smallness of the author's pecuniary resources and a refusal on his part to have it issued by subscription. Three volumes of it appeared during his life, the fourth after his death, while the fifth volume was added to the work by Laplace too late to be seen by the American translator. Dr. Bowditch was President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Trustee of the Boston Athenæum, and a member of the American Philosophical Society; an honorary member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; the Royal Irish Society; the Royal Academies of Palermo and Berlin; the Royal Astronomical Society of London; and the British Association. He declined Professorships at Harvard, the University of Virginia and West Point, but was a Fellow of Harvard 1826-1838, Overseer 1810-1827, and a second honorary degree, that of Doctor of Laws, was conferred upon him by that institution in 1816. He was twice elected to a seat in the Executive Council and his intellectual attainments were universally appreciated. Besides the *Navigator* and the *Mécanique Céleste* he contributed to the American edition of Rees's *Cyclopædia*; was the author of twenty-three papers mostly on astronomy which appear in the *Transactions of the American Academy*; and executed charts of Salem, Beverly, Marblehead and Manchester, Massachusetts. Dr. Bowditch died in Boston, March 16, 1838.

WEBSTER, Daniel, 1782-1852.

Born in Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., 1782; studied at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth, 1801; Representative to Congress from New Hampshire, 1813-17; removed to Boston, 1816; Congressman from Massachusetts, 1823-27; U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, 1827-41, and 1845-50; U. S. Secretary of State, 1841-43 and 1850-52; received honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard, 1804; LL.D. from Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Allegheny; Overseer of Harvard, 1822-52; died, 1852.

DANIEL WEBSTER, LL.D., Overseer of Harvard, was born in Salisbury, (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, the son of Ebenezer (Dartmouth 1804) and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He received his early education at Phillips-Exeter Academy, prepared for College under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Wood at Boscawen, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1801. He studied law in the office of Christopher Gore in

Boston, was admitted to the Bar and established himself in practice in Boscawen, New Hampshire. For ten years he remained a citizen of New Hampshire, and as such began his political career, representing that state in Congress for two terms, 1813-1817, and in 1816 he removed to Boston, devoting himself to practice at the Bar, on the expiration of his second term in Congress. He rapidly secured leadership in his profession, and a highly lucrative business, and by his addresses on public occasions as well as by his pleadings in court, established his place among the great orators of the



DANIEL WEBSTER

world. It was at this period that he produced in 1820, the great oration on the second centennial of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and in 1825 the equally great address on the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument, and in 1826 his eulogy of Adams and Jefferson. Mr. Webster was elected to Congress from the Boston district in 1822, and on taking his seat in December of the following year, was appointed by the Speaker, Henry Clay, to the important position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was twice re-elected, in 1824 and 1826, and in 1827 was chosen by the Legislature to represent Massachusetts in the United States Senate. During this term in January 1830, Mr. Webster made his historic Reply to Haynes, a speech

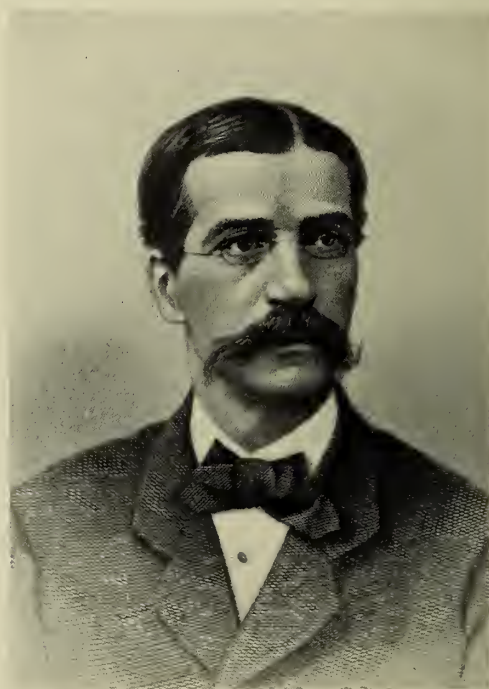
which has been held to be the greatest in genuine oratorical power since the Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown. It marks the culmination of Mr. Webster's wonderful power as an orator. Three years later he crossed swords in debate on the same general question of multiplication with Senator Calhoun, his speech on this occasion on The Constitution not a Compact between Sovereign States, also holding its place in history. In 1836 Mr. Webster was nominated for President of the United States, by the Whigs of Massachusetts, but received the electoral vote only of his own state. On the election of President Harrison in 1840, Mr. Webster was offered the Portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, assuming office with the incoming administration, in 1841. He remained at his post after the resignation of all other Whig members of the Cabinet, on the accession of Vice-President Tyler, until he had completed the negotiation of the Ashburton Treaty with Great Britain, and had seen it confirmed by the Senate. When this was accomplished he retired from the Cabinet, in May 1843, and returned to the practice of law in Boston. On the resignation of Rufus Choate from the United States Senate in 1845, Mr. Webster was made his successor, holding the seat until he was again invited into the Cabinet in 1850, as Secretary of State in the Fillmore administration. He held this Portfolio until his death, which occurred at his farm in Marshfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1852. Mr. Webster received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard in 1804, and that of Doctor of Laws from Princeton (1818), Dartmouth (1823), Harvard and Columbia (1824), and Allegheny (1840). He was a fellow of the American Academy, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and other learned bodies, and served as Overseer of Harvard for thirty years, from 1822 until the time of his death.

TUTTLE, Charles Wesley, 1829-1881.

Born in Newfield, Me., 1829; entered Harvard Observatory as a student, 1850, and was appointed Assistant Observer, 1851; discovered a telescopic comet, 1853; attached to the United States Coast Survey chrometric expedition, 1855; resigned from Observatory because of impaired eyesight; studied law and was admitted to practice, 1856; received honorary A.M. from Harvard, 1854; Ph.D., Dartmouth, 1880; died, 1881.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, Ph.D., Assistant Observer at Harvard Astronomical Observatory, was born in Newfield, Maine, November 1,

1829, and educated in the schools of his native town and at Dover, where he also learned the trade of carpenter. As a boy he showed the bent of his mind by the construction of a telescope which was a remarkable piece of mechanism to be produced by one who had never seen such an instrument. He entered the Observatory at Harvard in 1850 as a student, and in 1853 was appointed Assistant Observer, a promotion which he justified by the discovery of a telescopic comet, called by his name. His eyes failing him, he resigned from the Observatory, and in 1855 was sent to England in associate



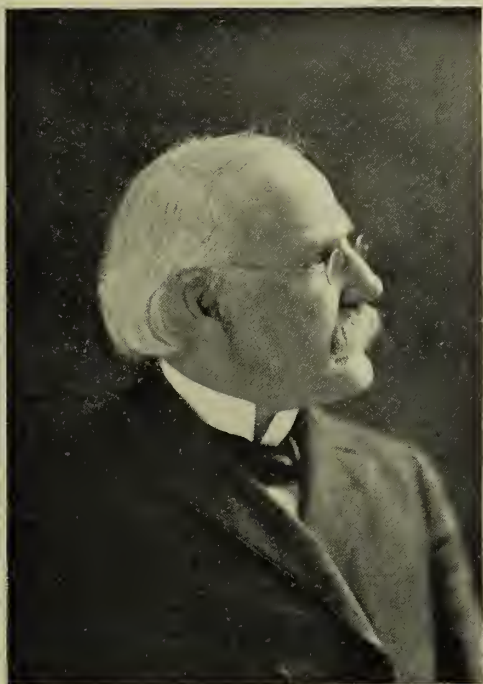
CHARLES W. TUTTLE

charge of the United States Coast Survey expedition for determining the difference of longitude between Cambridge and Greenwich. On his return he studied law and was admitted to the Bar, practising first in Newburyport and afterwards establishing himself permanently in Boston. His leisure was devoted to historical and antiquarian research, and he was influential in procuring the incorporation of the Prince Society, of which he was Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and other associations. Harvard gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1854 and Dartmouth that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1880. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1881.

BRASTOW, Lewis Orsmond, 1834-

Born in Brewer, Penobscot Co., Me., 1834; graduated at Bowdoin 1857 and at the Bangor, Maine, Theological Seminary, 1860; preached in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1861-73; in Burlington, same state, 1873-84; Chaplain in the Civil War, 1862-63; visited Europe and the Holy Land, 1869; delegate to the Vermont Constitutional Convention, 1870; chosen Professor of Practical Theology at the Yale Divinity School, 1885; still retains that Chair.

LEWIS ORSMOND BRASTOW, D.D., Professor of Theology at the Yale Divinity School, was born in Brewer, Penobscot county, Maine, March 23, 1834, son of Deodat and Eliza



LEWIS O. BRASTOW

(Blake) Brastow. His ancestors on both sides were originally from England, some of them having served in the Revolutionary War, and one was attached to the staff of General Washington. His maternal grandmother was French and belonged to the Dupee family of Massachusetts. His paternal and maternal grandparents moved from Wrentham and Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, to the Penobscot Valley, Maine, toward the close of the eighteenth century, and settled in East Brewer (now Holden) where they engaged in farming. Lewis Orsmond Brastow prepared for College under private instruction in Brewer and Bangor, was graduated from Bowdoin in 1857, and from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1860, having devoted what time

he could spare from his studies to teaching school. Called to the Pastorate of the South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, over which he was installed in January 1861, he labored there for twelve years with the exception of a year's service in the Civil War as Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, 1862-1863, and in 1873 he accepted the Pastorship of the First Congregational Church, Burlington, that state, remaining there until May 1884. In March of the following year he was summoned to the Faculty of the Yale Divinity School as Professor of Practical Theology, and is still actively engaged in the regular duties of his post. In 1869 Professor Brastow went abroad for recreation and study, visiting the chief points of interest in Europe and extending his journey to Palestine and Egypt. He is a member of the Bowdoin Chapter, Alpha Delta Phi, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and of a literary club in New Haven. In 1880 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, and in 1885 the degree of Master of Arts by Yale. In politics he formerly acted with the Republican party, and was a delegate to the Vermont Constitutional Convention of 1870, but of late he has voted independently. He was married May 15, 1872 to Martha Brewster Ladd of Painsville, Ohio. He has three sons: Lewis Ladd, born October 10, 1874; Edward Thayer born January 30, 1876; and George Brewster Brastow, born January 2, 1882.

CURTIS, Edward Lewis, 1853-

Born in Ann Arbor, Mich., 1853; student at Beloit College; graduated at Yale, 1874; teacher in Pittsfield, (Ill.,) High School, 1875; Classical Instructor at Biddle University, 1876; theological student at Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1876-79; studied in Germany, 1879-81; Instructor in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, 1881-82; Assistant Prof. there, 1882-86 and Professor 1886-91; Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature at Yale, 1891; received honorary degree of Ph.D. from Hanover (Ind.) College, 1886; honorary D.D. from Yale, 1891; contributor to Johnson's Encyclopædia; the New Bible Dictionary, the Century, Presbyterian Review and the periodicals.

EDWARD LEWIS CURTIS, Ph.D., D.D., Holmes Professor of Hebrew at Yale, was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 13, 1853. He is the son of the late Rev. William S. Curtis, D.D., a Presbyterian Clergyman and at one time President of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

After education in private schools he finished his preparation for College at the Academy of Knox College and at the Free Academy of Elmira, New York. He studied for two years, 1869-1871 at



EDWARD L. CURTIS

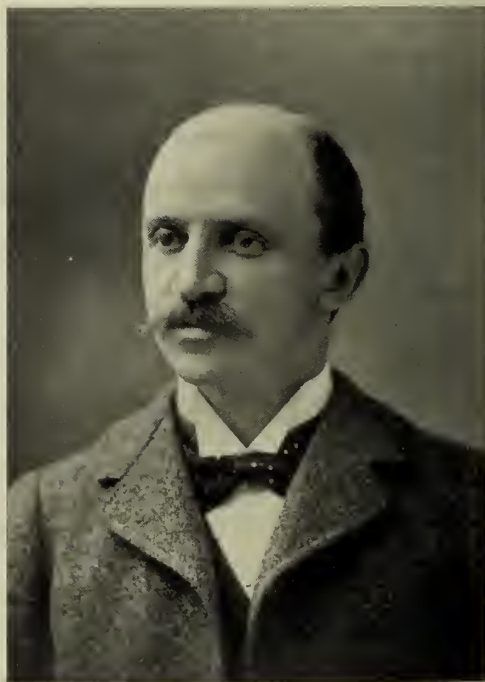
Beloit College, Wisconsin, and then entered Yale where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. The following year he taught in the High School of Pittsfield, Illinois. He was Classical Instructor at Biddle University, North Carolina, during the year of 1875-1876. During the next three years he was a student at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, from which institution on graduation he received a fellowship, and studied at the University of Berlin, Germany, from October 1879 to April 1881. Returning to America he served as Instructor in Old Testament Literature and Exegesis at the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, 1881-1882. He was promoted to Assistant Professor and finally to Professor, teaching with the latter rank from 1886 to 1891, when he went to Yale to accept the appointment as Holmes Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in the Divinity School. Professor Curtis was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Chicago, November 19, 1884. He received in 1886 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Hanover College, Indiana, and in 1891 that of Doctor of Divinity from Yale. He has contributed

articles for the *Century*; the *Presbyterian Review*; the *Biblical World*; the *Andover Review* and other periodicals, and also wrote for Johnson's *Encyclopædia* an article on the Hexateuch, and a number for Scribner's *New Bible Dictionary*. His instruction at Yale is in the text, introduction and interpretation of the Old Testament. He married Laura Elizabeth Ely, April 27, 1882. His children are: Elizabeth Eudora, born March 8, 1893; Martha Margaret, born May 30, 1894; Edward Ely, born July 4, 1888, and Laura Dorothea, born October 19, 1890. He is a Republican, and member of several Theological Clubs in Chicago and New Haven.

CARRINGTON, Herbert DeWitt, 1863-

Born in Lansingburg, N. Y., 1863; early education in New Haven public schools; graduate of Yale Scientific School; Ph.D., from Heidelberg; teacher in High School; teacher of German in Yale.

HERBERT DEWITT CARRINGTON, Ph.D., Instructor in German at Yale, son of Henry Austin and Grace Tomlinson Carrington, was



HERBERT D. CARRINGTON

born in Lansingburg, New York, December 25, 1863. His early training was received in the public schools of New Haven, Connecticut. He took his regular preparatory course for Yale. In 1881 he

entered the Scientific Department of the University, and graduated there three years later. His studies were continued abroad, and in 1897 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg, Germany. For a time Mr. Carrington was a teacher in public schools of Connecticut, and also a private instructor. Later he was made Instructor in German in the Yale Scientific School.

DeFOREST, Louis Shepard, 1857-

Born in Charleston, S. C., 1857; studied at Hopkins Grammar School; graduated at Yale, 1879; graduated in medicine at Jena, Germany 1885; Attending Physician to New Haven Hospital; Chief of the Medical Clinic in the New Haven Dispensary; Clinical Professor of Medicine, Yale Medical School.

LOUIS SHEPARD DeFOREST, A.B., A.M., M.D., Clinical Professor at Yale, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 23, 1857.



LOUIS S. DeFOREST

He is the son of John W. DeForest and Harriet (Shepard), and is descended from one of the first French families emigrating to America. Fitting for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School, he entered the former Institution in 1875, graduating four years later. Immediately after graduation Dr. DeForest went abroad to pursue medical studies.

This work continued until 1885 when he returned to New Haven to enter upon a practice of medicine there which he has continued up to the present time. Since 1891 Dr. DeForest has been Attending Physician to the New Haven Hospital and Chief of the Medical Clinic to the New Haven Dispensary. He has since 1893 taught in the Yale Medical School, filling there the position of Clinical Professor of Medicine. He was at one time a member of the City Board of Health of New Haven. Dr. DeForest is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven, the Lawn Club of New Haven and the D. K. E. Club of New York. He is also associated with the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Academy of Social Science. He married February 27, 1889, Annie, daughter of Richard M. Everit of New Haven, Connecticut. His children are: Charles Shepard, Louis Everit, Annie Lawrence, Eleanor and Kathryn DeForest.

MEIGS, Josiah, 1757-1822.

Born in Middletown, Conn., 1757; graduated at Yale, 1778; Tutor there, 1781-84 while studying law; admitted to the Bar, 1783; published the *New Haven Gazette*, 1784-88; City Clerk of New Haven, 1784-89; practised law in Bermuda until 1794; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Yale till 1801; Acting President of the University of Georgia, 1800-10; Surveyor-General of the United States, 1812; Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1814-22; elected President of the Columbian Institute, Washington, D. C., 1819; made Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Columbian College, 1821; died, 1822.

JOSIAH MEIGS, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Yale, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, August 21, 1757. He was a brother of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, a brave and efficient officer in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. He was a graduate of Yale, Class of 1778, receiving his Bachelor's degree in company with Noah Webster, Oliver Wolcott and other men of subsequent note, and returning to the College in 1781 as a law student and Tutor in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, he resigned that office in 1784, having been admitted to the Bar the previous year. From 1784 to 1788 he was actively concerned in the publication of *The New Haven Gazette*, which he established in company with others, and later became its sole proprietor, but owing to lack of financial support the enterprise was abandoned after an existence of four years. He held the office of City Clerk of New

Haven from 1784 to 1789, in which year he went to Bermuda, where for the succeeding five years he was engaged in defending American shipping against the aggression of British privateers. Upon his return to the United States in 1794 he was called to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Yale, where in 1789 he had delivered a course of philosophical lectures, and he continued a member of that Faculty by annual election till 1801, when he began his duties as Professor and Acting President of the newly organized University of Georgia, retaining the latter office until 1810, and holding the Chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry until the close of the ensuing year. Appointed Surveyor-General of the United States in 1812, and Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1814, he held the latter position for the rest of his life. In 1819 he was elected President of the Columbian Institute, Washington, District of Columbia, and upon the establishment of Columbian College, he took the Professorship of Experimental Philosophy. Professor Meigs died in Washington, September 4, 1822. He was a member of several learned bodies, a close student of the sciences, and was probably the first to advocate the introduction of regular meteorological observations by the government.

received the John Sloane Fellowship. He then commenced work as a graduate student in physics, which he now continues. Since commencing his post-graduate study Mr. Ewell has been appointed As-



ARTHUR W. EWELL

EWELL, Arthur Woolsey, 1873-

Born in Bradford, Mass., 1873; studied at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., and at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; graduated at Yale, 1897; graduate student in physics; holder of Fellowship; Assistant in Physics in the Sloane Physical Laboratory.

ARTHUR WOOLSEY EWELL, Assistant in Physics at Yale, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, October 20, 1873. His parents, John Lewis Ewell (now a Professor of Theology) and Emily Spofford (Hall) Ewell, trace their ancestry to some of the earliest settlers of Northeastern Massachusetts. Mr. Ewell's early education was obtained in the public schools of Millbury, Massachusetts, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, and in Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia. This training fitted him for University work, and in 1893 he entered Yale. During the four years of work in the Academic Department he paid particular attention to physics and mathematics, having already had some practical experience outside of College in electrical engineering. In 1897 he graduated with high honors and at once

sistent in the Sloane Physical Laboratory. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi Societies. In politics he is a national Democrat.

ELDRIDGE, Jay Glover, 1875-

Born in Janesville, Wis., 1875; studied in grammar school at Penfield, N. Y.; high school at Fairport, N. Y.; graduate of Yale; post-graduate work at Yale; Instructor in German in Sheffield Scientific School.

JAY GLOVER ELDRIDGE, Assistant in German at Yale, was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, November 8, 1875. His father, William Glover Eldridge, and his mother, Augusta Van Wormer (Ward) Eldridge, trace their ancestry through Scotch, Dutch and English blood. Mr. Eldridge received his early education chiefly from the grammar school at Penfield, New York, and the Classical Union School of Fairport, New York. A course of academic study at Yale followed, and in 1896 Mr. Eldridge graduated with the rank of "Philosophical Oration." He at once commenced post-graduate work in

modern languages, paying particular attention to Germanic philology, with a view of obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is at present pursuing this work. In June 1897 Mr. Eldridge



J. G. ELDRIDGE

was appointed Assistant in German in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, beginning that work in September of that year.

itself during his residence in Europe, two papers from his facile pen having been read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Highland Agricultural Society awarded him the sum of fifty sovereigns for an essay on oats. In 1846 he was selected by the Yale Corporation for the newly created Chair of Agricultural Chemistry and of Vegetable and Animal Physiology, but as the opening of the Departments was necessarily deferred he went to Utrecht, where he devoted another year to preparing himself for his new work. Commencing the duties of his Professorship in 1847 the Department was rapidly developed under his direction, but his career of usefulness was of short duration as his death occurred September 5, 1852. Professor Norton was a practical as well as a theoretical agriculturist, spending the time not actually required by the duties of his Professorship upon his father's farm in the town of Farmington, Connecticut, testing the practicability of the methods which he advanced, and it is a well-known fact that his activity and popularity, together with that of the younger Silliman, suggested the establishment of a special Scientific Department at Yale which eventually developed into the present Sheffield Scientific School, made possible by the generous munificence of the benefactor in whose honor it was named. Besides his addresses delivered before agricultural societies, Professor Norton published scientific articles in the *American Journal of Science*; was a regular contributor to the *Albany Cultivator*; and the author of *Elements of Scientific Agriculture*, etc. He was made an honorary Master of Arts by Yale in 1846.

NORTON, John Pitkin, 1822-1852.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1822; pursued his scientific studies in New Haven, Edinburgh and Utrecht; Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Yale 1847 until his death; and an able writer upon scientific agriculture; died, 1852.

JOHN PITKIN NORTON, M.A., first Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Yale, was born in Albany, New York, July 19, 1822. A determination formed in his youth to become a farmer was agreeable to his parents who however insisted that he should obtain a knowledge of scientific as well as practical agriculture, and he accordingly pursued a course of study in New Haven, at the conclusion of which he went abroad and for the succeeding two years was a student in the Agricultural Chemical Association's Laboratory at Edinburgh, Scotland. His ability as a scientific writer began to assert

PACKARD, Lewis Richard, 1836-1884.

Born in Philadelphia, 1836; student at Yale, Class of 1856 and the University of Berlin; Tutor at Yale, 1859-63 while studying theology; Assistant Professor of Greek until 1866; Professor of that subject for the rest of his life; in charge of the American Archæological School, at Athens, Greece, 1883; died, 1884.

LEWIS RICHARD PACKARD, Ph.D., Professor of Greek at Yale, was born in Philadelphia, August 22, 1836, son of Frederick Adolphus Packard (Harvard 1814), grandson of the Rev. Asa Packard, and a descendant of Samuel Packard, one of the first settlers of Bridgewater, Maine. His father was Editor of the publications of the American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia, from 1829 to 1867. Having taken his Bachelor's degree at Yale (1856), he went abroad, continuing his studies

at the University of Berlin and also spending some time in European travel, after which he took up the study of theology and also held a Tutorship at Yale from 1859 to 1863. Accepting the post of Assistant Professor of Greek Language and Literature in the latter year, he was advanced to the full Professorship of that study in 1866, and occupied the Chair for the succeeding seventeen years. In 1883 he was in charge of the American Archæological School at Athens, Greece, and he died in New Haven, October 26, 1884. Professor Packard was made a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Philosophy



LEWIS R. PACKARD

by Yale, receiving the latter degree in 1863. He was a frequent contributor to the reviews, and in 1886 a volume entitled: *Studies in Greek Thought* was issued in Boston, containing seven of his most notable lectures and essays.

NORTON, William Augustus, 1810-1883.

Born in Bloomfield, N. Y., 1810; graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, 1831; Assistant Professor there two years; served in the Black Hawk expedition as 2d Lieutenant; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at the University of the City of N. Y., 1833-39; held the same chair at Delaware College till 1849, and was its President for the succeeding year; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering at

Brown, 1850-52; and of Civil Engineering at Yale for the rest of his life; died, 1883.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NORTON, A.M., Professor of Civil Engineering at Yale, was born in Bloomfield, New York, October 25, 1810. Appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, he was graduated in 1831, and was detailed as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy for two years, during which time he served in the Black Hawk expedition as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. Resigning from the army in 1833 to accept the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at the University of the City of New York, he remained there some six years, accepting in 1839 a similar Professorship at Delaware College, which he retained for ten years and was elected President of that institution in 1849. Joining the Faculty of Brown University as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering, he served in that capacity until called to the Chair of Civil Engineering in the recently organized Scientific Department of Yale, and he continued in active service there until his death, which occurred September 21, 1883. Professor Norton was made a Master of Arts by the University of Vermont in 1842. He was a member of several learned bodies including the National Academy of Sciences; contributed numerous papers on molecular and astronomical physics, and terrestrial magnetism to the *American Journal of Science*, and to scientific societies to be read at the meetings; and he was also the author of the *First Book of Natural Philosophy*; and *An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy*.

PIERSON, Charles Wheeler, 1864-

Born in Florida, N. Y., 1864; concluded his College preparations at Phillips (Exeter) Academy; graduated at Yale, 1886; pursued his legal studies at the Yale Law School and in New York City; admitted to the New York Bar, 1889; practised in the metropolis to the present time; Instructor in N. Y. Practice at the Law Department of Yale, 1896.

CHARLES WHEELER PIERSON, M.A., Instructor in the Yale Law School, was born in Florida, New York, May 3, 1864, son of George Wilson and Sarah Catherine (Wheeler) Pierson. His preliminary education was acquired at home under his father's direction, and his preparatory studies were concluded with a year's course at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, from which he entered

Yale, graduating with the Class of 1886, of which he was valedictorian. After pursuing a year's post-graduate work at the same University and spending another year in the Law Department, he went to



CHARLES W. PIERSON

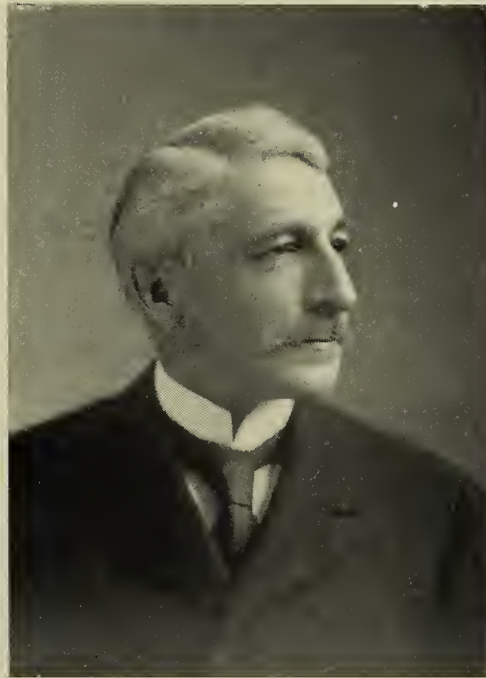
New York City, where his legal studies were completed, and ever since his admission to the New York Bar in 1889, has practised his profession in the metropolis, being at the present time with Alexander & Green at No. 120 Broadway. In 1896 he became an Instructor in New York Practice in the Law Department of Yale which position he still occupies. In national issues Mr. Pierson supports the Republican party but in municipal affairs he acts independently or with the Citizens Union. He is a member of the University and Yale Clubs of New York, and the New York City Bar Association.

PRENTICE, Samuel Oscar, 1850-

Born in North Stonington, Conn., 1850; fitted for College at the Norwich Free Academy; graduated at Yale, 1873; at the Yale Law School, 1875; admitted to the Bar the same year and located in Hartford, Conn.; appointed Judge of the Superior Court, 1889, and reappointed, 1897; Instructor at Yale Law Department, 1896.

SAMUEL OSCAR PRENTICE, Instructor in the Law Department at Yale, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, August 8, 1850,

son of Chester Smith and Lucy (Crary) Prentice. He was prepared for College at the Norwich Free Academy, from which he entered Yale, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1873, and his legal studies were pursued in the Yale Law Department, Class of 1875. Admitted to the Bar the same year, he immediately began the practice of law in Hartford, Connecticut, where he attained high rank in the legal profession, and for about thirteen years he was a member of the firm of Johnson & Prentice. In 1889 he was elevated to the State Superior Court Bench for a term of eight years, and honored with a reappointment in 1897. Judge Prentice is Chairman of the State



SAMUEL O. PRENTICE

Bar Examining Committee. In 1896 he became an Instructor of Pleading in the Law Department of Yale in which capacity he still continues.

SMITH, Sidney Irving, 1843-

Born in Norway, Me., 1843; educated in the public schools, the Norway Academy, Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me., and the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale; Assistant in Zoölogy at Yale, 1867-74; Instructor in Comparative Anatomy there the following year; Professor of that subject 1875 to the present time; engaged in the exploration of the deep waters of Lake Superior, 1871; associated with the U. S. Fisheries

Commission, 1871-87; and the author of numerous papers relative to Zoölogy.

SIDNEY IRVING SMITH, M.A., Ph.B., Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Yale, was born in Norway, Maine, February 18, 1843, son of



SIDNEY I. SMITH

Elliot and Lavinia Howard (Barton) Smith. His studies in the public schools and academy of his native town were supplemented by a course at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine, and a two years course at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1867. Remaining there as an Assistant in Zoölogy he was made an Instructor in Comparative Anatomy seven years later, and from 1875 to the present time he has held the Professorship of that subject. In 1871 he was engaged in exploring the deep waters of Lake Superior for scientific investigation, and from the latter year until 1887, he was associated in scientific work with the United States Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries. Professor Smith is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of other learned bodies, and was made a Master of Arts by Yale in 1887. He is a prolific zoölogical writer, having up to 1890 published seventy papers, many of which are devoted to crustacea, and is the author of the revision of the definitions of anatomy in

Webster's International Dictionary. On June 29, 1882, he married Eugenia P. Barber.

ROBINSON, James Johnson, 1863-

Born in Granville, O., 1863; educated in public schools, Denison Academy, Denison University, and Princeton, Class of 1884; took post-graduate courses in Leipzig, Germany, and Yale; Professor at the College of Montana, 1884-86; Classical Master of Mohegan Lake School, 1888-89; Latin Master Shadyside Academy to 1893; and Instructor in Latin at Yale from the latter year to the present time.

JAMES JOHNSON ROBINSON, Ph.D., Instructor at Yale, was born in Granville, Ohio, July 20, 1863, son of Thomas Johnson and Mary Ann (Copland) Robinson. After attending the Granville public schools and the Denison Academy, he was a student at the Denison University, and at Princeton, taking his Bachelor's degree at the latter with the Class of 1884. He subsequently pursued advanced courses in Leipzig, Germany, and at Yale, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter University in 1888,



JAMES J. ROBINSON

since which time he has made several visits to Europe for study and observation. Immediately after graduating from Princeton he accepted a Professorship in the College of Montana, where

he remained two years, and in 1888 he went to the Mohegan Lake School as Classical Master. From 1889 to 1893 he officiated as Latin Master at the Shadyside Academy, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the latter year was called to Yale as Instructor in Latin. Dr. Robinson is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Society, the American Whig Society, the Reform Club, of New York City, and the Graduates' Club, New Haven. On December 22, 1896, he married Anna Waring.

SCHWAB, John Christopher, 1865-

Born in Fordham Heights, N. Y., 1865; graduated at Yale, 1886; studied political science in the Graduate Department the succeeding year; at the University of Berlin, 1887-88; at Göttingen, 1888-89; and history in New York, 1890; Lecturer at Yale, 1890-91; Instructor, 1891-93; Assistant Professor of Political Economy to 1898; advanced to full Professorship the latter year.

JOHAN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy at Yale, was born in Fordham Heights, Westchester county, New York, April 1, 1865, son of Gustav and Catherine Elizabeth (Von Post) Schwab. He was named for his paternal great-grandfather, a Privy Counselor of Stuttgart, Germany, of which city his grandfather Gustav Schwab, the poet, and his father were also natives. His maternal grandfather was Laurence Henry von Post, a native of Bremen, and a merchant of New York. He is a great-grandson on the maternal side of Caspar Meier, also a native of Bremen and a New York merchant, who married a daughter of John Christopher Kunze, D.D., of New York, and the latter's wife was a daughter of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania. Having pursued his preliminary studies under private tutors, and in Messrs. Gibbens and Beach's School, New York, he entered Yale, Class of 1886, and after taking his Bachelor's degree he took a year's course in political science under Professors Sumner and Hadley in the Graduate Department. The succeeding two years were devoted to the same line of study at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, from which latter he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889, having been awarded that of Master of Arts by Yale the previous year, and his professional preparations were concluded with a year's historical research in the libraries of New York City. Returning to Yale as Lecturer on Political Science in 1890, he acted as Instructor in Political Economy from 1891 to 1893, when he took the Assistant Professorship, and in 1898 was

advanced to the Chair of that subject. Professor Schwab has been one of the Editors of the Yale Review, since 1892, and is the author of historical articles on the Confederate States; Revolutionary History of Fort Number Eight; and an article on Finance, contributed to Johnson's Encyclopædia.



J. C. SCHWAB

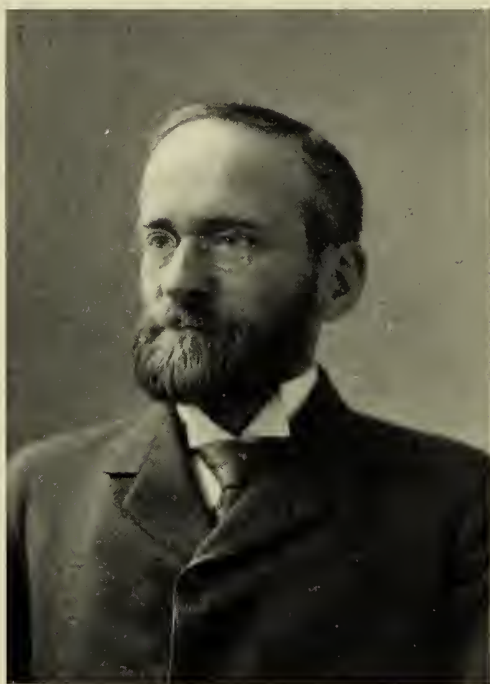
He is a member of the Century Association and the Reform Club, of New York, and of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. On October 5, 1893, he married Edith Aurelia Fisher of the last named city.

RUSSELL, Talcott Huntington, 1847-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1847; educated at the New Haven Collegiate and Commercial Inst., under Rev. Josiah Clark at Northampton, Mass., Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and Yale, Class of 1869; pursued his legal studies at the Yale and Columbia Law Schools; practised his profession in New Haven from 1872 to the present time; Instructor on Municipal Law in the Law Department of Yale, 1892.

TALCOTT HUNTINGTON RUSSELL, LL.B., Instructor in the Law School of Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1847, son of William Huntington and Mary Elizabeth (Hubbard) Russell. From the New Haven Collegiate Institute he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he studied a year under the Rev. Josiah Clark, and he attended the Lawrence Acad-

emy, Groton, that state for the same length of time. His College training was acquired at Yale, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1869, and he pursued his legal preparations in the Law



TALCOTT H. RUSSELL

Departments of Yale and Columbia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the latter in 1871. After his admission to the Bar (1872), he established himself as a general practitioner in New Haven, and has ever since been prominently identified with the legal profession of that city. Mr. Russell was called to the Faculty of Yale to the position of Instructor on Municipal Corporations in the Law Department in 1892. In politics Mr. Russell acted with the Republican party prior to 1884, in which year he joined the independent movement, and is now a Democrat. He is a member of the Graduates Club, of New Haven, and the University Club, of New York. On December 10, 1889, he married Geraldine Whittemore Low, and has two sons: Philip Gray and William Low Russell.

CHAMBERLAIN, Daniel Henry, 1835-

Born in West Brookfield, Mass., 1835; graduated at Yale, 1862; and Harvard Law School, 1863; served in the Civil War as officer in a colored regiment; delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1868; elected Attorney-General of South Carolina the same year;

Governor of that State, 1875-1876; resumed the practice of Law in New York City in 1877; Lecturer at Cornell Law School, 1888-1897; Lecturer at the Yale Law School, 1892-1893.

DANIEL HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D., formerly Lecturer in the Law Departments of Yale and Cornell, was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 23, 1835. After graduating from Yale, Class of 1862, he attended the Harvard Law School and completed his course there in 1863. In the following year he enlisted as a Lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry (colored), and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. He became a planter in South Carolina in 1866; attended the Constitutional Convention as a delegate in 1868; was Attorney-General from 1868 to 1872, and Governor of that state during the years 1875-1876, which were probably among the most exciting years of the re-construction period. In 1877 Governor Chamberlain removed to New York City, where he practised his profession for the next twenty years, and at the expiration of that time he retired to a farm in his native town. From 1888 to 1897 he was Lecturer on Constitutional Law at



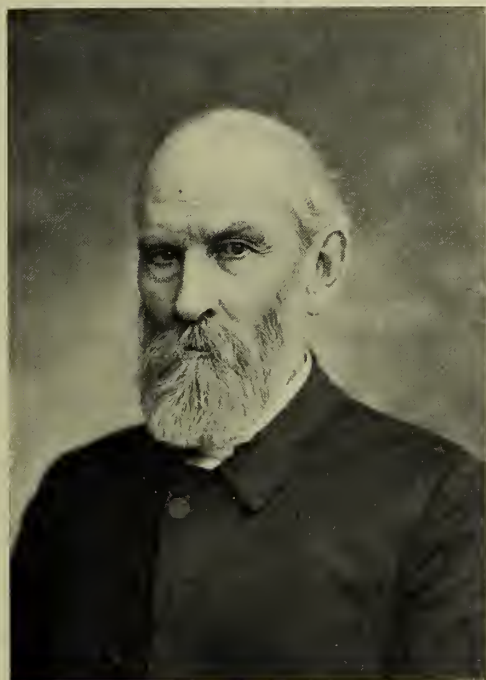
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN

the Cornell Law School. In 1892-1893 he lectured on Municipal Law at the Yale Law School. The University of South Carolina conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1873.

CRAVEN, Elijah Richardson, 1824-

Born in Washington, D. C., 1824; fitted for College in the Academy of the Rev. James McVean at Washington, D. C., and in the school of George Abbott; graduated Princeton, 1842; read law in the office of Richard S. Coxe, Washington from 1842; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1844-48; Tutor in Mathematics, Princeton, 1847-49; licensed to preach, 1847; Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Somerville, N. J., 1850; Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., 1854; Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, 1887-

ELIJAH RICHARDSON CRAVEN, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, March 28, 1824,



E. R. CRAVEN

son of Elijah Richardson Craven, M.D., and Sarah Eccleston (Landreth) Craven. On the paternal side he is of English extraction, his father, who was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the Class of 1815, being a direct descendant of Thomas Craven, who was born in London and came to America in 1728. He was of Scotch descent on the maternal side. His mother's father was John Landreth, a native of Scotland, who migrated to America in 1788. He began his preparation for College in 1833 in the Academy of the Rev. James McVean, at (Georgetown) Washington, District of Columbia. In 1837 he entered the school of George Abbott, and remained until 1840. He en-

tered Princeton as a Sophomore half advanced, in the spring of 1840, and graduated in 1842. He then became a law student in the office of Richard S. Coxe, Esq., of Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until 1844, when he entered Princeton Theological Seminary completing his studies in 1848. In 1847 while connected with the Seminary, he was appointed Tutor of Mathematics in Princeton College, and continued in that position until 1849. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Baltimore, November 16, 1847, and on February 27, 1850, was ordained and installed Pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Somerville, New Jersey. Four years later he became Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey. Since 1887 he has been Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work. During the years 1859 to 1890 he has held various Ecclesiastical offices. He became a Trustee in the College of New Jersey in 1859; Director of Princeton Theological Seminary in 1865; Director of the German Theological School of Newark, New Jersey in 1873; Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Books of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 1880-1883; Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in 1885; and President of the Board of Directors of the German Theological School of Newark, New Jersey in 1890. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1845, that of Doctor of Divinity from the same College in 1859, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College in 1890. He has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Tingey Sanderson, to whom he was married, March 24, 1852. By this union were six children, three of whom survive: Margaretta Tingey, John Eccleston, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and Charles Edmiston Craven, a clergyman and a graduate of Princeton College in 1881 and of Princeton Seminary in 1886. His second marriage was January 15, 1867, to Elizabeth Gertrude Moore. They have had two children, only one of whom is living: Evelina Craven.

DAHLGREN, Ulric, 1870-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1870; received his early education in John Lockwood's School in Brooklyn, the Model School of Trenton, N. J., and the Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, N. Y.; graduated

from Princeton with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1894; Assistant in Histology and Embryology in Princeton 1894-96; received the degree of M.S. from Princeton in 1896; was Instructor in Zoölogy in Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Holl, Mass., during the summers of 1896-98; appointed Assistant Director of Marine Biological Laboratory, 1899; appointed Instructor in Histology in Princeton, 1897, Assistant Professor of Histology, 1899.

ULRIC DAHLGREN, M.S., Assistant Professor of Histology at Princeton, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 27, 1870, son of Charles Bunker and Augusta (Smith) Dahlgren.



ULRIC DAHLGREN

He is descended on the paternal side, from Bernard Dahlgren, Swedish Consul to America, and his son, John A. Dahlgren, Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy; on his mother's side from William M. Barnet, Surgeon in the Continental Army. His early education was acquired in John Lockwood's School in Brooklyn, New York, in the Model School of Trenton, New Jersey, and in the Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York. He graduated from Princeton with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the Class of 1894, and that year was appointed Assistant in Histology and Embryology in the University. During the summer of 1896-97 he was Instructor in Zoölogy in the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Holl, Mas-

sachusetts, and in 1899 was appointed Assistant Director. In 1897 he was appointed Instructor and in 1899 Assistant Professor of Histology at Princeton. He has always taken an active interest in science from his youth up. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, the Philadelphia branch of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the Wars of Minnesota and the Boston Society of Natural History and the Society of American Naturalists. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 3, 1896, to Emelie E. Kuprion. They have one son, Ulric Dahlgren, Jr.

ELLIOTT, Edward Grahame, 1874-

Born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1874; early education at a private school and at Webb Brothers' Preparatory School at Bell Buckle, Tenn.; graduated from Princeton, 1897; Instructor in Latin at the John C. Green School of Science at Princeton, 1898.

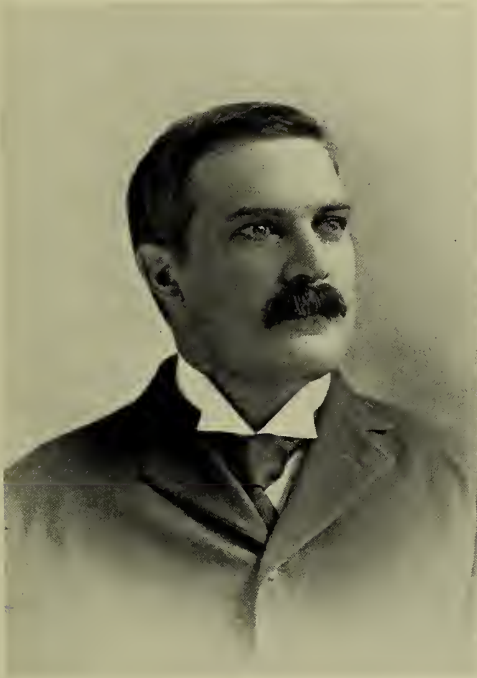
EDWARD GRAHAME ELLIOTT, Instructor in Latin at Princeton, was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August 3, 1874, son of William Yandel and Margaret Grahame (Johnston) Elliott. From his sixth to his thirteenth year he attended a private school, later spent four years at Webb Brothers' Preparatory School at Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and then entered Princeton, from which he graduated in the Class of 1897. Since September 1898, he has been Instructor in Latin in the John C. Green School of Science at Princeton. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Whig Society and of the Cap and Gown Club.

HENRY, James Bayard, 1857-

Born in Philadelphia, 1857; fitted for College at schools in Philadelphia; graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1876; read law with George Junkin, Esq., of Philadelphia; has since been engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia.

JAMES BAYARD HENRY, A.M., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, January 15, 1857, son of Thomas Charlton and Mary E. (Jackson) Henry. His father, Thomas Charlton Henry, and his grandfather, John Snowden Henry, were Trustees of Princeton, as were also his great-grandfather, Andrew Bayard (whose daughter Elizabeth married John Snowden Henry), and his great-great-grandfather, Colonel John Bayard. Mr.

Henry was fitted for College in schools in Philadelphia, and graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1876. Having decided to make the practice of law his profession, he became a law student in the office of George Junkin, Esq. of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar in 1879. Mr. Henry has held prominent offices, as Trustee and Director of various charitable and business enterprises in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, the Harrisburg, Germantown Clubs, and the University Club of New York. He has taken some interest in politics and is now a mem-



J. BAYARD HENRY

ber of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Henry's family, in its various branches, has been connected with Princeton from its inception, and he has proved himself to be one of his *alma mater's* devoted sons, having given generously of his time, money and energy for the promotion of the welfare of Princeton. He became a Trustee in 1896. He married Miss Robeson in 1888, and has three children: Howard H., Caroline M., and Snowden Henry.

JOHNS, John, 1796-1876.

Born in Delaware, 1796; graduated at Princeton, 1815; ordained to the Episcopal Priesthood, 1820; Assistant Bishop of Virginia, 1842; Bishop, 1862; Trustee

of Princeton, 1840-43; President of William and Mary College, 1849-54.

JOHNS, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in New Castle, Delaware, July 10, 1796. He was a son of Kensey Johns, for thirty years Chief-Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court. In 1815 he graduated from Princeton, entering the Episcopal Priesthood in 1820. During the next twenty-two years he held the Rectorship of two parishes. In 1842 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia, performing the duties of co-adjutant for twenty years, succeeding Bishop Meade as head of the Diocese in 1862. He continued in office until his death which occurred in Fairfax county April 6, 1876. Bishop Johns received his Master's degree in course while that of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Princeton in 1834, and he was a Trustee of the College from 1840 to 1843. He also received Divinity degrees from Columbia and the University of the State of New York, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1855 from William and Mary College, of which he was President from 1849 to 1854. He was the author of a Memorial of Bishop Meade.

MARTIN, Chalmers, 1859-

Born in Ashland, Ky., 1859; fitted for College at Dr. John F. Pingry's School in Elizabeth, N. J.; graduated Princeton, Class of 1879; also graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1882; from 1882 to 1883 was George S. Green Fellow in Hebrew at the Seminary; from 1883 to 1886 was Missionary of Presbyterian Church in Laos country, northern Siam; Pastor First Presbyterian Church at Moorestown, N. J., from 1888 to 1891; from 1891 to 1892 Pastor First Presbyterian Church at Port Henry, N. Y.; since 1892 has been Instructor in Old Testament Department, Princeton Theological Seminary, and Instructor in Hebrew in Princeton.

CHALMERS MARTIN, A.M., Instructor in Hebrew in Princeton, was born in Ashland, Kentucky, September 7, 1859, son of Edwin Wells and Narcissa R. (McCurdy) Martin, both parents being of Scotch-Irish stock. He began his classical education at Columbia Classical Institute in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and finished his preparation for College at Dr. John F. Pingry's School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. After spending a year as a teacher in this latter school he entered the College of New Jersey, where he took the full Academic course, graduating in the Class of 1879. Having decided to enter the ministry, he spent the following three years in Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1882, remaining how-

ever, one year longer at the Seminary as George S. Green Fellow in Hebrew. During the latter part of this year he filled the position of tutor in Hebrew in the absence of the regular Professor in that

cal beliefs are those of an Independent. He was married September 25, 1883, to Lilian Allen, and has four children: Ruth, Edwin Allen, Dorothy and Stuart McCurdy Martin.



CHALMERS MARTIN

department. In September 1883, he went abroad as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Laos country, in northern Siam, where he labored three years. Owing to the failure of his health he then returned to America, and in July 1888 was called to be the first Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Moorestown, New Jersey, a charge he held until 1891, when he became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Port Henry, New York. In September 1892 he resigned this Pastorate to accept a call to Princeton as Instructor in Old Testament Department in Princeton Theological Seminary and Instructor in Hebrew at the University, a position he fills at the present time. In 1893 Mr. Martin was nominated by the students of the Seminary as Students' Lecturer on Missions for the academic year, 1894-1895. The lectures delivered in response to this invitation were afterwards published under the title of *Apostolic and Modern Missions*. Mr. Martin has been chosen incumbent of the same Lectureship for the academic year 1899-1900. Mr. Martin is a member of the Cliosopic society of Princeton. His politi-

SMITH, Isaac, 1736-1807.

Born in Trenton, N. J., 1736; graduated Princeton, 1755; Tutor Princeton, 1757-58; commander of a regiment in the Revolutionary War; Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1783-1801; Member of Congress, 1795; President of the Bank of Trenton; died, 1807.

ISAAC SMITH, A.M., Tutor at Princeton, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1736, graduated at Princeton in 1755, and taught as Tutor in that College, 1757-1758. Mr. Smith also obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton, studied medicine and was establishing himself in the practice of that art when the Revolutionary War called patriots to arms and he entered the military service in command of a regiment. This was his entrance upon public life. He was made Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1783, holding that position until 1801, meantime serving as Representative in Congress, 1795-1797, and as Commissioner appointed by President Washington, 1797, to treat with the Seneca Indians. At the time of his death, August 29, 1807, he was President of the Bank of Trenton, New Jersey.

MOFFAT, James Clement, 1811-1890.

Born in Scotland, 1811; graduated at Princeton in 1835; attended lectures at Yale two years; Tutor at Princeton, 1837-39; Professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette College till 1841; of Latin and Modern History at Miami University, Ohio, and of Greek and Hebrew at the Cincinnati Theological Seminary till 1852; Professor of Latin and History at Princeton till 1854; of Greek Language and Literature there till 1877; and of Church History at the Princeton Theological Seminary; died, 1890.

JAMES CLEMENT MOFFAT, D.D., Professor of Greek at Princeton, was born in Glencreed, Gallowayshire, Scotland, May 30, 1811. Having acquired a good education and learned the printer's trade, he came to the United States in 1832, and finding himself prepared to enter the Junior Class at Princeton, he did so at the urgent advice of Professor McLean, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1835. Supplementing his studies by attending lectures at Yale for two years, he took a Tutorship at Princeton, and in 1839 accepted the Chair of Latin and Greek at Lafayette College, remaining there until 1841,

when he went to Miami University as Professor of Latin and Modern History. He subsequently held the Professorship of Greek and Hebrew at the Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, which he relinquished in 1852 for that of Latin and History at Princeton, and two years later was given the Chair of Greek Language and Literature, which he retained until 1877. He was also Professor of Church History at the Princeton Theological Seminary for a number of years. He died in 1890. He published numerous works upon religious and educational subjects, and was also the author of *Alwyn, A Romance of Study*; *A Rhyme of the North Countrie*; *Life of Dr. Thomas Chalmers*; *Songs and Scenery of a Summer Ramble in Scotland*; and *The Story of a Dedicated Life*. His son Edward Stewart Moffat (Princeton 1863), is a well-known expert mining engineer.

MCCOSH, James, 1811-1894.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1811; studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; ordained to the ministry, 1835; assisted in organizing the Free Church of Scotland, 1843; held Pastorates in Scotland about seventeen years; Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, sixteen years; President of Princeton, 1868-88; distinguished as an educator, executive and metaphysical writer; died, 1894.

JAMES McCOSH, LL.D., S.T.D., Litt.D., President of Princeton, was born in Carskeoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 1, 1811. From 1824 to 1829 he was a student at the University of Glasgow, and the succeeding five years were spent at the Edinburgh University, where an essay on the Stoic Philosophy won for him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1835, the year of his ordination to the ministry, and from Arbroath, the scene of his first Pastorate, he was called to the church at Brechin in 1839. His activity in organizing the Free Church of Scotland in 1843 brought him into prominence among Presbyterian theologians, and a product of his pen entitled *Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral*, which was widely read throughout Great Britain and the United States, secured for him the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast, to which he was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Clarendon, who having casually glanced at the book on Sunday morning, became so deeply interested in it that he forgot to attend divine service. During his sixteen years' membership of that Faculty his

scholarship and activity were the means of largely increasing the attendance, and by energetically defending the national educational system of Ireland, he succeeded in reviving a general interest in the higher fields of learning. In 1868 the Corporation of Princeton, as on several previous occasions, turned to the Mother Church of Scotland for a President, and the selection of Professor McCosh being unanimously approved, he was induced to accept that office, the duties and responsibilities of which were ably and faithfully borne by the sturdy Scotch philosopher for a period of twenty years, or until the



JAMES MCCOSH

infirmities of old age so impeded his activity, as to necessitate his retirement from the chair. He, however, insisted upon retaining the Professorship of Philosophy and the Corporation fittingly continued his salary as President Emeritus. The large increase in the average attendance, the addition of twenty-four Professors and the numerous other progressive measures instituted and accomplished under his administration, together with a more extended account of his services to Princeton, will be found in the section of the first volume of this work devoted to the history of that University. Besides the degree of Master of Arts previously mentioned, he received that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Aberdeen in 1850; was honored

with the same degree by Harvard, Washington and Jefferson, and Queen's (Ireland), all in 1868; was made a Doctor of Divinity by Brown in the same year and Doctor of Literature by Queen's in 1882. President McCosh died in Princeton, November 16, 1894. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. As a writer upon theological, metaphysical and philosophical subjects he is probably peerless among his contemporaries, and omitting his numerous magazine articles and contributions to the reviews, he was the author of upward of twenty notable works which possess the requirements to become standard.

MATILE, George Augustus, 1807-1881.

Born in Switzerland, 1807; educated in the Colleges of Neuchatel and Berne; studied law in Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris; admitted to the Bar, 1830; Professor at the University of Neuchatel; served as Legislator and Judge; came to the U. S. in 1849; Professor of History at Princeton, 1855-58 and in the latter year took the Chair of French Literature at the University of Pennsylvania; subsequently held various government positions including that of Translator in the Interior Department; died, 1881.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS MATILE, LL.D., Professor of History at Princeton, was born in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 30, 1811. Having obtained a good classical education at the Colleges of Neuchatel and Berne, he studied law at the Universities of Berlin, and Heidelberg and in Paris, and was admitted to practice in the Swiss courts in 1830. In 1838 he was appointed Professor of Roman Law at the University of Neuchatel. He served for some years in the Cantonal Legislature, and also as Judge of the Supreme Court, but circumstances of a political nature exiled him from his native land, and in 1849 he took refuge in the United States. From 1855 to 1858 he was Professor of History at Princeton, during which time he became a naturalized American citizen, and from 1858 to 1863 he occupied the Chair of French Literature at the University of Pennsylvania. The last eighteen years of his life were devoted to the government service, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, District of Columbia, February 6, 1881, he was an official translator in the Interior Department. Professor Matile ably refuted with his pen the assertions of some eminent scholars that religion and science were conflicting elements, and

he was the author of several notable works upon legal and historical subjects. Leon Matile, a son of the late Professor, is a commissioned officer in the United States Army.

McIlvaine, Joshua Hall, 1815-1897.

Born in Lewes, Del., 1815; graduated at Princeton in 1837; Pastor in Little Falls, Utica and Rochester, N. Y.; Professor of Belles-Lettres at Princeton and of Rhetoric and English; Pastor at Newark, N. J.; member of the American Oriental Society; founder of the Evelyn College for Girls at Princeton; received the D.D. degree from the University of Rochester, N. Y.

JOSHUA HALL MCILVAINE, D.D., Professor in Princeton, was born in Lewes, Delaware, March 4, 1815, and was graduated at Princeton in 1837. After a course at the Princeton Theological Seminary he was Pastor successively of Presbyterian churches in Little Falls, Utica, and Rochester, New York. In 1860 he became Professor of Belles-Lettres in Princeton, and later assumed the Chair of Rhetoric and English. From 1870 to 1874 he was Pastor of the High-Street Church in Newark, New Jersey. Dr. McIlvaine in 1859 delivered a course of lectures before the Smithsonian Institution at Washington on Comparative Philology in Relation to Ethnology, including an analysis of the structure of the Sanskrit language and the process of deciphering cuneiform inscriptions; and in 1869 he delivered a course on Social Science in Philadelphia under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. He was for many years an active and influential member of the American Oriental Society. He was also the founder in 1887 of the Evelyn College for girls, at Princeton, of which he became President. Dr. McIlvaine received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Rochester, New York, in 1854. He died January 29, 1897. Among his published works were: *The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil*; *Elocution — the Sources and Elements of its Power*; *The Wisdom of Holy Scripture, with Reference to Sceptical Objections*; *The Wisdom of the Apocalypse*, and various religious and scientific articles.

RICHARDS, James, 1767-1843.

Born in New Canaan, Conn., 1767; studied at Yale, 1789; licensed to preach, 1793; with First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey, 1794-1809; Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey, 1809; Professor of Theology at Auburn, 1823 to the

time of his death; Trustee of Princeton, 1807-24; received degrees of Bachelor of Arts, honorary, Yale, 1794; A.M., Princeton, 1801; D.D., Yale and Union, 1815; died in Auburn, N. Y., 1843.

JAMES RICHARDS, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 29, 1767, a descendant of Welsh settlers in that state. He studied for a time at Yale, but completed his academic and theological course under Dr. Timothy Dwight at Greenfield, Connecticut, and was licensed to preach in 1793. His ministry with Presbyterian churches in Morristown and Newark, New Jersey, occupied him to 1823, in which year he became Professor of Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary, which Chair he held until his death August 2, 1843. He was a Trustee of Princeton, 1807 to 1824, from which University he received the degree of Master of Arts. Yale conferred the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1794, and that of Doctor of Divinity at the same time with Union, in 1815.

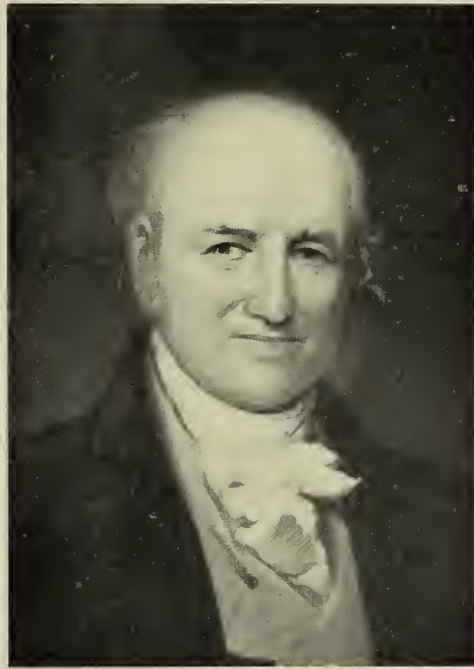
RALSTON, Robert, 1761-1836.

Born in Little Brandywine, Penn., 1761; merchant in the East Indian trade; founder of the Philadelphia Bible Society; President of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, 1819; died, 1836.

ROBERT RALSTON, Trustee of Princeton, was born in Little Brandywine, Pennsylvania, in 1761, and at an early age engaged in commercial pursuits, later devoting his energies to trade with the East Indies, in which he was highly successful, amassing a large fortune. The wealth thus accumulated he used with great liberality and discretion in the aid of benevolent and educational enterprises. The Widows' and Orphans' Asylum and the Mariners' Church, in Philadelphia, were established largely through his generosity. He founded the Philadelphia Bible Society, the first enterprise of this sort in America, and was chosen the first President of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church. He served as Trustee of Princeton, 1815-1819, and his death occurred in Philadelphia, August 11, 1836.

City, 1870; benefactor of Princeton and Trustee, 1833-57; LL.D. Princeton and Columbia, 1867; died, 1880.

ROBERT LENOX, Trustee of Princeton, was of Scotch birth. He accumulated a princely fortune as a merchant in the City of New York, and was actively interested in the welfare of Princeton. From 1813 to the time of his death in 1839, he was a member of the Board of Trustees. His son, James Lenox, LL.D., was born in New York City, August 19, 1800, and graduated at Columbia in the Class of 1818, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1821, in which year Princeton also conferred



ROBERT LENOX

upon him the same degree. The Lenox Library was founded by him in 1870. The large fortune which he inherited from his father, had enabled him to make a valuable private collection of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, engravings, busts, statues, mosaics and curios, the gathering of which consumed nearly half a century. These he presented to the City of New York, together with a substantial fire-proof building for their safe-keeping, the collection, land, structure and endowment, representing the sum of \$2,000,000. James Lenox inherited not only his father's wealth, but also his devotion to the Presbyterian church, and the various institutions connected with it. His contributions to religious and educational objects included large gifts

LENOX, Robert, — 1839.

Born in Scotland; merchant in New York City, where he acquired a large fortune; Trustee of Princeton, 1813-39; died, 1839. His son, James, born in New York, 1800; graduated Columbia, 1818; A.M. Princeton, 1821; founder of the Lenox Library, New York

to Princeton College, its Theological Seminary, and the American Bible Society, of which last he was President for some years. He served as Trustee of Princeton from 1833 to 1857, when he resigned the position. In 1867 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton and from Columbia. He died in the City of New York, February 17, 1880.

ROMEYN, John Brodhead, 1777-1825.

Born in Marbleton, N. Y., 1777; graduated Columbia 1795; Pastor of Reformed Dutch Church in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1799, Presbyterian Church in Schenectady, 1803, Cedar Street Church, New York City, 1807 to the time of his death; one of the founders of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Trustee of Princeton, 1809-25; Trustee Columbia, 1809-25; D.D., Princeton, 1809; died in New York City, 1825.

JOHAN BRODHEAD ROMEYN, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Marbleton, Ulster county, New York, November 8, 1777, graduated at Columbia in 1795, and in 1798 was licensed to preach. His first Pastorate was that of the Dutch Reformed Church in Rhinebeck, New York, and his last that of the Cedar Street Church in New York City, which he held from 1807 until his death, which occurred February 22, 1825. He was one of the most popular preachers of his day and a theologian of high repute, having held the position of Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at the age of thirty-three. He was one of the founders of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Trustee of both Princeton and Columbia from 1809 as long as he lived. Union College gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1797 and Princeton that of Doctor of Divinity in 1809.

McCLURE, Charles Freeman Williams, 1865-

Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1865; attended schools in Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and Exeter, N. H.; graduated from Princeton, 1888; Fellow in Biology at Princeton, 1888-89; graduate student in College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. City, 1889-90; Instructor in Biology at Princeton, 1891-95; Assistant Professor of Biology in Princeton since 1895; degree of A.M., from Princeton, 1892; studied in Berlin in 1892, in Kiel in 1895, and in Würzburg in 1897.

CHARLES FREEMAN WILLIAMS McCLURE, A.M., Assistant Professor of Biology at Princeton, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 6, 1865, son of Charles

Franklin and Joan Elizabeth (Blake) McClure. He attended school in Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in Exeter, New Hampshire, in his early youth, and graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1888. The year immediately following his graduation (1888-1889) he was Fellow in Biology at Princeton. He then pursued a graduate course as student in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1889 to 1890. In 1891 he was appointed Instructor in Biology at Princeton, holding that position until 1895, when he was promoted to be Assistant Professor of Biology, his present posi-



CHARLES F. W. McCLURE

tion in Princeton. Parts of the years 1892, 1895 and 1897 Professor McClure spent in Europe, studying in Berlin in 1892, in Kiel in 1895 and in Würzburg in 1897. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1892. Professor McClure is a member of the Omega Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, of the Ivy and Nassau Clubs of Princeton and the University Club of New York.

SMITH, Jonathan Bayard, 1742-1812.

Born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1742; graduated Princeton, 1760; Secretary of Committee of Safety, 1775; delegate to Continental Congress, 1777-78; many years

on the Bench; Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, 1792; Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania, 1794; Trustee University of Pennsylvania 1779 to time of his death; Trustee of Princeton, 1779-1808; died, 1812.

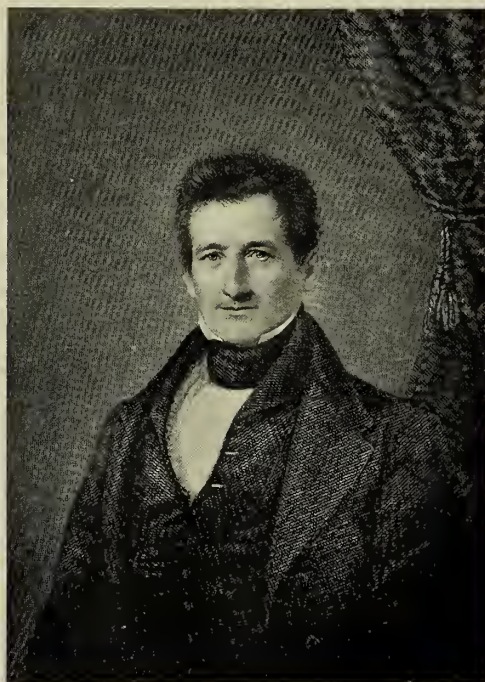
JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH, Trustee of Princeton, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1742. His father Samuel, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia, and the son after graduating at Princeton in 1760, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. He early espoused the cause of independence, was chosen Secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1775, and twice elected 1777 and 1778 a delegate to the Continental Congress. His public services included many years upon the bench as Justice of Common Pleas and other courts, as Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, and as Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1779 he was one of the founders of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and a member of the first Board of Trustees, a position which he held until his death, continuing by re-election as Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania after the consolidation. From 1779 to 1808 he was also a Trustee of Princeton. He died in Philadelphia, June 16, 1812.

SOUTHARD, Samuel Lewis, 1787-1842.

Born in Baskingridge, N. J., 1787; graduated Princeton, 1804; appointed Law Reporter, 1814; Associate Justice Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1815; Presidential Elector, 1820; U. S. Senator from New Jersey, 1821-23 and again 1833-42, being President of the Senate, 1841; Secretary of the Navy, 1823-29; Acting Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War in 1825; Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1829; Governor, 1832; Trustee of Princeton, 1822 to time of his death; LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1833; died, 1842.

SAMUEL LEWIS SOUTHARD, LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Baskingridge, New Jersey, June 9, 1787, graduated at Princeton in 1804, and after a few years passed in teaching, studied law and settled in the practice of his profession at Flemington in his native state. His first appointment to public service was that of Law Reporter, by the Legislature in 1814, and the following year he was elevated to the Bench as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Entering politics he was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1820, and was appointed United States Senator in 1821 to serve the unexpired term of James J. Wilson, who resigned. At the expiration of his term as Senator

he was made Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Monroe, holding the same Portfolio under President John Quincy Adams. While he was a member of the Cabinet, he also, in 1825, served several months as Acting Secretary of the Treasury and of War. In 1829 he was elected Attorney-General of New Jersey and in 1832 Governor of the State, being chosen to his earlier position of United States Senator again in 1833, which seat he held for nine years, resigning in 1842, one month before his death. The accession of John Tyler to the Presidency on the death of President Harrison



SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD

in 1841, elevated Senator Southard to the Chair of presiding officer of that body, which he filled for two years. Mr. Southard received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and became Trustee of Princeton in 1822, continuing in that office until his death, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 26, 1842.

VAN RENSSELAER, Cortlandt, 1808-1860.

Born in Albany, N. Y., 1808; graduated Yale, 1827; studied at Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries; missionary to the slaves in Virginia, 1833-35; Pastor in Burlington, N. J., and Washington, D. C.,

1837; Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, 1846-60; D.D., University of New York, 1845; Trustee of Princeton, 1845-60; died, 1860.

CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Albany, New York, May 26, 1808, and graduated at Yale 1827. After studying at the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, and at the Princeton Seminary, he went as a Missionary to the slaves in Virginia in 1833, laboring in that field until 1835; in which year he was ordained, and shortly after was called to the Pastorate of a Presbyterian Church in Burlington, New Jersey. His next charge was the



CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER

Second Presbyterian Church in Washington, District of Columbia, which he assumed in 1841. During his Pastorate at Washington, he was made Agent for the Princeton Theological Seminary and raised \$100,000 for its endowment. He was Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education for a number of years before his death, and was the founder and Editor of the Presbyterian Magazine. From his large private fortune he gave liberally to benevolent and religious enterprises. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of New York in 1845, and he was a Trustee of Princeton from 1845 to his death, in Burlington, New Jersey, July 25, 1860.

SPENCER, Elihu, 1721-1784.

Born in East Haddam, Conn., 1721; graduated Yale, 1746; Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, N. J., 1750-56; of church in Jamaica, L. I., 1756-58; of church in Trenton, N. J., 1769 until his death; Trustee of Princeton, 1752; D.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1782; died, 1784.

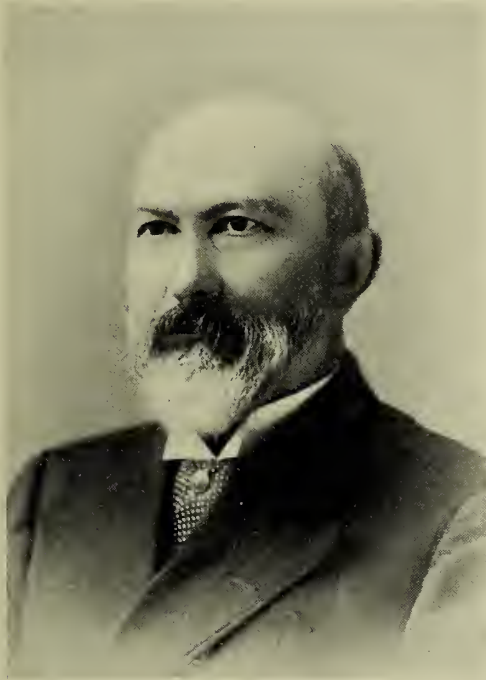
ELIHU SPENCER, D.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, February 12, 1721, and graduated at Yale, in the Class of 1746, receiving later the degree of Master of Arts from that College. His early purpose was to become a missionary to the Indians, and to that end he prepared himself by study under the Rev. John Brainerd and Jonathan Edwards. But after preaching for a time in western New York, he accepted the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey, then in 1756 at Jamaica, Long Island, and finally at Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was Chaplain to the New York troops forming in 1758 for the French War, and in 1764 he was sent on an organizing mission to the irregular congregations of North Carolina. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1782, and he was a Trustee of Princeton from 1752 until his death, which occurred in Trenton, December 27, 1784.

WELLING, James Clarke, 1825-1894.

Born in Trenton, N. J., 1825; graduated Princeton 1844; Associate Principal New York Collegiate School 1848; Literary Editor, National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., 1850; Chief-Editor, 1856-65; President St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., 1867; Professor of Belles-lettres, Princeton, 1870; President of Columbian University, District of Columbia, 1871; Regent of Smithsonian Institution, 1884; died, 1894.

JAMES CLARKE WELLING, LL.D., Professor of Belles-lettres and English Language and Literature at Princeton, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, July 14, 1825, and graduated at Princeton in 1844. He did not enter upon the practice of law, for which he studied, but after a connection of two years with the New York Collegiate School as Associate Principal, he accepted the position of Literary Editor on the National Intelligencer at Washington, conducted by Joseph Gales and William W. Seaton. He was subsequently in 1856, intrusted with the chief management of that journal, his Editorship covering the period of the Civil War. He retired from journalism in 1865, and two years

later accepted the Presidency of St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland. In 1870 he was called to Princeton to the Chair of Belles-lettres, but in 1871 resigned that position to become President of Columbian College, at Washington, from which in 1868 he had received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Welling was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, in 1884 was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and made Chairman of its Executive Committee, and in the same year was elected President of the Philosophical Society of Washington.



JAMES C. WELLING

His connection with these and other literary, historical and scientific societies continued to the time of his death in 1894.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, — 1823.

Born in Woodbridge, N. J.; rose to the rank of Major in the Revolutionary War; served as Brigadier-General in the War of 1812-1815; was Attorney-General of New Jersey; Governor of the state; member of Congress; a Trustee of Princeton; died in Burlington, 1823.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Trustee of Princeton, was a native of Woodbridge, New Jersey. At the breaking out of hostilities between the Colonists

and the Mother Country in 1775, he was a law student and relinquished his studies for the purpose of entering the American army. In 1776 he received a Captain's commission in the Third New Jersey Regiment under Colonel Dayton, served with distinction until the close of the War and was mustered out as a Major. Having completed his legal preparations he was admitted to the Bar and after a successful private practice of some years in Burlington, New Jersey, was elected Attorney-General of the State. He was twice elected Governor serving as such for the years 1801 and 1812; commanded a brigade during the second war with Great Britain, and was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1821. In 1793 he was appointed a Trustee of Princeton and during his eight years' membership of the Board he displayed an earnest desire to promote the welfare of that institution. Governor Bloomfield died in Burlington, October 3, 1823.

SLACK, Elijah, 1774-1866.

Born in Lower Wakefield, Penn., 1774; graduated at Princeton, 1808; Principal of Trenton Academy; Vice-President of Princeton and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; Supt. of the Literary and Scientific Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio; President of the Cincinnati College; Professor in the Ohio Medical College where he received the M.D. degree; received the LL.D. degree from Princeton, 1863; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1866.

ELIJAH SLACK, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President of Princeton, was born in Lower Wakefield, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1774. He graduated from Princeton in 1808 and at once became Principal of Trenton Academy, in the meantime pursuing his studies for the ministry, to which he was ordained by the New Brunswick Presbytery in 1811. In 1812 he left Trenton to become Vice-President of Princeton, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. He rendered excellent service to his *alma mater* until he was summoned to Cincinnati, Ohio, to become Superintendent of its Literary and Scientific Institute. At the establishment of the Cincinnati College in 1819 he became its President, and held the office for nine years. He was also Professor for a time in Ohio Medical College, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Princeton made him a Doctor of Laws in 1863. In 1837 he opened a high school at Brownsville, Tennessee, and achieved a considerable success, returning in 1844 to Cincinnati, where he died May 29, 1866.

WEIL, Robert, 1866-

Born in New York City, 1866; fitted for College at private schools; A.B., Columbia School of Arts, 1885; A.M., School of Political Science, 1886; Ph.D., (cum laude) 1888; LL.B., Columbia Law School (cum laude) 1891; admitted to the New York Bar, 1890, and has practised law there since that time.

ROBERT WEIL, Ph.D., LL.B., Seligman Fellow at Columbia, was born in the City of New York, November 26, 1866, being the eldest son of Leopold and Matilda Tanzer Weil. He received his early education at a private school conducted by his mother in New York, and later attended the preparatory school of Dr. J. Sachs. Entering the School of Arts of Columbia in 1881, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885. He pursued post-graduate studies, principally in political science, during the next three years, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1886, and that of Doctor of Philosophy, *cum laude* in 1888. Deciding to follow the legal profession, he took up the study of law in the Law School of the University, and in 1891 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws *cum laude*. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1890 while still at law school, and has practised law in that city since that date. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Wright Holcomb and Daniel F. Martin. A year later Mr. Holcomb retired from the firm, which has since continued under the name of Martin & Weil. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and his political convictions are Republican, though the work attendant upon the management of a large law practice has left him no time for the duties of active political life. He married, October 21, 1896, Leah Adela Piza of New York City. They have two children: Anna Piza, and Dorothy Piza Weil.

GREENLEAF, James Leal, 1857-

Born in Kortright, N. Y., 1857; fitted for College privately; C.E., scientific course of Columbia, 1880; special agent, Tenth United States census, to investigate the water power of the country, 1880-82; Assistant in Engineering Department of Columbia, 1882; passed through all the grades, finally reaching the position of Adjunct Professor; resigned in 1894 to devote his time exclusively to private practice.

JAMES LEAL GREENLEAF, C.E., Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia, was born in the village of Kortright, Delaware county, New York, July 30, 1857. Through his father,

Thomas Greenleaf, he was of Huguenot descent, though the family have been in America for five or six generations. His mother, Eleanor Leal, came of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. He was educated as a boy at private schools in New York City, and also fitted for College under private tuition, finally entering Columbia, taking the scientific course and graduating with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1880. Three months after graduation he became a special agent of the Tenth United States Census, appointed with two others to investigate and report on the water power of the United States. He served for two years, until the investigations were completed and the final report turned in. In 1882 Mr. Greenleaf was appointed an Assistant in the Engineering Department of Columbia. He was successively Tutor, Instructor, Assistant Professor and finally Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia. While there he engaged incidentally in the private practice of his profession. In 1894 he resigned his Professorship and devoted himself exclusively to professional business. He married June 4, 1889, Bertha Potts of New York City. They have one child: Donald Leal Greenleaf. His professional work leaves him no time for club membership, and though a Republican by conviction, he takes no active part in the political struggles of the day.

MOORE, Clement Clarke, 1779-1863.

Born in N. Y. City, 1779; graduated at Columbia, 1798; prepared for the Episcopal ministry but instead of taking orders became a student of oriental literature and an educator; benefactor of the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., and Professor there active and Emeritus for over thirty years; Trustee of Columbia, 1813-57; and Clerk of the Board, 1815-50; died, 1863.

CLEMENT CLARKE MOORE, LL.D., Trustee of Columbia, son of Bishop Benjamin Moore, President of that College, 1801-1811, was born in New York City, July 15, 1779. He took his Bachelor's degree at Columbia in 1798, receiving that of Master of Arts later, and prepared for the Protestant Episcopal ministry but refrained from taking orders, preferring instead to continue his studies in ancient literature and engage in educational pursuits. When the General Theological Seminary was materializing (1818), his offer of a generous donation provided the present site was selected for its buildings was accepted and in 1821 he took the Chair of Biblical Learning, which he

exchanged in 1830 for that of Hebrew and Greek literature, and in 1860 was made Professor Emeritus. In 1828 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia, of which he was a Trustee from 1813 to 1857, and Clerk of the Board from 1815 to 1850. Dr. Moore died in Newport, Rhode Island, July 10, 1863. He was the pioneer of American Hebrew Lexicographers, having published a Hebrew and Greek Lexicon in 1809, the first of its kind issued in the country. He also published in a condensed form the English translation of Jacques Lavardin's History of George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg, King of Albania; contributed to the periodicals, and was the author of the still popular ballad 'T was the Night Before Christmas. William Moore, M.D., an uncle of the above, (1754-1824), took his Medical degree at the Edinburgh University in 1780, and was a noted specialist in obstetrics in New York for a period of forty years. He was at one time President of the New York County Medical Society; joined the Columbia Board of Trustees in 1790, and became its Chairman in 1823, the year prior to his death.

ing year received the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst. During 1880 and part of 1881 he was a graduate student at Yale and in the latter part of 1881 he went to Germany and studied history and economics in the University of Berlin through 1882. He became Instructor in History in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, New York, in 1883, and after six years of service there went to London to study early American history in the British Public Record Office and the Library of the British Museum. On his return to America in 1890 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of History at Columbia. Since



H. L. OSGOOD

OSGOOD, Herbert Levi, 1855-

Born in Canton, Me., 1855; fitted for College at Wilton (Maine) Academy; graduated from Amherst, 1877; taught history and English in Worcester (Mass.) Academy, 1877-79; graduate student at Yale, 1880-81; studied history and economics at the University of Berlin, 1881-82; teacher of history in Brooklyn Boys High School, 1883-89; studied early American history and records at London, England, 1889-90; Adjunct Professor of History, Columbia, 1890; Professor, 1896-

HERBERT LEVI OSGOOD, Ph.D., Professor of History at Columbia, is descended from John Osgood, who left Hampshire county, England, in 1636, and settled finally at Andover, Massachusetts. Early in the eighteenth century his immediate ancestors moved to Concord, New Hampshire, afterwards to Conway, in the same state, and thence to Maine. His parents, Stephen and Joanna Staples Osgood, were residents of Canton, Maine, where the subject of this sketch was born, April 9, 1855. He received his early education at the common schools in the vicinity of Canton, and after a preparatory course in the Wilton Academy at Wilton, Maine, entered Amherst in 1873, graduating in 1877. From September 1877, to June 1879, he taught history and English in the Worcester Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in the follow-

ing year received the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst. During 1880 and part of 1881 he was a graduate student at Yale and in the latter part of 1881 he went to Germany and studied history and economics in the University of Berlin through 1882. He became Instructor in History in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, New York, in 1883, and after six years of service there went to London to study early American history in the British Public Record Office and the Library of the British Museum. On his return to America in 1890 he was appointed Adjunct Professor of History at Columbia. Since 1896 he has been full Professor. Professor Osgood's special field of study is the early development of American institutions, together with the history of British Colonial administration, which involves the treatment of American Colonial and Revolutionary history from the strictly institutional standpoint, and it is in this field that the most important part of his teaching is done. He has been a frequent contributor of articles and book reviews to the Political Science Quarterly since its foundation, at first chiefly on economic subjects, such as: Scientific Socialism and Scientific Anarchism; but the larger number of his articles have been upon phases of early American history. He has also contributed to the American Historical

Review, among other things, a series of articles on the Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the New York Historical Society. Professor Osgood married, July 22, 1885, Caroline Augusta Symonds, and they have three children: Marian S., Harold S., and Edward S. Osgood. Until 1884 he was a Republican in politics, but in that year left the Republican party and has since voted as an Independent.

PECK, William Guy, 1820-1892.

Born in Litchfield, Conn., 1820; graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, 1844; accompanied Fremont's third expedition as topographical engineer, 1845; served in the Mexican War; Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy at West Point, 1846, and of Mathematics, 1847-55; Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan till 1857; Adjunct Professor of Mathematics at Columbia till 1859; Professor of Pure Mathematics there till 1861; held the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy for the rest of his life; and lectured on Mechanics, 1864-65; died, 1892.

WILLIAM GUY PECK, LL.D., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1820. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, graduating with the highest class honors in 1844, and entering the Topographical Engineer's Corps he accompanied Fremont's third expedition to the far west in that capacity in 1845. After serving for a time in the Mexican War under General Stephen W. Kearny he returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1846, and in the following year became Assistant Professor of Mathematics, continuing as such until 1855, when he resigned from the army. Declining a call to the Faculty of Kenyon College (Ohio) in order to accept the Chair of Physics and Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan, he remained there until summoned to Columbia as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in 1857, and two years later was made Professor of Pure Mathematics. In 1861 he took the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy, which he held uninterruptedly for the rest of his life; lectured on mechanics in 1864-1865; and rendered valuable assistance to the Faculty of the School of Mines. He was one of the Board of Visitors to the National Military Academy in 1868, and that portion of his time not occupied with his College duties was devoted to literary pursuits.

Besides assisting Professor Charles Davies, his father-in-law, in preparing a dictionary and encyclopædia of mathematical science, he issued a complete series of school and College Mathematical Text-books and other educational works. Professor Peck died in 1892. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Trinity College, Hartford, in 1863, and a Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia in 1877.

PHILIPSE, Frederick, 1746-1785.

Born in New York, 1746; graduated at King's College, 1773; served in the Provincial Assembly, and the British army; proscribed for his suspected allegiance to the Crown during the Revolutionary War; Governor of King's College about 1780; died, 1785.

FREDERICK PHILIPSE, Governor of King's College, was born in New York in 1746. He was a descendant of Frederick Philipse 1st, a Dutch nobleman who arrived in New Amsterdam about 1640 without means, and worked at the carpenter's trade prior to engaging in mercantile business, in which latter he laid the foundation of a vast family fortune. His grandson, Frederick, (1690-1751), father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in Europe and ruled his vast estates with the sovereign power of a feudal baron, instituting a Court of Justice, over which he himself presided, and it is claimed that upon some occasions he executed capital punishment. He favored the Church of England, and his will provided for the erection of St. John's Church at Yonkers, which provision was subsequently carried out by his heirs. His son Frederick was a student at King's College, Class of 1773. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly and held a Captain's commission in a regiment of dragoons belonging to the British Army. He resided at the family manor, maintaining the establishment with an extravagance which far exceeded that of his ancestors, and although he endeavored to preserve political neutrality, his allegiance to the British government was suspected by the American authorities, by whom he was proscribed and his property confiscated. Taking refuge in England, the British government, in part, compensated him for his losses, and he never returned to America. Frederick Philipse was a liberal contributor to charitable and benevolent objects and a strong supporter of the Church. His name appears in the list of Governors of King's College subsequent to 1780.

DWIGHT, Timothy, 1828—

Born in Norwich, Conn., 1828; fitted for College at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven; A.B., Yale, 1849; studied theology in the Yale Divinity School, 1851-53; Tutor at Yale, 1851-55; studied abroad at the Universities of Berlin and Bonn; Assistant Professor of Sacred Literature and New Testament Greek in Yale Divinity School, 1858-61; Professor, 1861-85; succeeded Noah Porter as President of Yale in 1886; Treasurer of the College, 1886-87, and also for a year after its evolution into a University in the latter year; was licensed to preach in 1855 and ordained to the ministry in 1861; D.D., Chicago Theological Seminary, 1869, and Yale, 1886; LL.D., Harvard, 1886, and Princeton, 1888; was also one of the Editors of the *New Englander Magazine*, 1866-74; retired from the Presidency of Yale in 1899, upon attaining the age of seventy years.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., twelfth President of Yale, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 16, 1828, son of James Dwight, a merchant of Petersburg, Virginia, and New York City, and Susan Breed, daughter of Hon. John McLarch Breed, of Norwich. His grandfather, Timothy Dwight, D.D., served as Chaplain in the Continental Army during the War for Independence, and was President of Yale College from 1795 to 1817; and his great grandfather, Major Timothy Dwight (Yale 1744), was a prosperous merchant of Northampton, Massachusetts, and married a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. Dr. Dwight fitted for College at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, and entered Yale in 1845, graduating in 1849. He was a graduate student at the College for two years, and studied theology at the Yale Divinity School from 1851 to 1853, acting during his course and until 1855 as a Tutor in the College. He was licensed to preach in 1855, and in 1856 went to Europe, spending the following two years in study at the German Universities of Berlin and Bonn. On his return to America in 1858 he was made Assistant Professor of Sacred Literature and New Testament Greek in the Yale Divinity School. He was ordained to the ministry and made full Professor in 1861, and so continued until 1886, when he was elected to the Presidency of the College, succeeding Dr. Noah Porter. He was also Treasurer of the institution during the first two years of his incumbency, in the first year of which the College became Yale University. Much of the credit for the wonderful growth of the institution during the following decade is due to the energetic and untiring efforts, and the wise measures, of President

Dwight. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Chicago Theological Seminary in 1869 and from Yale in 1886, and that of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University in 1886 and from Princeton University in 1888. Professor Dwight has published numerous articles, chiefly on religious subjects, though possibly the most notable was a series on *The True Ideal of an American University*, which appeared in the *New Englander Magazine*, of which he was Associate Editor from 1866 to 1874. He has edited and annotated several volumes of commentaries on the New Testament,



TIMOTHY DWIGHT

has published a translation of the third edition of Godet's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, and was a member of the American Committee on the revision of the King James version of the Bible, from 1872 until the completion of the work in 1885. Gentle, kind—but withal firm—he watched over those under his guidance with fatherly care and interest, and is remembered with loving thought by the thousands who have passed out into the world from the sheltering bosom of their and his *alma mater*. In 1898, when he reached the age of seventy years, President Dwight announced his intention of retiring from the Presidency of the University. His letter to the Corporation in November of that year began with the statement: "It

has been my conviction for many years that it is desirable — alike with reference to his own happiness in the later, less active and more restful period of his life, and as related to the highest interests of the institution — that a person who is placed in the chief administrative office in a large University like ours should not continue in that position beyond the age of seventy." All efforts failed to induce him to change his purpose, and the Corporation was finally regretfully forced to acquiesce in his decision. He vacated the office to his successor at Commencement, 1899, with the good wishes of all for peace and happiness in his latter years, and still taking an active interest in the University.

HADLEY, Arthur Twining, 1856-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1856; fitted for College at Hopkins Grammar School; A.B. Yale, 1876; studied political science for a year at Yale, and history and political science at the University of Berlin, 1877-79; Tutor at Yale, principally in German, 1879-83; University Lecturer on Railroad Administration, 1883-86; Professor of Political Science in the Graduate Department, 1886-99, and also during the absence of Professor Sumner, in the Academic Department, 1891-93; has also lectured at Harvard, at the Mass. Institute of Technology and elsewhere; Associate Editor of Railroad Gazette, 1887-89; author of numerous articles and monographs, and of several books, among them: *Railway Transportation: Its History and its Laws*; and *Economics: An Account of the Relation between Private Property and Public Welfare*. In 1899, on the retirement of Prof. Timothy Dwight, he was elected by the Corporation Thirteenth President of Yale, being the first layman to hold that office; LL.D. from several institutions, 1899.

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, LL.D., thirteenth President of Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 23, 1856. He comes of an academic family. His grandfather, James Hadley, was a Professor of Chemistry in Fairfield Medical College in Herkimer county, New York. His father, James Hadley, is one of the most notable of Yale's long line of notable instructors. His memory is treasured with feelings of woe by thousands of students throughout the country who have struggled through his Greek Grammar; though as a teacher his memory is honored to-day by all of the large number of Yale students who came under his instruction. Arthur Twining Hadley fitted for College at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven and entered Yale in 1872. He graduated from Yale in 1876, being the Valedictorian of his class. He was one of the youngest men in his class, but

carried off abundant and varied honors, taking the Woolsey and Bristed Scholarships, one of the Winthrop Prizes given to students "most thoroughly acquainted with Greek and Latin poets," the Clark Prize for the solution of astronomical problems, one of the Townsend Prizes for English composition, and was also a Junior exhibition speaker. He spent a year in post-graduate study of Political Science in New Haven, and then went abroad and spent two years in the same branch of study at the University of Berlin under Wagner, Treikche and Gneist. On his return to America he was given a Tutorship at



ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY

Yale, and continued there in that capacity until 1883, teaching various branches, but mainly German. During the ensuing three years he was University Lecturer on Railroad Administration, contributing during this period a series of articles on transportation to Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science, and part of the article on Railways in the Encyclopædia Britannica. In 1885 appeared his *Railway Transportation: Its History and Its Laws*, which is one of his best known works and has gone through translations into French and Russian. In 1886 Professor Hadley was elected by the Corporation to the Professorship of Political Science which he held until his election to the Presidency. Governor Harrison, in 1885, appointed him Commis-

sioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut, and his two reports in this capacity are marvels of research into the details of his work. It is impossible to more than summarize Professor Hadley's writings. He has contributed numerous articles to the principal magazines of the country, and an article in *Harper's Magazine* for April 1894 in which he laid stress upon the value of Yale Democracy, the importance of a high standard of scholarship and strict adherence to it, and the utility of athletics as a factor in University life. His greatest work, *Economics: An Account on the Relation between Private Property and Public Welfare*, appeared in 1896, and is in use as a text-book in a number of colleges. He was associated with Colonel H. G. Prout in the editorship of the *Railroad Gazette* from 1887 to 1889. In 1898 Professor Timothy Dwight resigned the Presidency of Yale, and the problem which confronted the Corporation in finding his successor was no small one. There was a general feeling that it would perhaps be well to break away from some of the established precedents into somewhat broader methods. After months of careful consideration the choice devolved upon Professor Hadley, who was elected Twelfth President of the University in 1899. The very fact that he was chosen marks considerable of a departure from Yale's traditions and shows the ability of the man, for he was the first President in all of Yale's two hundred years of history who was not entitled to prefix Reverend to his name. He assumed office at Commencement in 1899, and began his duties with the well wishes of thousands of Yale Alumni all over the country. Professor Hadley married, June 3, 1891, Helen Harrison, daughter of former Governor Luzon B. Morris. They have three children: Morris, Hamilton and Laura Hadley.

LAMB, Chauncey Stafford, 1872-

Born in Mechanicsville, N. Y., 1872; graduate of the public schools of Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls High School, and St. Johns Military High School, Manlius, N. Y.; graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, 1893; Interne of Buffalo General Hospital for some time; in private practice in Washington Mills, N. Y., and Buffalo, and since 1895 in New Haven, Conn.; Assistant in the Surgical Clinic of the Medical Department of Yale.

CHAUNCEY STAFFORD LAMB, M.D., Assistant at Yale, was born in Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York, February 10, 1872. His father, David Thompson Lamb, came of an old New York family, and his mother, Frances Augusta

Baker, of the well-known New England family of that name. Ancestors on both sides of the family fought with the Colonies in their struggle for independence. Chauncey S. Lamb received his early education in the public schools of Little Falls, New York, and in the Little Falls High School. He also studied for a time in St. Johns Military High School at Manlius, New York, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1890, taking his degree in 1893. For some time after his graduation he was Interne of the



C. S. LAMB

Buffalo General Hospital, and was also engaged in the private practice of his profession at Washington Mills, New York. In 1895 he was tendered and accepted the post of Assistant in the Surgical Clinic of Yale Medical School, and his connection with the University in that capacity still continues. He also attends to a large private practice in New Haven. Dr. Lamb is a member of the New Haven Medical Association, the New Haven County Medical Society and the Connecticut Medical Society, and is a Republican by political conviction, though not an active partisan.

MORGAN, Junius Spencer, 1813-1890.

Born in West Springfield, Mass., 1813; received his business training in Boston; became an extensive

dry-goods merchant of that city; entered the banking business in London as a partner of George Peabody, whom he succeeded; noted philanthropist, and a benefactor of Yale; died, 1890.

JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN, Benefactor of Yale, was born in that part of West Springfield, Massachusetts, which is now the city of Holyoke, April 14, 1813. His first knowledge of business affairs was obtained while in the employ of Alfred Welles, of Boston, where he remained from 1829 to 1834, in which latter year he became connected with the New York banking-house of Morgan, Ketchum & Company. From this he withdrew in 1836 to engage in the dry-goods business in Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1851 he entered into partnership with James M. Beebe, establishing the Boston firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Company, at that time one of the largest dry-goods houses in the United States. At the solicitation of George Peabody, the famous American banker of London, he in 1854 entered the firm of George Peabody & Company in the British metropolis, and after the retirement of its founder in 1864 the business was thenceforward carried on under the name of J. S. Morgan & Company. Mr. Morgan has to the extent of his ability displayed the philanthropic spirit characteristic of his late business associate, having bestowed generous donations upon numerous deserving charitable and educational institutions, including Trinity College, Hartford, and the Orphan Asylum in that city. To the fund of the Free Public Library of Hartford he gave \$100,000, and the Connecticut Historical Society was enriched by his gift of a magnificent collection of photographic fac-similes of manuscripts in European archives relating to America in the revolutionary period. He presented a valuable painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and his liberal benefactions to Yale have greatly enhanced the usefulness of that University. In 1836 he married Juliet, daughter of John Pierpont, the poet, and his son, John Pierpont Morgan, is one of the most distinguished American bankers and financiers of the present day. He died at Monte Carlo, April 8, 1890.

NEWTON, Hubert Anson, 1830-1896.

Born in Sherburne, N. Y., 1830; graduated at Yale, 1850; appointed a Tutor there, 1853; Professor of Mathematics, 1855; Director of the Yale Observatory, 1882-84; made a special study of meteors, and became

a recognized authority upon that subject on both sides of the Atlantic; died in New Haven, Conn., 1896.

HUBERT ANSON NEWTON, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics at Yale, was born in Sherburne, New York, March 19, 1830, the son of William and Lois (Butler) Newton. Having taken his Bachelor's degree at Yale with the Class of 1850, he returned to the College as a Tutor three years later, but in addition to his duties in that capacity he took entire charge of the Department of Mathematics made vacant by the illness of Professor Anthony D. Stanley, whom he succeeded in



HUBERT A. NEWTON

1855. Previous to taking the chair, Professor Newton spent a year in Europe and upon his return entered into the discharge of his duties with the activity which ever characterized his efforts both as an educator and scientist. His work lay at first in the line of pure mathematics and the higher geometry, but he soon found his specialty in the astronomical problems relating to meteors, which, after carefully comparing the investigations of other scientists, he connected with comets, and as a result of these comparisons advanced a plausible theory by which the time of their appearance within the space traversed by the earth can be accurately determined. He was President of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and

one of the fifty original members of the National Academy of Sciences; was an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and a fellow of the Royal Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. He was made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Michigan in 1868, and secured recognition on both sides of the Atlantic as a high authority upon the subjects of which he had made a specialty. From 1882 to 1884 he was Director of the Yale Astronomical Observatory, and for years exercised a potent influence in the councils of the Corporation, as well as taking an active part in enlarging the scope and otherwise developing the usefulness of the University. His contributions to scientific literature have appeared in the *American Journal of Science*, of which he was for many years an Associate Editor, and in the *Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*. Professor Newton married, April 14, 1889, Anna C., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles (Yale 1814), who survived him only three months. He had two daughters, still living. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 12, 1896.

SANDERS, Frank Knight, 1861-

Born in Ceylon, 1861; graduated at Ripon College (Wisconsin), 1882; Instructor at Jaffna College, Ceylon, till 1886; graduate student at Yale till 1889; Instructor in Semitic Languages there 1888-92; Assistant Professor of Biblical Literature till 1894, then advanced to the Woolsey Professorship of Biblical Literature; Lecturer at Smith College, 1892-94; at Swarthmore, 1897; and at Vassar, 1897-98.

FRANK KNIGHT SANDERS, Ph.D., Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, was born in Batticotta, Province of Jaffna, Ceylon, June 5, 1861, son of Marshall Danforth and Georgianna (Knight) Sanders. He is of American parentage and of Scotch or Scotch-Irish origin, being a descendant on the paternal side of one of four brothers who are supposed to have landed as early as the year 1600 at what is now Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His paternal grandfather resided in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and the latter's ancestors lived in Rhode Island. He acquired his early education at a private school in Lakeville, Connecticut, from which he entered the Preparatory and subsequently the Academic Department of Ripon College, Wisconsin, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1882. The ensuing four years were for the most part spent in the far east as Instructor in Psychology and Physics at Jaffna College, Ceylon, his educa-

tional work being interspersed with extensive travelling in India. Returning to the United States in 1886 visiting Asiatic Turkey *en route* he entered the Graduate Department of Yale, where for the next three years he studied Semitic languages, acting as an Assistant and Instructor in that department from 1888 to 1892. In the latter year he was chosen Assistant Professor, and in 1894 he succeeded Professor Harper in the Woolsey Professorship of Biblical Literature. From 1892 to 1894 he lectured on Biblical Literature at Smith College; held a similar Lectureship at Swarthmore



FRANK K. SANDERS

in 1897; and at Vassar in 1897-1898. Professor Sanders is widely known as a public lecturer and religious writer, having already published a number of important works. He is officially connected with a number of religious and benevolent societies, and is a member of the Graduates' Club, New Haven. On June 27, 1888 he married Edith Blackman of Whitewater, Wisconsin, and has three children: Helen, Morris B., and Frank K. Sanders, Jr.

RUSSELL, Thomas Hubbard, 1851-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1851; educated in his native city, Clinton, N. Y., and in the Scientific and Medical Departments of Yale; accompanied Professor

O. C. Marsh on his Western expedition, 1872; Assistant to Professor Francis Bacon, 1873-84; went abroad 1886; Resident Physician and Surgeon Connecticut State Hospital, 1875-76; Physician to the New Haven Dispensary some years; Visiting and Attending Surgeon to the State Hospital since 1878; has lectured on surgery and allied topics at the Yale Medical School; was formerly Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; now holds the Chair of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

THOMAS HUBBARD RUSSELL, Ph.B., M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery at Yale, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 14, 1851, son of William Huntington and Mary Elizabeth (Hubbard) Russell. He is a descendant of four Pilgrims on the Mayflower; of Lion Gardner, who arrived in New England in 1635 and constructed a fort at Saybrook, Connecticut, which he commanded during the early Indian Wars; of the Rev. Samuel Hooker (Harvard 1653); of the Rev. Thomas Hooker (Cambridge, England, 1611), the founder of Hartford; of Captain Thomas Willett who came to this country in 1630, was commander of a military force in Plymouth Colony, and first Mayor of New York in 1665, son of Dr. Andrew Willett, Rector of Borley and probably grandson of Thomas Willett the Canon of Ely; of Captains John Gorham, George Dennison, and James Avery, who figured prominently in the early Indian Wars; of Captain Nathaniel Wales, an officer in the Continental Army during the War for Independence; and of the Russells, Hubbards and Huntingtons, all noted among the earliest settlers of New England. On the paternal side he traces his lineage directly to William Russell, one of the earliest settlers in New Haven, arriving there from England in 1638, and the latter's only son, Rev. Noahdiah Russell, M.A. (Harvard 1681) who was one of the ten founders of Yale College and one of its first Trustees, from 1701 to 1713. Noahdiah's son William, also a clergyman, was graduated from Yale in 1709, sometime Tutor in the College and a Trustee from 1745 to 1761. He was offered the position of Rector or President of Yale College, "and was the first of the Alumni to receive that honor from his *alma mater*," but could not accept because "negotiations with the people of Middletown for the removal of their Pastor were ineffectual" (Kingsley's History of Yale College). He was Pastor of the First Church in Middletown, forty-six years. William Russell married Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Pierpont, (Harvard 1681) also one of the ten founders of Yale College and one of its first Trustees from 1701 to

1714. The other daughter, Sarah Pierpont, married the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., the distinguished theologian and President of Princeton. These Pierponts were descended from Sir Henry Pierpont, who married Frances Cavendish and was the progenitor of the Earls and Dukes of Kingston. Rev. Noahdiah Russell, M.A., (Yale 1750) son of William and Mary (Pierpont) Russell, married Esther Talcott, granddaughter of Joseph Talcott, Governor of Connecticut 1724-1741 and great-granddaughter of Colonel John Talcott, who rendered important military service in King Philip's War, and was for



THOMAS H. RUSSELL

twenty-five years Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut. Deacon Matthew Talcott Russell, son of Noahdiah and Esther, and Dr. Russell's grandfather, was graduated from Yale in 1779, and entered the legal profession. He married Mary Huntington, daughter of the Rev. Enoch Huntington, (Yale 1759) and a niece of Samuel Huntington M.A., LL.D., Yale, signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Continental Congress, 1779; 1780; 1781, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court and Governor of Connecticut 1786-1796. The Rev. Enoch Huntington was a Fellow of Yale from 1780 to 1808, and Secretary of the Yale Corporation from 1788 to 1793. The first Huntington ancestor came to this country in 1633. William

Huntington Russell, M.A., M.D., Dr. Russell's father, was valedictorian of the Class of 1833, Yale, sometime Tutor, and founder of the Skull and Bones Society. He married Mary Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of Thomas Hubbard, a Professor at Yale from 1829 to 1838, whose other daughter, Frances Harriet Hubbard, married Rev. Simeon North, D.D., LL.D. (Yale 1825), Professor of Greek and Latin, 1829-1839, and President of Hamilton College, 1839-1857. For about fifty years Dr. Russell's father was at the head of a large school preparatory for College and had more than three thousand young men as pupils from all parts of this and some foreign countries. It will be seen by the above that Dr. Russell's direct ancestors for five generations have been Yale graduates, and many of the relatives of each were also educated there; of the present generation, all five sons except one who died in his Sophomore year. This remarkable record of close association with the University is perhaps without parallel in the case of any other single family. Having acquired the rudiments of his education in New Haven, Thomas Hubbard Russell pursued the higher branches of study in Clinton, New York, under the direction of his uncle, Simeon North (Yale 1825) formerly President of Hamilton College, was graduated from the Scientific Department of Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1872 and from the Medical Department with that of Doctor of Medicine three years later. In 1872 he accompanied Professor O. C. Marsh upon the latter's scientific expedition to the Rocky Mountain Region, and from 1873 to 1884 was Assistant to Professor Francis Bacon; Resident Physician and Surgeon at the Connecticut State Hospital, 1875-1876, and Physician to the New Haven Dispensary some years; and has been Visiting or Attending Surgeon to the State Hospital for over twenty years. Joining the force of Instructors at the Yale Medical School in 1877, he was three years later appointed Clinical Lecturer on Surgery and subsequently on other branches of surgery; was Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics from 1883 to 1891 and in 1891 took the Chair of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Anatomy which he has occupied ever since. In 1886 he visited Europe. In politics Dr. Russell is a Republican. On December 21, 1882 he married Mary K., daughter of Ex-Judge Lyman E. Munson (Yale) of New Haven. They have five children: Mary Talcott, Thomas Hubbard Jr., William Huntington, Eleanor and Edward Stanton Russell.

SMITH, Charles Henry, 1842-

Born in Beyroot, Syria, 1842; prepared for College at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; entered Yale in 1861 and graduated in 1865; taught in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, 1865-66; was Principal of the High School, Lenox, Mass., 1866-67; Tutor in Yale, 1867-69; taught in a private school in Cincinnati, 1869-74; Professor in Bowdoin College, 1874-90; since the fall of 1890 has been Larned Professor of History at Yale; took degree of A.M. in course at Yale in 1868; and received honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1894.

CHARLES HENRY SMITH, LL.D., Larned Professor of American History at Yale University, Author of the Yale Historical Sketch in



CHARLES HENRY SMITH

UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS, was born in Beyroot, Syria, May 14, 1842, where his father, the Rev. Eli Smith, had been for thirty years a Missionary of the American Board, and had translated the Bible into Arabic. His mother, Maria Ward Chapin, was descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin who came from England to Boston about 1634, and later settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and then fitted for College at the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, entering Yale in 1861, taking the full College course, and graduating in 1865 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began teaching at once after

graduation, first as Assistant Instructor in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, Connecticut, serving one year when he went to Lenox, Massachusetts, to become Principal of the High School there. Here also he remained for one year, going to Yale as Tutor in 1867, and meanwhile pursuing post-graduate studies which resulted in his taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1868. He taught in Cincinnati from 1869 to 1874, going to Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, as one of the Faculty in the latter year, and remaining there until 1890 when he was appointed to his present position at Yale. Professor Smith is a member of many societies and organizations, chiefly social and historical; among them may be mentioned the U. C. D. Club of Cincinnati, the Historical Society of Maine, the American Historical Association, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New York, the Good Government Club of New Haven and the New Haven Colony Historical Society, of which he is a Director. He is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Professor Smith has contributed various articles on subjects connected with his profession to the *New Englander*, the *Yale Review*, the *Congregationalist*, the *Independent* and other papers. Bowdoin College in 1894 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. On national political questions he is a moderate Republican; in local matters Independent, and a strong advocate of reform in the Civil Service so that it may become entirely non-partisan. He married, September 7, 1869, Sarah Elizabeth Munn of Lyons, New York. They have no children.

KENT, Albert Emmet, 1830-

Born in Suffield, Conn., 1830; graduated at Yale, 1853; entered the grain and produce business at Chicago, Ill.; gave to Yale the Kent Chemical Laboratory.

ALBERT EMMET KENT, Benefactor of Yale, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, September 1, 1830, son of Albert and Lucinda Kent. He entered Yale in the Class of 1853, and after his graduation went to Chicago and entered the grain and produce business in partnership with his brother. The firm was exceedingly successful and at once took a prominent place among the mercantile houses of Chicago. But the constant strain of business life was too severe for Mr. Kent, and in 1871 impaired health compelled him to move to California. He took up his residence at San Rafael, where he still

lives. In 1885 he donated to Yale the Kent Chemical Laboratory. The building was finished in 1887. Mr. Kent married July 28, 1857, Adda E. Dutton of Springville, New York.

STOECKEL, Gustave J., 1819-

Born in Maikhammer, Germany, 1819; graduated at Seminary in Kaiserlautern, 1838; teacher in school at Laudstuhl until 1847; appointed Chapel-Master and Instructor in Vocal Music at Yale, 1851; given honorary degree of Doctor of Music by Yale in 1862; appointed Battell Professor of Music, 1890.

GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL, Mus.D., Battell Professor of Music at Yale, was born in Maikhammer, Bavarian Palatinate, Germany, Novem-



GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL

ber 9, 1819. His father was Peter, his mother Clara (Lang) Stoeckel. As a boy he received instruction in the common school of his native place and was taught music and the classics by his father. In 1838 he graduated at the Seminary at Kaiserlautern, and then for three years he studied for the German official examination, in the meantime supporting himself by teaching. After passing the examination he received an appointment as Instructor in the higher school at Landstuhl, and was licensed to prepare students for admission to the Seminary. In the fall of 1847 he resigned his

position at Landstuhl and emigrated to America, where he devoted himself from then on, to the study of music. Early in the fifties, probably in 1851, he was appointed Chapel-Master and Instructor in Vocal Music at Yale. In 1862, in recognition of his ability as a teacher and of his great musical talent, the University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music, and in 1890 placed him in the highest musical position of the institution, the Battell Professorship of Music. For nearly fifty years as Master of the College Chapel and as Instructor in the musical art, Professor Stoeckel has rendered devoted service to Yale, endearing himself to hundreds of men who have come to Yale and gone in that time. For all who have been there in this period the memory of the music from choir and organ in the chapel will always be sacred, and in association with that memory the name of Professor Stoeckel will always be spoken of in true devotion. It has been his fortune to practise and teach an art which reaches men's hearts. Professor Stoeckel was married by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, to Matilda Bertha Wehrner in 1848. He has a family of four children.

SNEATH, Elias Hershey, 1857—

Born in Mountville, Pennsylvania, 1857; attended Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn.; graduated at Lebanon Valley College, Pa., 1881; graduated at Yale Divinity School, 1884; received Ph.D. degree from Yale, 1890; Instructor in Philosophy at Wesleyan University, 1885-88; Instructor in Psychology and Ethics in Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn., 1888-91; Lecturer in Philosophy at Yale, 1889; Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Yale, 1893; now Professor of Philosophy at Yale; author of *The Philosophy of Reid*, and the *Ethics of Hobbes*; Editor of *The Series of Modern Philosophers*, and of the *Ethical Series*.

ELIAS HERSHEY SNEATH, B.D., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy at Yale, was born in Mountville, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1857. Both his father, Jacob Sneath and his mother, Elizabeth (Witmer) Sneath, were descended from Old Pennsylvania families. His first school experience was in the public schools of his native town, and later he went to the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for College. He then went to the Lebanon Valley College of Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after graduation he entered a course of study at the Yale Divinity School where he received in 1884

the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Desiring then to continue philosophical studies which he had already taken up extensively he became a student in the Graduate School, and after six years there, of study and instruction he received the Doctor's degree in 1890. Professor Sneath has done long service as a teacher of philosophy having held several desirable situations. From 1885 to 1888, during his work in the Graduate School, he was Instructor in Philosophy in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. His next appointments were received while he was still a student in the



E. H. SNEATH

Graduate School,—from 1888 to 1891 he was Instructor in Psychology and Ethics in Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut, and from 1889 to 1891 he was Lecturer in Philosophy at Yale. From this latter position he has been advanced in rank at Yale through the successive stages to the position of Professor in Philosophy, which appointment he has recently received. He has made valuable contributions to the literature of philosophy, being the author of *The Philosophy of Reid*, the *Ethics of Hobbes*, and of *An Interpretation of Tennyson*. He is also the Editor of *The Series of Modern Philosophers*, a work of eight volumes, and of the *Ethical Series*, a work of six volumes. He is one of the contributors to the *Memorial Volume*

of President Noah Porter of Yale. He is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He married, June 19, 1890, Anna Sheldon Camp, of Middletown, Connecticut. He has two children, Herbert Camp Sneath, and Katharine Williams Sneath.

OERTEL, Hanns, 1868-

Born in Geithain, Saxony, 1868; educated in Saxony; student in Graduate Department of Yale, 1887; received M.A. from Yale, 1888; Ph.D., 1890; Fellow in Greek at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1890; Instructor in German and Comparative Philology at Yale, 1891; Assistant Professor of Comparative Philology at Yale, 1895-

HANNS OERTEL, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Comparative Philology at Yale, was born in Geithain, Saxony, April 20, 1868. He comes of a well-known military family. His father, Julius Oertel, was a Colonel in the German Army. He was educated in his native country at the Gymnasium at Plauen, Saxony, and at the Fürstenschule, at Meissen, Saxony. In 1887 he came to America to follow advanced studies at American Universities, chiefly under Professor Whitney. He entered the Graduate Department of Yale, and after one year of study was granted an honorary degree of Master of Arts. Two years later, 1890, he received from Yale the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The ensuing year was spent in Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he held a Fellowship in Greek. In the same year he was elected a member of the American Oriental Society. In 1891 he was elected Instructor in German and Comparative Philology at Yale, and went to New Haven to accept the position. His ability and thorough knowledge of his subjects won him, in 1895, the appointment as Professor of Comparative Philology; he is at present at Yale in this capacity. He is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven. Professor Oertel has published numerous papers and memoirs during the past ten years in the *Proceedings* and the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, in *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, in the *American Journal of Philology*, in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, and elsewhere. His bibliography of the late William Dwight Whitney, originally published with Professor Oertel's obituary of that eminent orientalist in *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, was enlarged and reprinted in 1897 in the *Whitney Memorial* edited by Professor C. R. Lanman of Harvard. Two important series of Contributions from the *Jaiminiya Brahmana* to the *History of Brahmana Literature*

appeared in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* in 1897 and 1898.

TAYLOR, Robert Longley, 1861-

Born in New Rochelle, N. Y., 1861; graduated at Hamilton College, New York, 1882; taught one year in Kansas State University; for four years a teacher in Constantinople, Turkey; taught in Pottstown, Penn.; Instructor in French at Yale, 1894-

ROBERT LONGLEY TAYLOR, Instructor in French at Yale, was born in New Rochelle, New York, November 21, 1861. He is the son of



R. L. TAYLOR

James Henry and Frances Caroline (Hitchings) Taylor. His first American ancestor was John Taylor, who came to this country in 1638. Mr. Taylor graduated from Hamilton College, of Clinton, New York, in 1882. He then started his work as a teacher, and for the last fifteen years he has been engaged in that work, having held in that time several important positions. His first teaching was at the Kansas State University, where he stayed for one year. He then went to Constantinople, Turkey, and for four years was a teacher in Robert College in that city. Then for seven years he taught in the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and since 1894 he has been Instructor in French at Yale. Mr. Taylor is a Republican in politics.

PATTON, Francis Landey, 1843-

Born in Warwick Parish, Bermuda, 1843; educated at University of Toronto, and Princeton Theological Seminary, Class of 1865; became Pastor Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, New York city, June, 1865; Pastor Presbyterian Church in Nyack, New York, 1867-70; Pastor South Church, Brooklyn, New York; Professor of Theology in Northwest (now McCormick) Seminary, Chicago, 1872-81, also supplying pulpit of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church and acting as Editor of *The Interior*; called to Princeton Theological Seminary, 1881, to fill the Chair of Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion; appointed to the Chair of Ethics in the College, 1886; succeeded Dr. McCosh as President of Princeton College, June 1888. Received degree of D.D. from Hanover College, Indiana, 1872, and from Yale, 1888, and LL.D. from Wooster University, Ohio, 1878, Harvard, 1889, and University of Toronto, 1894.

FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D., President of Princeton University, was born in Warwick Parish, Bermuda, January 22, 1843, of Scotch and English ancestry. His family settled in Bermuda nearly two hundred years ago. He is also descended from an old Huguenot family, through which he holds ancestral relations with the pre-Revolution days of New York city. He received his preliminary classical education in Bermuda, under the direction of an excellent Scotch master, and subsequently pursued his studies in the University of Toronto, Canada, giving special attention to philosophy and the Latin and Greek classics. In 1863, at the age of twenty, he came to Princeton, and graduated at the Theological Seminary in 1865. While a student in Princeton his mind was much absorbed by those abstruse studies which he has since pursued with so much distinction,—church history, metaphysics, and systematic theology. In June, 1865, he was ordained to the ministry, and became Pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church of New York city. Remaining in this charge for two years, he then became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Nyack, New York, where he labored from 1867 to 1870. He was next Pastor of the South Church in Brooklyn, New York, but at the end of nine months he resigned to accept the Cyrus H. McCormick professorship in the Northwest (now McCormick) Seminary, Chicago. Here he labored from 1872 to 1881, for the last seven years of this period also preaching in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, and during a large part of the time acting as Editor of *The Interior*. In 1878, Dr. Patton was elected Moderator of the General

Assembly which met at Pittsburg, and at the next General Assembly, which met in Saratoga, he preached the opening sermon. In 1881, his reputation as a scholar and thinker led to his being called to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, to fill the Chair of the Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion. While holding this chair—which it should be said was founded and endowed for Dr. Patton, by the late Robert L. Stewart—he was also, in 1886, appointed to the Chair of Ethics in the College. He continued to discharge the duties of both posi-



FRANCIS L. PATTON

tions until June 1888, when he succeeded Dr. McCosh as President of Princeton College. As an administrator of College affairs, President Patton has demonstrated the possession of unusual power and ability. This is all the more remarkable when it is considered that his especial strength as a scholar lies in those studies pertaining to the philosophy of religion,—studies that not unfrequently lead men away from the realities of life. He has not abandoned the function of teaching since becoming President of the institution, and believes that a leader of opinion in a College should exercise an active influence as a teacher in the teaching body. President Patton is now in the eleventh year of his administration. During the first

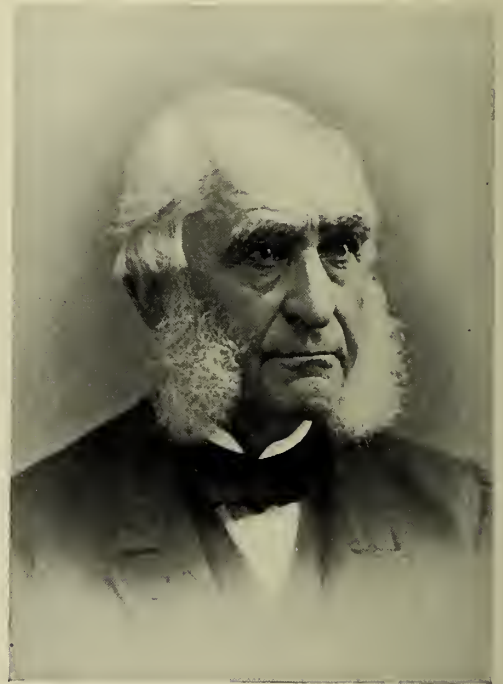
year the total number of students enrolled was six hundred and sixty-seven; the total number enrolled in 1896 was upwards of one thousand. The faculty in 1888 numbered forty-six; now there are over eighty professors and instructors. Of the thirty and more buildings that belong to the college, ten or a dozen have been built during his Presidency. The corporate name—the College of New Jersey, at Princeton—hardly represents the broad character of the institution, for it is both *de facto* and *de jure* a university. Dr. Patton's aim from the first has been to broaden the work of the institution in all lines of legitimate university development, as rapidly as the funds of the college will permit. Its growth therefore has been natural and steady, and its development from 1888 to 1897 has been great. President Patton is at the head of a truly grand and growing institution, and it is by all conceded that his strong individuality has had much to do with Princeton's present high standing in the world of letters. During the early years of his ministerial labors Dr. Patton devoted a large part of his time to study, and articles and reviews were rapidly produced by him which attracted the attention of the religious world. In 1869 his Treatise on Inspiration was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and his review of Newman's Grammar of Assent appeared in 1887 in the Princeton Review. These have been followed by other and many valuable productions. Dr. Patton received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University in 1888, and that of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University in 1889. He is one of a few men who have received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto, this distinction having been conferred upon him in 1894. Dr. Patton was married in the fall of 1865 to Rose Antoinette Stevenson, daughter of the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D.D.

PENNINGTON, Samuel Hayes, 1806–

Born in Newark, N. J., 1806; graduated at Princeton, 1825; and at the Medical Department of Rutgers, 1829; chosen a Trustee of Princeton, 1856; and President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1876.

SAMUEL HAYES PENNINGTON, M.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 16, 1806. His father

was Samuel Pennington, for many years Editor of the Newark Sentinel of Freedom, and at one time Speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives, and he is a cousin of the late Hon. William Pennington, Governor of that state from 1837 to 1843. Graduating from Princeton in 1825 and from the Medical Department of Rutgers in 1829, he engaged in practice in Newark and for many years was one of the leading physicians of that city. In 1856 he became a Trustee of Princeton, which made him a Doctor of Laws in 1895, and in 1876 he was elected President of the Board of Trustees



S. H. PENNINGTON

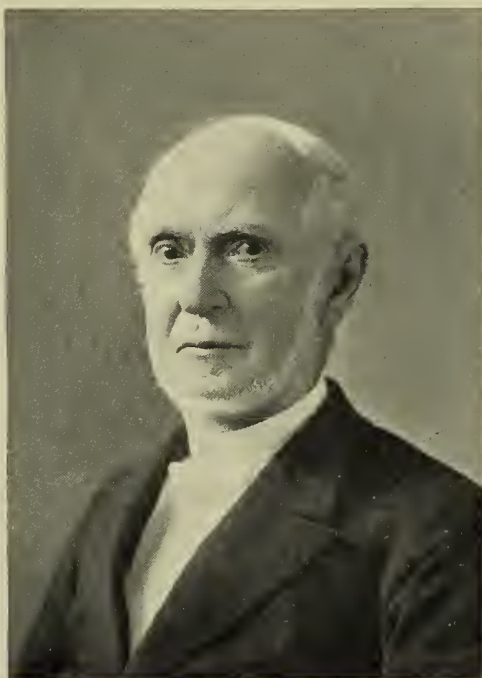
of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Pennington is widely known as an able medical writer and is also the author of numerous articles upon educational and other subjects of general interest. He is a member of the Royal Botanical Society, Ratisbon, and of the Medical Society of Munich, Bavaria; honorary member of the Medical Societies of Connecticut and New Jersey and has been President of the latter and of the New Jersey Historical Society, was for eighteen years member of the Board of Education of his native city and many years its President. He was chosen President of the Newark City National Bank in 1857 and still holds that position.

PAXTON, William Miller, 1824-

Born in Maria Furnace, Adams Co., Penn., 1824; received his preliminary education at Fairfield and Gettysburg, Penn.; graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in the Class of 1843; studied law for two years in Gettysburg; then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1848; ordained to the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Penn., in 1848; Pastor of Presbyterian Church at Greencastle, Penn. from 1848 to 1850; from 1851 to 1865 was Pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, Penn.; Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Penn., 1860-65; Pastor First Presbyterian Church in New York from 1866 to 1883; was Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in Union Theological Seminary, New York, from 1872 to 1875; since 1883 has been Professor of Ecclesiastical Homiletical and Pastoral Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary.

WILLIAM MILLER PAXTON, D.D., LL.D., Trustee of Princeton and Professor of Ecclesiastical, Homiletical and Pastoral Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, was born at Maria Furnace, Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1824, son of James Dunlop and Jane Maria (Miller) Paxton. He is descended from well-known Pennsylvania families. His paternal great-grandfather, John Paxton and his grandfather, William Paxton, both served in the Revolutionary Army, the latter afterwards becoming a Presbyterian minister and laboring as Pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Church in Adams county, Pennsylvania, for forty-nine years. Another great-grandfather, James Dunlop, was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather William Miller, also served in the Revolutionary Army, and was subsequently a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for twenty-seven consecutive years. In his early youth Professor Paxton attended school at Millers-town (now Fairfield) and at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, in the Class of 1843. After studying law for two years in Gettysburg, he decided to study for the ministry, and with this object in view, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated with the Class of 1848. In his graduation year he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was also installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greencastle, Pennsylvania. From 1861 to 1865 he was Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from 1860 to 1865, was also Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was called to the Pastorate

of the First Presbyterian Church in New York, a charge he held for seventeen years, and during this time was also for a term of three years (1872-1875) Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in Union Theological Seminary in New York. In 1883 he was called to Princeton as Professor of Ecclesiastical, Homiletical and Pastoral Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, a Chair he fills at the present time. During the years from 1851 to the present time Professor Paxton has held and still fills, various ecclesiastical and educational offices, having been a Director of the Western Theological Seminary for fourteen years, from 1851 to 1865; a Trustee of



WILLIAM M. PAXTON

Jefferson College from 1853 to 1865; a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from 1866 to the present time, and President of the Board from 1881 to 1883. From 1866 to 1880 he was a member of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1867 to 1883 and a Trustee of Princeton College for the last thirty-two years. He was also Moderator of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, in 1880. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania in 1860, and that of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Jefferson College in

1883. Professor Paxton has been twice married. His first marriage was in July 1852, to Hester V. B., daughter of Colonel Wickes of Chestertown, Maryland. His second wife was Caroline Sophia Denny, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to whom he was married November 8, 1855. He has eight children: four sons, James Dunlop, William Miller, Harmar Denny and J. Donaldson Paxton, all Princeton Alumni; and four daughters, Amy M. (Paxton) Roberts, Caroline Denny (Paxton) Mudge, Elizabeth and Margaretta Paxton.

Ruter and Martha Jane (Haughton) Coney. He was fitted for College at the Woodward High School in Cincinnati, Ohio, entering Princeton in September 1881 and graduating a Bachelor of Arts with the Class of 1885. The following year he was made Tutor of Latin and Greek in the Academy at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1889, when he accepted a similar position in Hillman Academy at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. In 1891 he was a Fellow in Social Science at Princeton and was also appointed Instructor in History in the University. In July 1892, he went abroad and

COVINGTON, Harry Franklin, 1870-

Born in Snow Hill, Maryland, 1870; fitted for College at Manfrin's University School at Ellicott City, Md.; graduated Princeton, Class of 1892; Fellow in Oratory in Princeton, 1892-93; later was appointed Assistant in Oratory; since June 1898 has been Assistant Professor in Oratory at Princeton.

HARRY FRANKLIN COVINGTON, A.M., Assistant Professor of Oratory at Princeton, was born in Snow Hill, Maryland, April 6, 1870, son of George W. and Sallie (Bishop) Covington. He received his preliminary education at the high school in his native town and in Manfrin's University School at Ellicott City, Maryland. He graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the time of his graduation, and subsequently that of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*. He was Fellow in Oratory at Princeton from 1892 to 1893, was appointed Assistant in Oratory in 1893, and since June 1898, has been Assistant Professor in Oratory in the University.



JOHN H. CONEY

CONEY, John Haughton, 1862-

Born in Cincinnati, O., 1862; fitted for College at Woodward High School, in Cincinnati, O.; graduated Princeton, 1885; Tutor in Latin and Greek in Harrisburg, Penn., Academy, 1886-89; degree of Master of Arts from Princeton, 1888; taught in Hillman Academy in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1889-91; Fellowship in Social Science at Princeton, 1891-92; Instructor in History at Princeton, 1891-92; studied in Universities of Greifswald and Berlin, Germany, 1892-94; returned to Princeton as Instructor in History, 1894; Assistant Professor of History, Princeton, 1898-

JOHAN HAUGHTON CONEY, A.M., Assistant Professor of History at Princeton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1862, son of Martin

spent two years in study at the Universities of Greifswald and Berlin, Germany. He returned to Princeton to resume his position of Instructor in History in September 1894, and in 1898 was promoted to be Assistant Professor in History. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton in 1888. He is a member of the American Historical Association and of the Nassau Club of Princeton. Professor Coney has never allied himself with either the Republican or Democratic party, his political views being of the independent order, favoring a tariff for revenue only, and the single gold standard. He is opposed to the permanent holding of the Philippines by the United States. He is unmarried.

LOW, Seth, 1850-

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1850; received his early education in the Brooklyn Juvenile High School, Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute; A.B., Columbia, 1870, entered the employ of A. A. Low & Brothers in 1870, and became a member of the firm in 1875; President of the Bureau of Charities of Brooklyn; Mayor of the city, 1882-85; honorary LL.D., Amherst College and also University of the State of New York, 1889; LL.D., Harvard, University of Pennsylvania and Trinity College, 1890, and Princeton, 1896; chosen to the Presidency of Columbia in 1889; in 1885 gave to the University \$1,000,000 for a new library building; nominated for the first Mayor of the enlarged city of New York by the Citizens' Union in 1896; and notwithstanding the failure of all of the reform elements to coalesce in opposition to Tammany Hall, came in second in the poll, passing the regular Republican Candidate among others; delegate and Chairman of the American delegation to the Peace Conference at the Hague, 1899.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President of Columbia, is descended from old New England ancestors. His paternal grandfather removed from Salem, Massachusetts, to Brooklyn, New York, in 1828, and became a prosperous merchant in the latter city, being several times chosen to public office by his fellow-citizens. His father, Abiel Abbott Low founded the mercantile house of A. A. Low & Company, and it grew under his guidance and management to the leading house in America in the China trade. Seth Low received his early education in the Brooklyn Juvenile High School and the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He entered Columbia in 1866, graduating in 1870, and immediately became a clerk in his father's establishment. Five years later he entered the firm. Mr. Low has always been interested in whatever tended to promote the cause of good government in his native city, and it was mainly through his efforts that the loose methods in vogue in the administration of the public charities were remedied. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Bureau of Charities on the present system, and was made its first President. The active and efficient manner in which he carried on the work of his office formed a startling comparison to the lax conditions previously in force, and went far toward securing his triumphant election to the Mayoralty in 1882. He carried out the promises made during his campaign that his administration should be a business, non-partisan one, and the appreciation of his constituents was shown in his election to a second term. In 1889 Mr. Low was chosen President of Columbia, and received the

degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of the State of New York and Amherst College. The College has made wonderful strides under his administration. The several departments of the College, hitherto separate and without that degree of cohesion which was necessary to bring out their best work, were united and placed under the charge of a University Council created for that purpose, and the welding of the various branches into a complete University was accomplished before Mr. Low had directed its destinies for three years. After several years of agitation, and in great part



SETH LOW

through the earnest efforts of the President, the University in 1892 decided to move farther uptown, and in 1894 the work of erecting the present handsome and commodious buildings near Morningside Park was begun. He donated in 1895 the magnificent sum of \$1,000,000 for the erection of a library building, and it was also through his efforts that the Columbia University Press was established. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1890 from Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania and Trinity College, and in 1896 from Princeton. President Low continued to take an active interest in all the movements against corrupt government in New York City, and was an active supporter of the Committee of Citizens which brought about

the overthrow of Tammany Hall and the election of William L. Strong as Mayor of New York City in 1894. In 1896, under the first election for city officers of the enlarged city of New York, Mr. Low was nominated for Mayor by a Citizens' Union which represented the best elements among the voters of the city. There was discord among the various reform elements, however, and although Mr. Low came in second in the poll, defeating the regular Republican candidate, the Tammany candidate was elected. He had, however, made a showing almost without precedent in the political history of the city for an independent candidate without the endorsement of either great political party. In 1899 Mr. Low was one of the delegates from the United States to the Peace Conference held at the Hague as the result of the pronouncement of the Czar of Russia in the previous year. He served as Chairman of the American delegation, and was active in laying before the conference and advocating the principles of protection for private property at sea, universal arbitration, and others tending to lessen the horrors of war. He married, December 8, 1880, Annie W. S., daughter of the Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, Justice of the United States Supreme Court. They have no children.

MATTHEWS, Brander, 1852-

Born in New Orleans, La., 1852; educated at Anthon and Charlier Schools; A.B., Columbia, 1871; LL.B., Columbia Law School, 1873; served for some time as private secretary to his father, contributing also to periodicals; published his first book in 1880, which was followed by many others; lecturer in English at Columbia, 1891; Professor of Literature since 1892; one of the most widely known of American literary men of the present day.

BRANDER MATTHEWS, LL.B., Professor of Literature at Columbia and one of the most notable figures in the literary world of to-day, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 21, 1852, son of Edward and Virginia Brander Matthews, and is seventh in direct descent from James Matthews, who settled in Cape Cod early in the seventeenth century. His parents removed to New York City four years later, and he was educated at the Anthon and Charlier Schools, entering Columbia in 1867. He was class poet, and graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After the completion of his course in the Academic De-

partment, Professor Matthews studied law at the Columbia Law School, graduating as Bachelor of Laws in 1873. He never practised law, however, but served as Private Secretary to his father for several years, contributing occasionally to magazines and periodicals during this period. His first book, *Theatres of Paris*, appeared in 1880, and was followed in 1881 by *French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century*. He has since published a number of other books of criticism — *Pen and Ink*, 1888; *Americanisms and Britishisms*, 1893; *Aspects of Fiction*, 1896; and an *Introduction to the Study*



BRANDER MATTHEWS

of American Literature, 1896, of which last more than fifty thousand copies sold in three years. As a writer of fiction Professor Matthews has made a specialty of life in New York. Among his best-known books in this line may be mentioned: *Vignettes of Manhattan* (1894); *His Father's Son* (1895); *Outlines in Local Color* (1897); *A Confident To-morrow* (1899) and *The Action and the Word* (1900). Mr. Matthews is equally notable as a dramatist, and many of his plays have met with marked success. One of the best-known of his dramatic works is *Peter Stuyvesant*, written in collaboration with Bronson Howard, and first acted in 1899. He was appointed lecturer in English literature at Columbia in 1891, and in the following year

was called to his present position. He was one of the founders of the Authors' Club, the Players', the American Copyright League, and the Dunlap Society, and an earnest worker in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Columbia University Press. He is also a member of the Century Club and the Delta Psi Society of New York. Professor Matthews married, May 10, 1873, Ada S. Smith, of London, England. His one child, Edith V. B. Matthews, is also becoming well-known as a writer.

OTIS, Fessenden Nott, 1825-

Born in Ballston, N. Y., 1825; graduated at the New York Medical College, 1852; Steamship Surgeon till 1861; Police Surgeon in New York till 1872; President of the Medical Board of the Police Department, 1870-72; Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases at Columbia, 1867-73; Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases, 1871-91; and now Professor Emeritus.

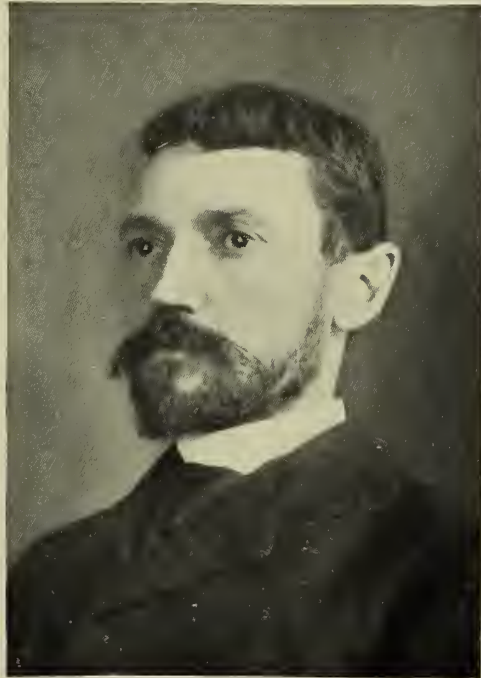
FESSENDEN NOTT OTIS, M.D., Emeritus Professor at Columbia, was born in Ballston, New York, May 6, 1825. His early education was acquired at the Fairfield and Amsterdam Academies, and he was a medical student at the University of the City of New York and the New York Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1852. Entering the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as a Surgeon he remained in that service until 1861, when he was appointed Police Surgeon in New York, serving as such for more than ten years, and from 1870 to 1872 was President of the Police Department Medical Board. He was in the meantime Attending Physician to the Demilt Dispensary, was President of the Medical Board of Stranger's Hospital from 1871 to 1873; has twice filled the office of President of the Charity Hospital Medical Board, and was appointed Visiting Surgeon to that institution in 1874. He has also been Consulting Surgeon to several other New York hospitals, and his private practice has been large and lucrative. From 1867 to 1873 he lectured upon Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs at the Medical Department of Columbia, was made Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases in 1871, and retired from that Chair as Professor Emeritus in 1891. Dr. Otis has invented several valuable surgical instruments and appliances, and has published numerous papers relative to his specialty. He is also the author of History of the Panama Railroad; Tropical Journeyings; and Lessons in Drawing.

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PINE, John B., —

Born in Dubuque, Iowa; A. B. Columbia, 1877; LL.B. Columbia Law School, 1879 and admitted to the Bar; has since been engaged in practice in New York City, and has been an earnest worker for good government; trustee of Columbia University since 1890, and clerk of the board since 1891.

JOHAN B. PINE, LL.B., Trustee of Columbia and Clerk of the Board, was born in Dubuque, Iowa. He fitted for College at a private school, graduated from Columbia in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently studied law in Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1879,



JOHN B. PINE

and was soon after appointed attorney for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a position which he held for eight years. His practice has been largely in real estate and the management of estates, and he has at different times represented the State Charities Aid Association, the Civil Service Reform Association, several savings banks, the New York Trade School, the Church of the Holy Communion, and several banking institutions. Mr. Pine has taken an active part in the efforts which have been made to secure better government for New York City, and served as Secretary of the Citizens' Committee on High License from 1887 to 1890, and as one of the Committee on Excise appointed

by the Chamber of Commerce in 1896; he was also one of those who organized the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform, which secured the enactment of the new School Law passed in that year. He was one of the originators of the Citizens' Union in 1897, and had much to do with drafting its platform and projecting the plan of organization. When the Union was formally organized he was appointed a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Enrollment and District Organization, and throughout the campaign he was one of the leaders in the movement. Mr. Pine is a member of the Bar Association, the University, Century, City and Down Town Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was for several years the Secretary. He was one of the founders of the University Settlement Society and served for several terms on its Council. He is also a Manager of St. Luke's Hospital. Since his graduation in 1877, Mr. Pine has always taken an active part in the affairs of the University, and was a member of the Standing Committee on the Alumni Association before he was elected a Trustee of the University in 1890. In the following year he was elected Clerk of the Board, which office he now holds. In an article in the *University Bulletin*, President Low credits Mr. Pine with being the one to suggest the purchase of the magnificent site on Morningside Heights in which the University has recently been established. He has been Secretary of the Building Committee since the work of planning the buildings was begun, and has taken an active interest in the management of the affairs of the University.

private instruction, and he took his Bachelor's degree at Lafayette in 1880. From 1880 to 1882 he studied at Göttingen, Leipzig, Paris and Geneva, and after a year's Fellowship at Johns Hopkins he returned to Leipzig as student and Assistant taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1886. The years from 1886 to 1888 were spent in England as student and Lecturer at Cambridge University, whence he was called to the Chair of Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, which he occupied until 1891. Called to Columbia in the latter year



J. McKEEN CATTELL

CATTELL, James McKeen, 1860-

Born in Easton, Penn., 1860; graduated at Lafayette College, 1880; studied abroad until 1882; Fellow of Johns Hopkins till 1883; student and Assistant at the University of Leipzig till 1886; Lecturer University of Cambridge, England, 1888; Professor of Psychology University of Pennsylvania, till 1891; of Experimental Psychology, Columbia, till 1896, and chosen Professor of Psychology the latter year.

JAMES McKEEN CATTELL, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Psychology at Columbia, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1860, son of W. C. Cattell, D.D., LL.D., (formerly President of Lafayette College) and Elizabeth McKeen Cattell. His early education was obtained chiefly under

as Professor of Experimental Psychology, he exchanged the Chair in 1896 for that of Psychology, and still retains that post. Dr. Cattell was President of the American Psychological Association in 1895, and Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1898; is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Naturalists and the London Aristotelian and Neurological Societies. He is Co-editor of the *Psychological Review* and Editor of *Science*. On December 11, 1888, he married Josephine Owen, of London; they have two sons and two daughters.

CHANDLER, Charles Frederick, 1836-

Born in Lancaster, Mass., 1836; graduate of Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard; studied abroad at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen; Ph.D., (Göttingen) 1856; Assistant in Chemistry, Union College, 1857; promoted to Professor, 1858; in 1864, with Professors Egleston and Vinton established the Columbia School of Mines, and became Dean of its Faculty; 1866, Chemist of the New York Board of Health; appointed President in 1873 and again in 1877; honorary degree of M.D., University of New York, 1873; honorary degree of LL.D., (Union College) 1873; Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1876; Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, 1877; President of the Convention of Chemists which met in Northumberland, England, in 1884, to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Priestly.

CHARLES FREDERICK CHANDLER, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the School of Mines and Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, was born in the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, December 6, 1836. He received his early education through private instruction, and then went to the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. After finishing his course there he went abroad and spent some time in study at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter institution in 1856. Returning to America he was made in 1857 Assistant in Chemistry at Union College, and this was followed by his appointment as Professor in the following year. Dr. Chandler remained at Union for seven years, coming to New York in 1864. In that year, he, with Professors Egleston and Vinton established the Columbia School of Mines in New York City, Dr. Chandler becoming Dean of its Faculty. Two years later he was appointed Chemist of the New York City Board of Health, and after seven years of service in this capacity was appointed President of the Board in 1873, and re-appointed on the expiration of his term in 1877. His valuable services while connected with the Board of Health were manifold. He organized a rigid system of milk inspection, the value of which may be estimated when it is stated that it prevented adulteration which had amounted to \$10,000 daily. Among his other special services there may be mentioned the procurement of legislation against adulterated food, and against inferior grades of kerosene likely to cause accident; the institution of reforms in regard to slaughter houses; and successful efforts to obtain legislation calling for better light and ventilation in tenement-houses. The annual death rate of children

under five years of age has been reduced five thousand annually by these reforms. In pursuing his sanitary investigations he also made investigations in regard to the water-supply of Albany, Brooklyn and New York, and careful analyses of the mineral springs of Ballston, Saratoga, Chittenango, Florida and others. Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1873, and New York University the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in the same year. Professor Chandler was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence of the Col-



C. F. CHANDLER

lege of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876, and Professor of Chemistry at Columbia in the following year. He presided at the Convention of Chemists which met in Northumberland, England, in 1864, in celebration of Priestly's discovery of oxygen. Contributions from Professor Chandler have appeared frequently in the American Journal of Science, the American Chemist, and similar periodicals, and he has delivered a number of lectures on water, photography, and kindred topics. He is a member of Chemical societies in New York, London, Paris and Berlin, of the National Academy of Sciences in this country, and of numerous scientific societies. He has never taken an active part in politics, and is unmarried.

KEENER, William Albert, 1856-

Born in Augusta, Ga., 1856; A.B., Emory College, Oxford, Ga., 1874; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1877; spent one year in post-graduate study there, 1877-78; admitted to the New York Bar in 1879, and practised law there until 1883; Assistant Professor of Law, Harvard, 1883; Professor, 1888, appointed to the Story Professorship of Law; Professor of Law, Columbia, 1890; Dean of Columbia Law School since 1891.

WILLIAM ALBERT KEENER, LL.D., Dean of the Columbia Law School, was born in Augusta, Georgia, March 10, 1856. His father, Henry Keener, was of German descent,



WILLIAM A. KEENER

while his mother, Isabella Coulson, came of an English family. He was educated and fitted for College at private schools in his native city, and entered Emory College at Oxford, Georgia in 1871, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. He became a student at Harvard Law School in 1875 and two years later received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After one year of post-graduate study there during 1877-1878, he entered the law office of Scudder & Carter in New York City and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1879, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. After having been engaged in the practice of law for four years he was in 1883 appointed to an Assistant Profes-

sorship of Law at Harvard. Five years later he was made a full Professor, and was appointed to the Story Professorship of Law. He resigned this position in 1890 to accept the Kent Professorship of Law in the Law School of Columbia. He was made Dean of Columbia Law School in 1891, and still holds that position. Under his wise and efficient direction the institution has been admirably prosperous. He is the editor of collection of cases on contracts, corporations, equity, quasi-contracts, and the author of a treatise on quasi-contracts. He married, July 16, 1878, Frances McLeod Smith. They have one child: Ashley Nixon Keener. Professor Keener is a member of three Greek letter fraternities — Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi; of the Century, University, City, Harvard and Barnard Clubs of the City of New York, and of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

SHERMAN, Frank Dempster, 1860-

Born in Peekskill, N. Y., 1860; graduated at the School of Mines, Columbia, 1884; Adjunct Professor at the Columbia School of Architecture from 1891 to the present time.

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, Ph.B., Adjunct Professor of Architecture at Columbia, was born in Peekskill, New York, May 6, 1860, son of John Dempster and Lucy (McFarland) Sherman. His preliminary studies were pursued under the direction of his parents and concluded with a year's course at the Peekskill Military Academy. He subsequently entered the Architectural Department of School of Mines, Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1891 was appointed to his present post in the School of Architecture connected with that University. Professor Sherman is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Century Club, New York. On November 17, 1887 he married Juliet Mersereau Durand, and has one son, Dempster Durand Sherman, born February 19, 1890.

VAN AMRINGE, John Howard, —

Born in New York City; was graduated A.B. Columbia, 1860, acting as Professor of Latin during part of his Senior year; Tutor in Mathematics, 1860-63; A.M. and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, 1863-64; Professor of Mathematics, and head of the Department of Mathematics in the School of Mines at Columbia since 1865; Professor of Mathematics in the College and in the Faculty of Pure Science; Ph.D.

University of the State of New York, 1877; L.H.D. Columbia, 1890; Dean of the College since 1894; LL.D. Union College, 1895; Chairman of Columbia University Alumni Council.

JOHAN HOWARD VAN AMRINGE, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D., head of the Department of Mathematics in Columbia University, Dean of Columbia College, and author of the Historical Sketch of Columbia in *UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SONS*, was fitted for College at a private school, and his connection with Columbia's Faculty dated from 1860. He was the friend and associate of



J. HOWARD VAN AMRINGE

President Barnard in the latter's plans for the advancement of the interests of the College, and much of the credit for their success is due to him. He entered Columbia as a member of the Junior Class in 1858, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1860 and delivering the Latin oration at Commencement. In the latter part of his Senior year he acted as Professor of Latin, and after graduation held for three years the post of Tutor in Mathematics. He was made Adjunct Professor in Mathematics in 1863 and received the degree of Master of Arts. On the opening of the School of Mines of Columbia he was put at the head of the Department of Mathematics in the School, and became Professor of Mathematics there in 1865, which position he still holds in addition to the Pro-

fessorship of Mathematics in the College and in the University Faculty of Pure Science. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of the State of New York in 1877 and the degree of Doctor of Letters from Columbia in 1890, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College in 1895, upon the occasion of its centennial celebration. Professor Van Amringe has devoted practically the whole of his active life to the service of his *alma mater*. He has written numerous historical and descriptive articles on the University, and in 1865 prepared an extended and elaborate general catalogue of officers and graduates of the College containing brief biographical notices of the Alumni, which has since been published at regular intervals. He was largely instrumental in reviving and putting upon a secure foundation the Alumni Association of the College, and has been for more than a third of a century an officer of the Association, serving for some time as its President, and at present as Chairman of the Columbia University Alumni Council. In the field of mathematics Professor Van Amringe edited Davies's Series of Mathematics, and has written numerous articles on mathematical topics, on life insurance, savings banks, the calendar, and the like. He was one of the founders of the New York, now the American, Mathematical Society, and was its President during the first two years of its existence; is a Vice-President of the American Metrological Society; a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York and a member of its Education Committee; a Trustee of the N. Y. P. E. Public School and Chairman of its School Committee; a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in the United States and a member of its Standing Committee; and a Vestryman of Trinity Church, New York City. He is, also, a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Dunlap Society, the Century, City, Church and Metropolitan Clubs of New York. He is an Independent, and a strong supporter of good government on political questions. He has served as Acting President of the University in the absence of President Low.

LEE, Frederic Schiller, 1859-

Born in Canton, N. Y., 1859; A.B., St. Lawrence University, 1878; A.M., 1881; graduate student in biology, Johns Hopkins, 1881-1883; graduate scholar, 1883-84; Fellow in Biology, 1884-85; Ph.D., 1885;

special student in physiology, University of Leipzig, 1885-86; teacher of Natural Science, Clinton Liberal Institute, 1879-81; Instructor in Biology, St. Lawrence University, 1886-87; Instructor in Physiology and Histology, Bryn Mawr College, 1887-88; Associate, 1888-91; Demonstrator in Physiology, Columbia, 1891-95; Adjunct Professor since 1895.

FREDERIC SCHILLER LEE, Ph.D., Adjunct Professor of Physiology at Columbia, was born in Canton, New York, June 16, 1859. He is of New England ancestry on both sides, being descended through his father, John Stebbins Lee, from John Leigh who came from London to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1834. His mother, Elmina Bennett, was connected with the old Bennett and Wheeler families of New Hampshire. The family is distinctly academic. John Stebbins Lee was for several years President of one of the smaller Colleges and was a College Professor for a long time; and two of the brothers of Frederic Schiller Lee have held high positions in collegiate work. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district schools of Canton and later in the village graded school. He entered the St. Lawrence University at Canton in 1874, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878, and that of Master of Arts three years later. From 1879 to 1881 he also filled the position of teacher of Natural Science at the Clinton Liberal School of Fort Plain, New York. In 1881 he went to Baltimore and took up graduate study in biology at Johns Hopkins. He was made graduate scholar in 1883; Fellow in Biology in 1884 and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885, after which he went abroad and passed a year as a special student in Physiology under Professors Carl Ludwig and Max von Frey at the University of Leipzig. He returned to America and took up pedagogical work as Instructor in Biology at St. Lawrence University, leaving there in 1887 to become Instructor in Physiology and Histology at Bryn Mawr College. He was promoted to Associate in Physiology and Histology in 1888. He left Bryn Mawr in 1891 to become Demonstrator in Physiology at Columbia and was made Adjunct Professor in 1895. Professor Lee has contributed numerous scientific articles to Physiological periodicals of America, England and Germany, and has collaborated in the authorship of various books on subjects connected with his profession. He is one of the Board of Editors of the American Journal of Physiology, and has been for several years Secretary of the American Physiological Society. He is also a member of the American

Society of Naturalists, a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and a member of the Century Club of New York. He comes of Republican stock, but is himself an Independent, never having, however, entered actively into politics.

MAYO-SMITH, Richmond, 1854-

Born in Troy, O., 1854; received his early education in the public schools and High School of Dayton; A.B., Amherst, 1875; studied in Berlin, 1875-77; and at Heidelberg during the summer term of 1878; Assistant in Political Science at Columbia, 1877-78; Adjunct Professor of History and Political Science, 1878-83; Professor of Political Economy and Social Science since 1883.

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, M.A., Professor of Political Economy and Social Science at Columbia, was born in Troy, Ohio, February 9,



RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH

1854. Through his father Preserved Smith, he is descended from the Rev. Henry Smith, who came to this country during 1638 and took up ministerial work at Wethersfield, Connecticut. His mother was Lucy Mayo. He received his early education in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio and at the Dayton High School, entering Amherst College in 1871 and graduating in 1875. He studied abroad at the University of Berlin during the two years following, and also at Heidelberg during the sum-

mer term of 1878. He was appointed Assistant in Political Science at Columbia in 1877, and was promoted to Adjunct Professor of History and Political Science in the following year. In 1883 he was elected to his present position in the Chair of Political Economy and Social Science. Professor Mayo-Smith married, June 4, 1884, Mabel Ford. They have four children: Lucy, Amabel, Richmond and Worthington Mayo-Smith. He is a member of the Century, University and Authors' Clubs, and is not actively interested in politics.

MACKAY-SMITH, Alexander, 1850-

Born in New Haven, Conn., 1850; graduated at Trinity, 1872; pursued his divinity studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and completed them abroad; Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, South Boston, 1877-80; became Assistant Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York City the latter year, and first Archdeacon of New York, 1887; appointed Chaplain of Columbia, 1891.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D.D., Chaplain of Columbia, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 2, 1850. He is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, a well-known Episcopal clergyman of the metropolis, and Hon. Nathan Smith, at one time United States Senator from Connecticut, was his grandfather. Graduating from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1872, he was for some time a student in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and after concluding his divinity studies in England and Germany, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Assigned to the Rectorship of Grace Church, South Boston, in 1877, he remained there until 1880; when he became Assistant Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, and was appointed first Archdeacon in 1887. Dr. Smith was tendered the post of Bishop Coadjutor of Kansas in 1886, but declined, preferring to remain in the metropolis, and in 1891 he accepted the Chaplaincy of Columbia, which he still holds. He is an active civil-service reformer, and has acquired some distinction as a poet.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, 1839-

Born in Calais, Me., 1839; educated in academies and schools in New Brunswick and Maine, and finally at the High School in Cambridge, Mass.; engaged in library work at Gorham (Me.) Male Academy, 1854, and at Cambridge, 1856-61; Assistant in Harvard College Library and Student of Library Science, 1857-60; Law-

rence Scientific School, Engineering course, 1861; in business in Boston, 1861-63; continued library work at Harvard, 1863-64, and taught classics and Mathematics in Collegiate School at Boston; Civil Engineer and Draughtsman in Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., April 1864 to March 1865; held various civil offices from 1865 to 1873; engaged in book business and library work in Boston, 1874-81; Professor of Greek and Librarian at Drury College, 1877-78; Catalogue Librarian at the Astor Library, 1881-88; Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, 1888-91; Assistant Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, 1891-93; Lecturer at New York State Library School, and at the Library School of the Pratt Institute, 1894-98; Deputy Librarian of Columbia University since 1893.

CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON, A.M., Deputy Librarian of Columbia, was born in Calais, Maine, April 14, 1839. He is the son of



C. ALEX. NELSON

Israel Potter and Jane Capen Nelson, both members of old New England families. He received his early education in various schools in the United States and Canada, among them the Fredericton, New Brunswick, Academy; private schools at St. Johns, New Brunswick; Maine public schools; the Academy at Gorham, Maine and the Cambridge, Massachusetts, High School. He began library work very young, as Librarian of the Gorham, Maine, Academy, 1854, and served as Librarian

of the Washington Irving Literary Association of Cambridge, 1856-61. In 1857 he became Assistant in the Harvard College Library and continued there for three years, studying Library Science at the same time and graduating in 1860. He was Tutor in Latin and Greek in the Albany Male Academy for one year, then entered the Lawrence Scientific School, Engineering course, and, later, was engaged in business in Boston. In 1863 he became Sub-Master and Professor in Mathematics at the Collegiate School of Boston, and resumed his library work at Harvard, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in that year. He entered the service of the United States in 1864 as Civil Engineer and Draughtsman in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. He was Acting Superintendent of White Refugees in the spring of 1865, and in 1867 had charge of the Registration work under the Reconstruction Acts in Craven county, North Carolina. He held various civil positions, and was later engaged in the book business in Boston. He was Professor of Greek and Librarian of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri in 1877, but left there in 1878 returning to Boston. He was for two years Manager of the Old South Bookstore of Boston and Editor of the publications of the firm. From 1881 to 1888 he was engaged as Catalogue Librarian of the Astor Library, and with the aid of three assistants compiled, edited and published the Catalogue of the Astor Library — Continuation, a work of four thousand and two hundred and seventy-six pages. He has held various other important professional positions, among them those of Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, 1888-91; Assistant Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, 1891-1893; was a member of the World's Columbian Exposition Committee of the American Library Association, 1893; Lecturer at the New York State Library School at Albany and at the Library School of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. He was appointed to his present position at Columbia in 1893, where he has edited and published the catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library, a vol. of 1139 pages. Mr. Nelson has published many monographs and articles dealing with professional and kindred subjects and is author of a history of Waltham, Past and Present; and Its Industries. He is a member of a number of scientific and other societies and has been an officer in most of them. He is a Republican and is active in the interest of pure and clean politics, but has declined political

preferment. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention held at Raleigh, North Carolina, 1865. He married July 25, 1872, Emma Norris of Slaterville, New York. They have two children: Gertrude Jane and Ruth Augusta Nelson, both graduates of Cornell.

DeWITT, Thomas, 1791-1874.

Born in Kingston, N. Y., 1791; graduated Union, 1808; New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1812; preached in Dutchess county, New York, 1812-27; Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New York City 1827-74; Trustee of Columbia 1858-74, died 1874.

THOMAS DEWITT, S.T.D., Trustee of Columbia, was born in Kingston, New York, September 13, 1791, and graduated at Union in 1808.



THOS. DEWITT

Immediately upon completing his studies for the ministry at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, he was ordained Pastor of the combined congregations of New Hackensack and Hopewell, in Dutchess county, New York, in which service he continued for fifteen years. He then in 1827, accepted a call to the Collegiate Dutch Church of New York City, with which he remained until his death, being the senior clergyman from 1858. He

enjoyed the distinction of being one of the last of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church who could preach in the Dutch language. During his long pastorate of forty-seven years Dr. DeWitt published very little, even his sermons being usually unwritten. His activity in church and religious work, however, was great, and he served as Director in the Bible, Tract, Colonization and Sunday School Societies. He was also prominent in the New York Historical Society, for many years its Vice-President, and its President in 1872-74. Dr. DeWitt was chosen a Trustee of Columbia in 1858 and held that position to the time of his death, which occurred in New York City, May 18, 1874.

in a musical paper. He was subsequently engaged in other editorial work at different times, and in 1853, still working hard at his pedagogical duties, he was New York Correspondent of twenty-four daily and weekly newspapers in different parts of the country. He was absolutely a tireless worker, and from sixteen to eighteen hours a day of hard mental labor was no unusual occurrence with him. Professor Quackenbos's school text-books have made him known throughout the land and beyond. The earliest of these was *First Lessons in Composition* published in 1851. More than four hundred thou-

QUACKENBOS, George Payn, 1826-1881.

Born in New York City, 1826; fitted for College at the Columbia Grammar School; graduate of Columbia, taking the English Salutatory, 1843; studied law for a time but gave it up for teaching and literature; established the Henry Street Grammar School, 1847; became head of the Collegiate School in 1855; established in 1848 a weekly paper, the *Literary American*, which he conducted for two years; author of many school text-books; received honorary degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University; died, 1881.

GEORGE PAYN QUACKENBOS, LL.D., Benefactor of Columbia and for nearly twenty-five years the head of the Collegiate School in New York City, where many of Columbia's Alumni received their College preparation, was born in New York City, September 4, 1826. At an early age he was placed at the Columbia Grammar School under the direction of Dr. Anthon. He entered Columbia at the age of thirteen and was graduated with honor in 1843, taking the English Salutatory. He spent a year in North Carolina and also studied law for eighteen months, but abandoned it to take up teaching and literary work. He established the Henry Street Grammar School in New York City in 1847, and eight years later became a partner of William Forrest, whose Collegiate School had then for forty years enjoyed the highest reputation. After three years Professor Quackenbos became the sole head of the School. Under his management its high reputation and standard of efficiency were maintained, and even increased where possible, and its sphere of usefulness was largely extended. In 1848, when only twenty-two years old, he established a weekly paper, the *Literary American* which he conducted for two years, when it became merged



GEO. P. QUACKENBOS

sand copies were printed, and it was even reprinted for use in the Confederate State schools during the Civil War. This book was followed by the *Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric*, *English Grammar*, and *First Book in Grammar*. He edited for the Appletons a Paris Edition of *Spiers' French Dictionary*. There was need of expedition in the publication of this work, for another publishing house had in preparation an American edition of the same work and the editorship of the rival publication had been intrusted to Dr. Anthon, Professor Quackenbos's old teacher, but he so far distanced Dr. Anthon's edition that its publication was abandoned. Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Pro-

fessor Quackenbos wrote a Natural Philosophy and also the Arithmetics of Appletons' Mathematical Course, besides a number of text-books on American History and other works. He was one of the few men who paved the way for the expansion of Columbia College into a University; who championed the reforms President Barnard had set on foot, and who made it possible for the College to take its present rank among the great Universities of America. He urged the founding of the School of Political Science many years ago, and also projected a School of Journalism. His promulgated theories of education have been justified by their recent adoption in the School of Pedagogics. He died on the 24th of July, 1881, from disease of the heart aggravated by a shock received by being thrown from his carriage.

QUACKENBOS, John Duncan, 1848-

Born in New York City, 1848; fitted for College by his father at the Collegiate School, New York; A.B. Columbia, 1868; A.M. Columbia, 1871, and graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Tutor in Rhetoric and History at Columbia, 1870; later, Instructor in English Literature; Adjunct Professor of the English Language and Literature, 1884; Professor of Rhetoric at Columbia, and Barnard College, the Woman's Department of the University, 1891; Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric since 1893; author.

JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS, A.M., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric at Columbia, comes of an old Knickerbocker family, being a direct descendant of Peter Van Quakkenbosch, who came from Oestgeest, Holland, to New Amsterdam, about 1670. The family name is associated with the old Dutch settlements of New Amsterdam and Beverwyk (now Albany). His father, George Payn Quackenbos, who married Louise B. Duncan, was the head of the Collegiate School in New York City, one of the best known of the preparatory schools for Columbia College, and was an earnest worker in the direction of the expansion of the College into a University. The subject of this sketch was born in New York City, April 22, 1848. He received his early education privately, and was fitted for College at the Collegiate School under the guidance of his father, entering Columbia and graduating in 1868 with the highest honors. On his graduation, he commenced the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of the University, taking

his degree in 1871 and receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the University the same year. While pursuing his medical course Dr. Quackenbos accepted from Professor Barnard the position of Tutor in Rhetoric and History at the College. He subsequently served as Instructor in English Literature. In 1884 he was appointed by the Trustees, Adjunct Professor of the English Language and Literature, and in 1891 became Professor of Rhetoric in the University and at Barnard College for Women. As the head of the Department, Professor Quackenbos at once formed classes in higher



JOHN D. QUACKENBOS

rhetoric and criticism and gave material shape to his conception that such a Department as he represented should equip substantially for the various fields of authorship, by introducing laboratory methods into his seminars. No other American College and certainly no College in England had taken this advanced step. Graduates, undergraduates, and auditors of both sexes, were carefully instructed in technic and taught how to do original work by the Professor personally. The class-room was turned into a great literary laboratory in which writers were finished on the same educational principles as are engineers, assayers, and electricians in a school of technology. At the close of 1893, Professor Quackenbos tendered his resignation to the

Board of Trustees and was made Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric in the University. Since then he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Professor Quackenbos is the author of some twenty standard works on scientific subjects. Those especially associated with his name are: a History of the World; History of Ancient Literature; Appleton's Geographies; History of the English Language; Physical Geography; a text-book of Physics on a New Basis; Practical Rhetoric; Enemies and Evidences of Christianity; Business English; Field Sports as an Economic Factor; The Educational and Reformatory Possibilities of Hypnotism. His medical essays include: Tuberculosis; its Prevalence, Communicability and Prevention; Typhoid Fever; its Causes, Prevention and Treatment, from the Householder's Standpoint of Responsibility; Causes and Recent Treatment of Neurasthenia; Conventional, Fraudulent and Accidental Adulterations in Food Stuffs, Medicines, and Articles of Wear; Emergency Treatment; Post Hypnotic Suggestion in the Treatment of Sexual Perversions and Moral Anæsthesia. Dr. Quackenbos is also well known as a Lecturer on scientific and literary subjects. He is further a sportsman and naturalist of note, and is to be credited with having brought to public notice the presence of a fourth char in New England waters, the *Salvelinus Alpinus Aureolus* or American Saibling. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Scientific Alliance of New York, and the New Hampshire Medical Society. Professor Quackenbos married, in 1871, Laura A. Pinckney of New York. They have four children: Alice Pinckney, Caroline Duncan, George Payn, and Kathryn. He is a Republican by political conviction.

(Lord) Thomas. He received his early education at the public schools of Lapeer and vicinity, and entered the University of Michigan in 1870, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. During the ensuing three years he taught Latin and Greek in the High School at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in 1877 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In the same year he went abroad and studied at Leipzig for a time, returning to America in 1878, as Instructor in Modern Languages at the University of Michigan. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1881, and was



CALVIN THOMAS

THOMAS, Calvin, 1854-

Born near Lapeer, Mich., 1854; A.B. University of Michigan, 1874; Tutor in Latin and Greek, Grand Rapids High School, 1874-77; A.M. University of Michigan, 1877; studied in Leipzig, 1877-78; Instructor in Modern Languages, University of Michigan 1879-81; Assistant Professor, 1881-85; Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures, 1885-95; Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia, succeeding Professor H. H. Boyesen, since 1895.

CALVIN THOMAS, A.M., Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia, was born near Lapeer, Lapeer county, Michigan, October 28, 1854. His parents were Stephen Van Rensselaer Thomas and Caroline Louisa

made Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures in 1885. In 1896 he was appointed to the Chair of Germanic Languages and Literatures at Columbia, made vacant by the death of Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Professor Thomas is a member of the Modern Languages Association of America, of which he was President 1895-1896, and of the Weimar Goethe-Gesellschaft. He has edited various works of Goethe, including both parts of Faust, and is the author of a Practical German Grammar. His published essays, reviews and addresses relate mainly to German literature. He married June 16, 1884, Mary Eleanor Allen. They have two children: Harold A. Thomas, born July 24, 1885, and Paul B. Thomas, born April 17, 1889.

MORISON, Robert Swain, 1847-

Born in Milton, Mass., 1847; educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy, at Harvard (1869) and at the Harvard Divinity School; Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church, Meadville, Pa.; Librarian of the Harvard Divinity School; Secretary of the Harvard Divinity Faculty.

ROBERT SWAIN MORISON, A.M., S.T.B., Librarian of the Harvard Divinity School, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, October 13,



ROBERT S. MORISON

1847, his parents being John Hopkins (Harvard 1831) and Emily (Rogers) Morison. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent, and on his mother's side of English descent, but the family has been American for many generations. From Phillips-Exeter Academy Mr. Morison passed into Harvard, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869 and of Bachelor of Divinity in 1872. From September 1874 to May 1878 he was Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church, Meadville, Pennsylvania. From 1889 until the present time Mr. Morison has served as Librarian of the Harvard Divinity School, and since 1893 has been Secretary of the Harvard Divinity Faculty. He married, February 21, 1877, in Portland, Maine, Anne Theresa Abbot and has two children: Ruth and George Abbot Morison.

MARKS, Lionel Simeon, 1871-

Born in Birmingham, England, 1871; educated at Mason College, Birmingham, at London University and at Cornell; Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Harvard; member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

LIONEL SIMEON MARKS, M.E., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Harvard, was born in Birmingham, England, September 8, 1871. He received his engineering diploma in 1891 at Mason College, Birmingham, and the next year received the degree of Bachelor of Science at London University. Coming to America he attended Cornell and there, in 1894, was given the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering. He was appointed in 1894 Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Harvard. Mr. Marks holds membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

PICKERING, William Henry, 1858-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1858; educated at the Mass. Institute of Technology; Assistant and Instructor in Physics at the Institute of Technology; Assistant and later Assistant Professor at Harvard College Observatory; has been member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

WILLIAM HENRY PICKERING, Assistant Professor at Harvard College Observatory, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 15, 1858, and is the son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering. He graduated at the Institute of Technology in 1879 and the next year was made Assistant and Instructor in Physics at the Institute. This position he held until 1887 when he was appointed Assistant and later Assistant Professor at the Harvard College Observatory. While connected with the Institute of Technology, Professor Pickering established the first regular laboratory for the systematic teaching of numerous pupils in dry-plate photography. In astronomy his work has been of great practical value. He observed the solar eclipse of 1878 from Colorado, and in 1886 conducted an expedition to the West Indies for eclipse observations in that year. Professor Pickering has held membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has been a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He married in 1884, Anne Atwood Butte and has two children: William Thurston and Esther Pickering.

GREER, David Hummel, 1844-

Born in Wheeling, W. Va., 1844; graduated at Washington College (Pa.), 1862; Rector of Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., 1868; Rector of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., 1872; Rector of St. Bartholomew's, New York City, since 1888; held the Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching at Yale, 1894-95.

DAVID HUMMEL GREER, DD., Lecturer on Preaching at Yale, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, March 20, 1844, and graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1862. He studied theology at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, taking his first orders as



DAVID H. GREER

Deacon in Christ Church, Clarksburg, West Virginia, in 1866, where he remained in charge for a year. His ordination as Priest was given at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1868, and he established himself for three years in Covington, Kentucky, as Rector of Trinity Church in that place. After a short period of European travel, Dr. Greer became Rector of Grace Church in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1888, organizing several missions in connection with the parish church, founding St. Elizabeth's Home for Incurables, and serving as Deputy from the Diocese to four general conventions. In 1888 he accepted the Rectorship of St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York City, which he still fills. In 1894-1895 he performed the duties

of the Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching at Yale. In addition to the publication of these Lectures, in a volume entitled *The Preacher and His Place*, he has published two volumes of sermons—*From Things to God*, and *Visions*—also a little volume called *The Historic Christ*.

JOHNSON, Charles William Leverett, 1870-

Born in Gambier, O., 1870; received A.B. and Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Fellow in Greek, 1893-94; Instructor in Greek at Yale; member of the American Philological Association.

CHARLES WILLIAM LEVERETT JOHNSON, Ph.D., Instructor in Greek at Yale, was born in Gambier, Ohio, August 12, 1870. Through his father, Professor William Woolsey Johnson, of the U. S. Naval Academy he is descended from Dr. Samuel Johnson, first President of King's College (now Columbia University) and the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and through his mother, Susannah Leverett (Batcheller) Johnson from Sir John Leverett, a Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. His early education and preparation for College was received at the Boston Latin School, the Perse School, of Cambridge, England, and the University School, of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1888 he entered the Undergraduate Department of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1891 he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then entered upon graduate work in the same University, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June, 1896, having held a Fellowship in Greek for the year 1893-1894. His thesis for the Doctor's degree is on the subject of ancient Greek music. In 1897 he was appointed Instructor in Greek at Yale, and he at present holds that position. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities, the University Club of Baltimore, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, the Archæological Institute of America and the American Philological Association. In politics he is an Independent voter.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum, 1830-

Born in Westport, Conn., 1830; merchant and banker in New York City; prominent in philanthropic, charitable, educational and religious work in the metropolis; a benefactor of Yale.

MORRIS KETCHUM JESUP, M.A., Benefactor of Yale, was born in Westport, Connecticut, June 21, 1830, son of Charles and

Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup. He is a descendant of Edward Jesup, who came to this country from Sheffield, England, and settled at Stamford, Connecticut, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and afterward moved to Westchester county, New York. His father was born in Saugatuck, Connecticut, in 1796, and shortly after graduating from Yale (1814), made an extensive tour in Europe. Upon his return he engaged in business in Connecticut, and was also closely identified with religious work. Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup, whom he married in 1821, was a daughter of Samuel B. Sherwood, of Fairfield county, Connecticut, a well-known lawyer of his day. After the death of his father in 1842, Morris K. Jesup accompanied his mother to New York City. He made good use of his educational opportunities, and received his first business training in the office of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor of the Paterson Locomotive Works. At the age of twenty-two he established the firm of Clark & Jesup in New York City, and about 1856 he founded the banking-house of M. K. Jesup & Company, which has continued to the present day under successive changes in the firm name, now being known as Cuyler, Morgan & Co., with Mr. Jesup as special partner. As a financier he naturally became interested in the construction of railways, and as a Director of several important lines was closely identified with their development. Of late he has withdrawn from active participation in the various enterprises with which he has been connected. In 1863 he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, with which he has been actively identified to the present time, and is now its President. Mr. Jesup's interest in philanthropic, charitable and educational work began with the advent of his business prosperity, and still continues. His benefactions have been distributed over a wide field of usefulness, and include the Forty-fourth Street Lodging House for Homeless Boys, erected by him in 1888, a liberal donation to the American Museum of Natural History, of which he is the President, the presentation of Jesup Hall to Union Theological Seminary, New York, and a gift of \$100,000 to the Woman's Hospital, in memory of his mother, the income of which is to be used to defray the expenses of women unable to pay for treatment; and his beneficence to Yale has contributed much toward extending the usefulness of that University. He has not only aided in the financial support of useful projects, but has also taken an active part in their management. He was one of the founders of the

Young Men's Christian Association, its President in 1872 and since that time one of its Trustees; is President of the New York Mission and Trust Society, of the American Sunday School Union, and of the Five Point House of Industry; Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; Treasurer of the Slater Fund for the Education of the Freedman, and a Trustee of the Half-Orphan Asylum. During the Civil War he was Treasurer of the Christian Commission. He is a member of the American Geographical Society,



MORRIS K. JESUP

of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Fine Art Society, and the National Academy of Design, the Down-Town Association, the New England Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Williams College Alumni Association, and his social affiliations are with the Century, University, Metropolitan, the City, New York Yacht, the Mendelssohn Glee and the Riding Clubs. He spends much time in scientific research, and has furnished the American Museum of Natural History with many valuable specimens, including some rare fossils. He has presented a handsome hall to Williams College, which has made him an honorary Master of Arts, and he received the same degree

from Yale in 1891. In 1841 Mr. Jesup married Maria Van Antwerp, daughter of the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, for forty years Pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New York City. The DeWitt Memorial Church, on Rivington St., was erected by Mr. Jesup.

TUCKER, William Jewett, 1839-

Born in Griswold, Conn., 1839; graduated at Dartmouth, 1861; taught school in Columbus, Ohio; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, 1866; Pastor in Manchester, N. H., 1867-75; and in New York City, 1875-80; Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, 1890-93; President of Dartmouth, 1893-; Lecturer at Yale, 1898.

WILLIAM JEWETT TUCKER, D.D., LL.D., Lecturer on Preaching at Yale, now President of Dartmouth College, was born in Griswold,



W. J. TUCKER

Connecticut, July 13, 1839, son of Henry and Sarah (Lester) Tucker, and the seventh in descent from Robert Tucker, who came over in 1635 and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. The family is descended from John Tucker, 1666. He obtained his early education at the Academy of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, Connecticut, and entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the Class of 1861. For two

years after his graduation he taught at Columbus, Ohio, and then took up his theological studies at Andover Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1866. In 1867 he was ordained and installed Pastor of the Franklin-Street Congregational Church of Manchester, which pastorate he held until 1875, when he was called to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York City. There he remained until 1880, when he was appointed Bartlett Professor of Homiletics in the Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained for thirteen years, being elected President of Dartmouth College in 1893. Dr. Tucker received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth in 1875, and that of Doctor of Laws from Williams in 1894, and from Yale in 1896. He was Phi Beta Kappa Orator at Harvard in 1893, and was Lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1894; was Lecturer on the Winckley Foundation, Andover Theological Seminary, in 1897, and Lecturer on the Lyman Beecher Foundation at Yale in 1898. Dr. Tucker was one of the Founders and Editors of the *Andover Review*, with which he was connected from 1885 to 1893, and was the founder of the Andover Home, Boston, now known as the South End Home, a social settlement. Dr. Tucker was married, June 22, 1870, to Charlotte H. Rogers, who bore him two children: Alice Lester and Margaret Tucker. He was again married, June 23, 1887, to Charlotte B. Cheever. By his second marriage he has one child: Elizabeth Washburn Tucker.

LANG, Henry Roseman, 1856-

Born at Wartau, Switzerland, 1856; received his early education in the public schools at St. Gall and Zurich; graduate of the Gymnasium of Zurich, 1874; studied at Universities of Zurich and Strassburg; Professor of Latin at State Normal College, Nashville, 1880-82; Professor of Modern Languages in Charleston, S. C., 1882; studied in Italy, 1884-87, and in Spain and Portugal, 1887-90; received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Strassburg, 1890; Professor of Languages in Swain Free School, New Bedford, 1892; Instructor in Romance Languages at Yale, 1892-93; Assistant Professor 1893-96; Professor of Romance Philology since 1896.

HENRY ROSEMAN LANG, Ph.D., Professor of Romance Philology at Yale, was born at Wartau, in the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, September 22, 1856. His parents, Heinrich and Constantia, (Suter) Lang, were Swiss by birth and later became naturalized American citizens. He received his early education in the public schools

of St. Gall and Zurich; graduated at the Gymnasium of Zurich in 1874, and later studied for several years at the Universities of Zurich and Strassburg. Coming to America in 1880 he became Professor of



HENRY R. LANG

Latin in the State Normal College of Nashville, Tennessee, which he left two years later to become Professor of Modern Languages in Charleston, South Carolina. Professor Lang went abroad in 1884 and studied in Italy from 1884 to 1887, and in Spain and Portugal during the ensuing three years, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Strassburg in 1890. On his return to America in 1890 he became Professor of Modern Languages in the Swain Free School of New Bedford, Massachusetts. His first connection with the Faculty of Yale was as Instructor in Romance Languages during 1892 and 1893. He was made Assistant Professor in 1893, and in 1896 was advanced to the Chair of Romance Philology.

STEVENS, George Barker, 1854-

Born in Spencer, N. Y., 1854; studied at Ithaca, New York, Academy; graduated at University of Rochester, New York, 1877; received degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale, 1880; Ph.D. from Syracuse University, N. Y., 1883; took D.D. degree at the University of Jena, Germany, 1886; Pastor of First Congregational Church, Buffalo, N. Y., 1880-1883; Pastor of First

Presbyterian Church, Watertown, New York, 1883-1885; Professor of New Testament at Yale, 1886-1895; since 1895 Professor of Systematic Theology at Yale.

GEORGE BARKER STEVENS, D.D., Ph.D., Professor of Systematic Theology at Yale, was born in Spencer, New York, July 13, 1854. His parents were Thomas Jackson and Weltha (Barker) Stevens, of Dutch and English descent respectively. After attending the public schools of Spencer he went to the Ithaca Academy, of Ithaca, New York, where he studied in preparation for College. His first degree was taken at the University of Rochester, New York, in 1877 where he graduated Bachelor of Arts. He then took a full course in theology at Yale, graduating in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He studied then for three years at the Syracuse University, New York, and in 1883 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at that Institution. During the year 1885-1886 he studied in Germany and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Jena in 1886. Thus amply equipped by a long period of advanced study he entered



G. B. STEVENS

practical life as Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Buffalo, New York, preaching there from 1880 until 1883, when he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Watertown, New York. He

remained there until 1885, and then accepted the appointment of Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation at Yale. Since 1895 he has been Professor of Systematic Theology at Yale. Few men have so deeply explored the study of theology and Bible criticism as Professor Stevens, and his services to Yale for the past fourteen years have been of singular merit and faithfulness. He married November 22, 1880, Kate Abele Mattison. His children are: Margaret Brewster, and Mary Mattison Stevens.

Brush, Dr. Wells Williams, Hon. E. J. Phelps, Dean Francis Wayland, Admiral Farragut, President Mott and Professor Thacher. He is the author of "The Way: the Nature and Means of Revelation," and also of numerous magazine articles and reports on subjects relating to the fine arts. He married May

WEIR, John Ferguson, 1841-

Born in West Point, N. Y., 1841; studied at the U. S. Military Academy; Art Student in the studio of Robert W. Weir, and in the National Academy of Design; elected an Associate of the National Academy, 1863, and a member 1865; studied abroad, 1868; appointed Director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, 1869; received A.M. degree from Yale, 1871, Judge in the Department of Fine Arts in Centennial Exposition of 1876; has made many statues and portraits of Yale men.

JOHN FERGUSON WEIR, A.M., Director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, was born August 28, 1841, at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where his father, Robert W. Weir, was a Professor. His early education was received mainly from instruction by officers of the Military Academy. At an early age his strong artistic talent became evident, and he entered upon a course of study in painting and sculpture at the studio of Robert W. Weir and at the National Academy of Design in New York City. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1863, and he became a member in 1865. The year 1868-1869 was spent in art study abroad. He then returned to America to accept the appointment as Director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, which office he still occupies. In 1871 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale. During the Centennial Exposition of 1876 he was Judge in the Department of Fine Arts. He has performed many notable works, in sculpture and portrait and landscape painting, several of which are of such merit that they have given Mr. Weir a wide reputation. His principal works in sculpture are an heroic bronze statue of President Theodore D. Woolsey of Yale, and a statue of Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., of Yale. Among his paintings the following are of chief importance: The Gun Foundry; Forging the Shaft; Venice, Grand Canal; The Confessional; Returning from Labor; and portraits of President Dwight, Professor



JOHN F. WEIR

17, 1866, Mary Hannah French, daughter of Professor J. W. French, of West Point. His children are Clara Louise and Edith Dean Weir.

TROOSTWYK, Isidore, 1862-

Born in Zwolle, Holland, 1862; became a student of music at the age of ten years; was a pupil of Joachim, at the Royal Imperial High School of Music at Berlin; was Concert Master of the Kur Orchestra at Kissingen; his last European position was that of Concert Master of the famous Concert Gebouw; played before the King of Holland in 1881; Professor of Violin at the Academy of Music, Amsterdam, 1883; Instructor of Violin in the Department of Music at Yale since 1894.

ISIDORE TROOSTWYK, Instructor in the Department of Music at Yale, was born in Zwolle, Holland, July 3, 1862. He is the son of Arthur and Rachel (Turksma) Troostwyk. He was educated as a boy in the Hooge Burger School in his native place. As early as his tenth year he began to study music, and he at once evinced such great talent that three patrons decided to send him to the

Royal Imperial High School of Music, at Berlin. Here the renowned Joachim, who taught only the most promising violinists, accepted the young Hollander without hesitation, a potent evidence of his



ISIDORE TROOSTWYK

unusual talent. After three years of study here, he received excellent offers of positions, and he accepted that of Concert Master of the great Kur Orchestra at Kissingen. After this he held a number of positions of importance all over Europe, the last being that of Concert Master of the well known Concert Gebouw, where he played under the following composers and conductors: Massenet, Bruch, Grieg, Bulow, Benoit, Kiel, Bargiel, Brahms, Rubenstein, Moskowski, Hol, Verhulst and others. He played before the King of Holland in 1881, and was appointed Professor of Violin at the Academy of Music, Amsterdam, in 1883. Since 1894 Mr. Troostwyk has been Instructor of Violin in the Department of Music at Yale, and in that office has proved himself not only of great value to the University as a teacher, but an artist of remarkable talent. He is the Director of the Dessauer-Troostwyk School of Music in New Haven, Violin Instructor at the Hartford School of Music, and Concert Master of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. He married Erna Dessauer, May 10, 1887. His children are Hendrika, Leo, Arthur and Maurice Troostwyk.

WESTLUND, Jacob, 1867-

Born in Örebro, Sweden, 1867; graduated at the College of Örebro, Sweden, 1885; came to America, 1887; Instructor in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, 1887-89; Instructor in Mathematics at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan., 1889-94, 1895-96; studied as post-graduate at Yale, 1894-95; Instructor in Mathematics at Yale since 1896.

JACOB WESTLUND, Instructor in Mathematics at Yale, was born in Örebro, Sweden, May 18, 1867. He is the son of Per August and Anna Lisa Westlund. At the age of eighteen he graduated at the College of Örebro in his native place, and then for two years he pursued graduate studies at the University of Upsala and the University of Stockholm, Sweden. In 1887 he came to America and at once received the position of Instructor in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained until 1889. He then went to Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, to accept an appointment as Instructor in Mathematics, and he continued in that work until 1894 when he went to Yale for a year of post-graduate study. In 1895 he returned to his former



JACOB WESTLUND

position at Bethany College, but resigned after one year to accept a position as Instructor in Mathematics at Yale, which position he occupies at the present time.

ASHLEY, William James, 1860-

Born in London, Eng., 1860; educated at Balliol College, Oxford; Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Lecturer in Modern History in Lincoln and Corpus Christi Colleges; Professor of Political Economy and of Constitutional History in the University of Toronto, Canada; Professor of Economic History at Harvard; Corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society (England); author of "Introduction to English Economic History and Theory."

WILLIAM JAMES ASHLEY, A.M., Professor of Economic History at Harvard since 1892, is the son of James and Jane (Short) Ashley,



W. J. ASHLEY

and was born in London, England, February 25, 1860. His early education was obtained at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, London; and his collegiate training as a Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881, (obtaining the Lothian Prize in the next year), and the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. For the three years preceding 1888 he was a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Lecturer in Modern History in Lincoln and Corpus Christi Colleges. From then until 1892 he was a Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History in the University of Toronto, Canada. The last named year he was appointed Professor of Economic History at Harvard. Mr. Ashley is a Corresponding

Member of the Royal Historical Society (England). As a writer as well as an Instructor he has won pronounced recognition. His chief work is *An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory*, of which the first volume was published in 1888 and the second in 1893, several editions being put to press, and the book appearing both in England and America, as well as being translated into German and French. Various articles have also appeared from his pen in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, in the *Political Science Quarterly*, in the *Economic Journal*, in the *Economic Review* and in the *English Historical Review*. He married, on July 2, 1888, Annie Margaret, daughter of George Binkbeck Hill, D.C.L., the Editor of *Boswell*, and has three children: Annie, Alice Mary and Walter Ashley.

MONTI, Luigi, 1830-

Born in Palermo, Sicily, 1830; came to the United States, 1850; Instructor in Italian at Harvard, 1854-59; U. S. Consul at Palermo, 1861-73; Lecturer, translator and author.

LUIGI MONTI, A.M., Italian Instructor at Harvard, was born in Palermo, Sicily, in 1830. Provided with a good education he came to the United States in 1850 after participating in the Revolution of the two preceding years, and settling in Boston, engaged in teaching. From 1854 to 1859, he taught the Italian Language at Harvard. Receiving the appointment of United States Consul at Palermo in 1861 he occupied that post until 1873, when he returned to Boston, resumed teaching, and also engaged in literary pursuits. His lectures before the Lowell Institute on Contemporary Representative Men of Italy were well received, and was followed by courses at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, and other places. Beside translating Manfred, Isabella Orsini and Beatrice Cenci, by Guerrazzi, he has contributed interesting matter to periodicals, and is the author of: *Leone*, a novel, issued in the Round Robin Series; and *The Adventures of a Consul Abroad*. Mr. Monti figured as the young Sicilian in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

TURNER, Daniel Lawrence, 1869-

Born in Portsmouth, Va., 1869; educated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., as a Civil Engineer; Assistant in Mathematics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Assistant Engineer for the Columbia Granite Company, Middletown, Conn; Assist-

ant Engineer for a preliminary railroad location from Keeseville, N. Y. to Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Civil Engineer, New York City; Instructor in Surveying and Hydraulics, Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard; Associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

DANIEL LAWRENCE TURNER, Instructor in Surveying and Hydraulics at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, is the son of



D. L. TURNER

Daniel James and Mary Elizabeth (Lawrence) Turner, and was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, October 25, 1869. His early education was obtained at Norfolk Academy and at a private school in Norfolk. His training as Civil Engineer was obtained in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, Class of 1891. During 1892 Mr. Turner was Assistant in Mathematics at Rensselaer Institute. From July 1892 to January 1893 he was Assistant Engineer for the Columbia Granite Company in Middletown, Connecticut, in charge of a railroad location and construction. From January to March 1893 he was Assistant Engineer for a preliminary railroad location from Keeseville, New York, to Ausable Forks, New York, from March to September 1893 was Engineer for Ernest Flagg, architect, New York, and in September 1893, was given his present appointment as Instructor in

Surveying and Hydraulics at the Lawrence Scientific School. Mr. Turner is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He married, February 3, 1896, Eva Barcine Denby.

BURKE, Walter Safford, 1866-

Born in Babcock Hill, N. Y., 1866; graduated at United States Naval Academy; Ensign United States Navy; Assistant Engineer; Passed Assistant Engineer; Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Harvard.

WALTER SAFFORD BURKE, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Harvard, was born in Babcock Hill, Oneida county, New York, December 30, 1866, and is the son of Albert Gallatin and Clara Hubbard (Booth) Burke. He passed through the public schools of Batavia, Illinois, and then entered the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1887. On July 1, 1889, he became an Ensign in the United States Navy, on December 12, 1892, was transferred to the Engineer Corps and became an Assistant



W. S. BURKE

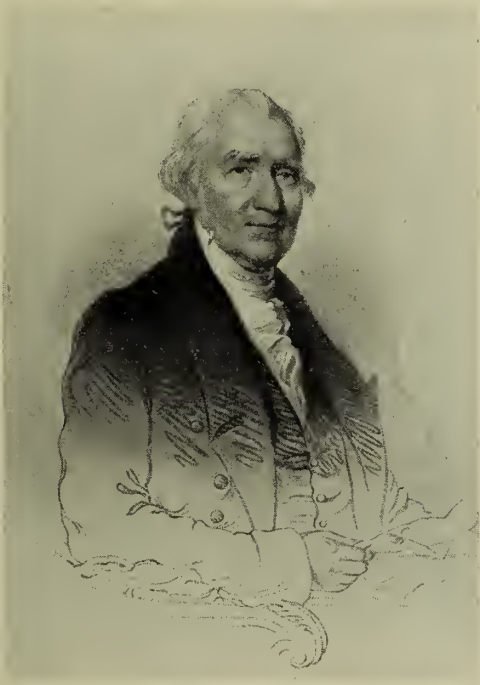
Engineer, on June 6, 1896, was promoted to Passed Assistant Engineer, and on April 30, 1897, his name was placed on the retired list. In 1895 he joined the corps of teachers at Harvard, becoming

Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, and September 1, 1889, was made Assistant Professor. Mr. Burke married, April 5, 1893, Frances Middleton Beaman.

PHILLIPS, William, 1750-1827.

Born in Boston, Mass., 1750; Revolutionary patriot; member of the Mass. Legislature and Lieut. Gov. of the State, 1812-23; Overseer of Harvard, 1810-27; died, 1827.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Overseer of Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 10, 1750. His father, of the same name, was a



WILLIAM PHILLIPS

benefactor of Andover Theological Seminary and a successful merchant. The son was brought up to a commercial life, and in business with his father he accumulated a large fortune. In the War of the Revolution he was an ardent patriot, generously sustaining the cause of independence. After the conclusion of peace he entered public life, representing Boston for a number of years in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1812 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth. He served in this office, by annual re-election, through the administration of Governor Caleb Strong and that of Governor John Brooks which followed, retiring in 1823. He was one of the fifteen laymen

first elected to the Board of Overseers of Harvard in 1810 under the Act of the Legislature changing the composition of that body. He held this office until his death, May 26, 1827.

ROYCE, Josiah.

Born in Grass Valley, Cal.; educated at the University of California, at Leipzig, Göttingen and Johns Hopkins University; teacher at the University of California; Instructor at Harvard; Assistant Professor, Professor.

JOSIAH ROYCE, Ph. D., Professor of the History of Philosophy at Harvard, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, California. He is of English descent, although his father and mother both lived in this country from a very early age, his father being a man of business in California and his mother a teacher. After graduating at the University of California in 1875 Mr. Royce continued his studies at Leipzig, Göttingen and Johns Hopkins University, receiving at the latter institution the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1878. From that time until 1882 he was a teacher at the Uni-



JOSIAH ROYCE

versity of California. Coming to Harvard as Instructor in 1882 he was promoted three years later to Assistant Professor, and in 1892 was made full Professor of the History of Philosophy.

DONALD, E. Winchester, 1848-

Born in Andover, Mass., 1848; graduated at Amherst, 1869; Union Theological Seminary, 1874; his first Parish was the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, New York City, then the Church of the Ascension, New York City, from which he was called to Trinity Church, Boston; D.D., Amherst; Preacher to the University, Harvard, 1892.

E. WINCHESTER DONALD, D.D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1848. He is the son of W. C. Donald, a manufacturer of that place, of Scotch ex-



E. W. DONALD

traction. He was educated at Amherst, graduating in the Class of 1869, and at once entered upon study for the ministry in the Episcopal Seminary at Philadelphia. He concluded his course at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, where he was graduated in 1874. For a time he was Rector of the Church of the Intercession at Washington Heights, New York City, on the Hudson, from which he went to the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, where he remained ten years as Rector. Shortly after the elevation of Dr. Brooks to the Bishopric of Massachusetts Dr. Donald was called to Trinity Church in Boston, where he remains.

His residence is the Trinity Parish House on Clarendon and Newbury Streets, built for and formerly occupied by Dr. Brooks. He is married and has two children. Dr. Donald received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amherst in 1886, and has been a Trustee of that College since 1887. In 1892 he was appointed Preacher to the University at Harvard. LL.D. University of Western Penn., 1897.

PEIRCE, Benjamin Osgood, Jr., 1854-

Born in Beverly, Mass., 1854; educated at Harvard (1876), at Leipzig and at Berlin; teacher of mathematics at the Boston Latin School; Instructor of Mathematics at Harvard; Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Harvard; Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard; member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Mathematical Society.

BENJAMIN OSGOOD PEIRCE, Jr., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 11, 1854. He is a kinsman of Professor James Mills Peirce and Professor Benjamin Peirce both of whose names are associated with the history of Harvard. Benjamin Osgood Peirce, Sr., was descended from John Peirce, who came to Watertown in 1637 and from Richard Norman who came to Gloucester in 1623. The mother of Benjamin Osgood Peirce, Jr., was Mehitabel Osgood Seccombe, a descendant of Richard Willis Seccombe who came from England in 1640. In 1876 Mr. Peirce obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard and for a year remained as Assistant in the Physical Laboratory. He then went abroad and at Leipzig received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1879, and continued his study with a year's course at the University of Berlin. On his return to America in 1880 he was immediately made teacher of mathematics at the Boston Latin School. The next year he became connected with Harvard as Instructor of Mathematics, in 1884 was promoted to Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Physics and in 1888 was awarded the Hollis Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Mathematical Society. He has published *The Elements of the Theory of the Newtonian Potential Function* and several important papers on physical science. Professor Peirce is married and has two children.

BOLLES, Frank, 1856-1894.

Born in Winchester, Mass., 1856; graduated Columbian, (D. C.) Law School, 1879, and Harvard Law School, 1882; Assistant Editor, Boston Daily Advertiser, 1883-86; Secretary of Harvard, 1886-94; died, 1894.

FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard, was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, October 31, 1856. He studied law at the Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that Institution in 1879, and subsequently taking a course at the Harvard Law School from which he was graduated



FRANK BOLLES

in 1882. Turning his attention to literature, he contributed articles to the Atlantic Monthly and other magazines, and was for a number of years connected with the Boston Daily Advertiser, as Assistant Editor and Editorial writer. In 1886 he was appointed Secretary of Harvard, remaining in that position until his death, January 10, 1894. As Secretary of Harvard, Mr. Bolles interested himself especially in helpful advice and services to undergraduates, and in 1893 published a pamphlet setting forth the advantages offered by this University to students of small pecuniary resources. He was a sympathetic and intelligent observer of nature. In 1891 Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, published a selection of his sketches under the title :

Land of the Lingering Snow: Chronicles of a Stroller in New England from January to June, and in 1893 another entitled: At the North of Bearcamp Water. After his death in 1895 they also published some of his verses under the title: Chocorua's Tenants.

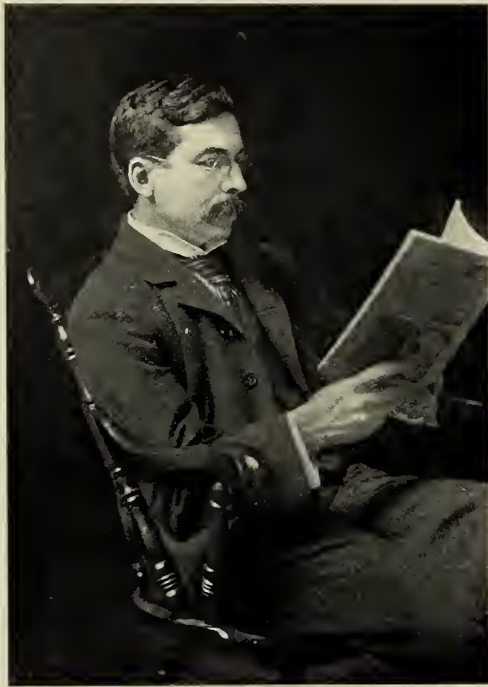
WIENER, Leo, 1862-

Born in Byelostok, Russia, 1862; educated at the Gymnasiums of Minsk and Warsaw, University of Warsaw and Polytechnic of Berlin; teacher in Academy at Odessa, Missouri; teacher of languages and mathematics Kansas City High School; Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, and then Acting Professor of Modern Languages, Missouri State University; teacher of languages in New England Conservatory of Music; Instructor of the Slavic Languages at Harvard; has been President of the Vegetarian Society of Kansas City; President Vegetarian Society, Boston; member Modern Language Association and Dialect Society of America, and of the American Folk-Lore Society; contributor to numerous philological periodicals and to American and German Literary periodicals.

LEO WIENER, Instructor of the Slavic Languages at Harvard, was born in Byelostok, Grodno, Russia, July 28, 1862. On the side of his father, Salomen Wiener, he traces his family back to Worms and Holland. The immediate ancestry has resided in Posen and Silesia where they have been prominent merchants and Talmudic scholars. His mother, Frederika (Rabinowitch) Wiener, belongs to a family noted in the lumber trade and government contract business in Lithuania. Trained by his father in German and Latin and receiving private instruction from capable teachers, Mr. Wiener obtained an admirable foundation for his future course of study, that course including two years' attendance at the elementary schools in Russia and Germany, instruction in the Classical Gymnasium of Minsk, three years' course in the Classical Gymnasium of Warsaw, a year at the University of Warsaw (1879-1880) and a year at the Polytechnic of Berlin, (1881-1882). His early philological training was received under Professor N. Anderson, now occupying the Chair of Ugro-Finnic Languages at the University of Kazan, and in mathematics under Professor M. Baraniecki of Cracow. Since 1874 Mr. Wiener has been a Tutor in Languages and Mathematics. He came to America in 1882 with the purpose of founding a vegetarian colony in Central America, but after farming a year in Kansas found there was lack of moral sup-

port for his plan and therefore abandoned it for teaching. During the year 1883-1884 he taught in an Academy at Odessa, Missouri; from 1884 to 1892 he was teacher of languages and mathematics

Century. He has also contributed to German and English literary magazines. On February 27, 1893, he married Bertha Kahn, and has a son, Norbert and a daughter, Constance.



LEO WIENER

in the Kansas City High School; from 1892 to 1894 was Assistant Professor of Modern Languages in the Missouri State University and for the year 1894-1895 was Acting Professor of Modern Languages in the same Institution. In the last named year he came to Boston as teacher of languages at the New England Conservatory of Music, and the next year 1896, was appointed Instructor of the Slavic Languages at Harvard. Mr. Wiener was at one time President of the Vegetarian Society of Kansas City, and since 1898 has been President of the Vegetarian Society of Boston. He is a member of the Modern Language Association and Dialect Society of America and of the American Folk-Lore Society. While in Russia his sympathies were with the Liberal party, and in Germany with Social Democracy. In America he has been independent in politics. Numerous contributions to philology have been written by him for the scientific periodicals of Russia, Germany and America, and he is the editor and translator of Morris Rosenfeld's Songs from the Ghetto and the author of the History of Yidvish Literature in the Nineteenth

SMITH, Roy Campbell, 1858-

Born at Fort Mason, Texas, 1858; educated at Richmond College and at the United States Naval Academy; served aboard the battleship *Indiana* in the Spanish-American War; Inspector of Equipment of torpedo boats building in New England; Lecturer at Harvard.

ROY CAMPBELL SMITH, Lecturer on Military and Naval Science at Harvard, was born at Fort Mason, Texas, July 16, 1858. On the side of his father, Charles Henry Smith, he belongs to an old English Colonial family of Virginia. On the side of his mother, Maria MacGregor Campbell, he is descended from the Scotch who lived in Cherry Valley and Cooperstown, New York. After receiving an early education at private schools in Richmond, Virginia, Mr. Smith entered Richmond College and then was appointed to the United



ROY CAMPBELL SMITH

States Naval Academy, Class of 1878. On February 22, 1894, he was promoted to Lieutenant. In 1895-1896 he was assigned to the torpedo boat *Cushing* and during the Spanish-American War

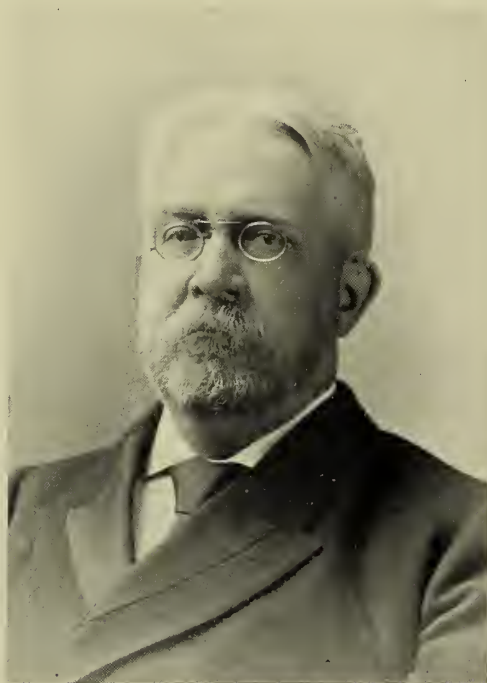
served on board the battleship *Indiana*. After the war he was made Inspector of Equipment of Torpedo Boats building in the vicinity of Boston and at Bath, Maine. From 1885 to 1888 he had been Instructor in Mathematics and Physics at the Naval Academy and in December, 1898, he was made Lecturer on Military and Naval Science at Harvard. Lieutenant Smith married, October 11, 1887, Margaret Aldrich, daughter of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson. They have two children: Roy Campbell and Marjorie Sampson.

WRIGHT, John Henry, 1852—

Born in Urmiah, Persia, 1852; educated at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, at Dartmouth and at Leipzig; Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages at the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College; Associate Professor of Greek at Dartmouth; Professor of Classical Philology at Johns Hopkins; Professor of Greek at Harvard; Dean of the Graduate School of Harvard; President of the American Philological Association, American Editor of the *Classical Review*; Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*; author of numerous articles and addresses on philological and archæological subjects.

JOHAN HENRY WRIGHT, Dean of the Graduate School of Harvard, was born in Urmiah, Persia, February 4, 1852. Through his father Rev. Austin Hazen Wright, (Dartmouth 1830) M.D., a missionary in Persia, he is descended from Lieutenant Abel Wright, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, before 1865; from Edward Hazen, who settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, before 1649, and from Governor Thomas Prince of Plymouth. Through his mother, Catherine Myers, Professor Wright is descended from Joseph Myers of New York who came from Germany in 1722 and from Philip Kirtland who came to Lynn, Massachusetts, before 1638. As a young man he prepared for College at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute (Riverview Military Academy) and then entered Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1873. The next three years were spent as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages at the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Ohio State University), Columbus. Then Professor Wright went abroad to study for two years at Leipzig University, returning in 1878 to become Associate Professor of Greek at Dartmouth. The year 1886–1887 was spent as Professor of Classical Philology at Johns Hopkins. He was then called to a Professorship of Greek at Harvard, and in 1895 was also made Dean of the Graduate School of Harvard. In the year 1894–

1895, Professor Wright was President of the American Philological Association. Since 1888 he has been one of the American Editors of the *Classical Review* and since 1897 Editor-in-Chief of *Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America* (*American Journal of Archaeology*, Second Series). Several of the addresses that he has delivered on educational topics have been published, besides articles on philological, archæological and literary subjects, in the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *American Journal of Archaeology*, the



JOHN H. WRIGHT

Classical Review, *The Nation*, etc. On April 2, 1879, he married Mary, daughter of Dr. E. T. Tappan of Kenyon College. They had three children: Elizabeth Tappan (deceased), Austin Tappan and John Kirtland Wright.

WAMBAUGH, Eugene, 1856—

Born in Ohio, 1856; educated at Harvard (1876) and Harvard Law School; practised law in Cincinnati; Professor in the State University of Iowa; Professor in the Harvard Law School; received honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from State University of Iowa; author of legal books.

EUGENE WAMBAUGH, LL.D., Professor in the Law School of Harvard, was born in Ohio, February 29, 1856, and is the son of Rev.

A. B. Wambaugh and Sarah Sells Wambaugh. At Harvard he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876, of Master of Arts in 1877 and of Bachelor of Laws, in 1880. After becoming a member of



EUGENE WAMBAUGH

the Bar in Cincinnati in 1880 he practised there for nine years. From 1889 to 1892 he was Professor in the Law Department of the State University of Iowa and since 1892 has been Professor in the Law School of Harvard. The year he came to Harvard he received from the State University of Iowa the degree of Doctor of Laws. Professor Wambaugh has published three books: *The Study of Cases*; *Cases for Analysis*; and *Cases on Agency*.

WARREN, Herbert Langford, 1857-

Born in Manchester, England, 1857; educated in America, England and Germany; studied Architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and under the late H. H. Richardson of Brookline, Mass., and in Europe; an architect and landscape designer having offices in Boston and at one time in Troy, N. Y.; chosen Instructor of Architecture at Harvard, 1893; Assistant Professor, 1894; Professor, 1899.

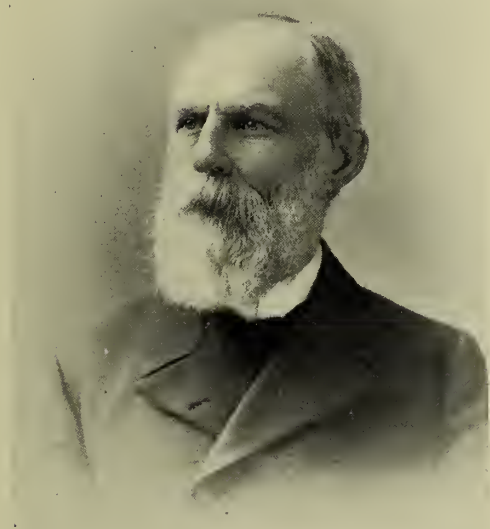
HERBERT LANGFORD WARREN, Professor of Architecture at Harvard, was born in Manchester, England, March 29, 1857. He is the eldest son of Rev. Samuel Mills Warren of Boston,

born at Dedham, Massachusetts, and Sarah Ann Broadfield of Manchester, England, and while an infant was brought to the United States by his parents, who were residing in England at the time of his birth. His education was acquired in America, England and Germany; he studied at Owens College, Manchester, and his professional studies were pursued in the office of an architect in Manchester, England, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under Professor W. R. Ware and M. Eugene Létang; in the fine arts courses at Harvard College under Professors C. E. Norton and C. H. Moore, and in the office of the late H. H. Richardson (architect of Trinity Church, Boston), with whom he remained five years, at the expiration of which time he again visited Europe, spending a year and a half in study and observation in England, France and Italy. He was for a time in charge of the Architectural Department of the New York Sanitary Engineer, and in 1886 engaged in active professional work in Boston, later establishing a branch office in Troy, New York. He has contributed to the professional journals, especially the *Architectural Review* and the *Brick Builder* of Boston. The list of Mr. Warren's achievements in architecture comprises public buildings, private residences and grounds, prominent among which may be mentioned the town halls at Lincoln and Billerica, Massachusetts; the Scripps Cemetery Chapel, Detroit, Michigan; a large orphan asylum at Troy, and the Sagamore Hotel at Lake George, New York; the Swedenborgian Church in Washington, District of Columbia, and residences at Saratoga and Lake George in New York State, Cambridge, Brookline, and Newton in Massachusetts, Newport in Rhode Island, and in towns of New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, and Texas. In Newport his work included the laying out of Renfrew Park and the designing of its buildings, consisting of ornate dwellings, a casino, and large club stables. In 1893 Mr. Warren was chosen Instructor of Architecture at Harvard, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Professor in charge of the Department of Architecture, which was established in that year. In 1899 he was appointed Professor of Architecture. From 1891 to 1895 he served as Secretary of the Boston Society of Architects. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, serving as a Director of that Association in 1895-1898. In 1887 he married Catherine C. Reed, daughter of the Rev. James Reed, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom he has four children.

TOY, Crawford Howell, 1836-

Born in Norfolk, Virginia, 1836; educated at Norfolk Academy, University of Virginia, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and University of Berlin; teacher in Albemarle Institute, Charlottesville, Va.; served in the Confederate Army; taught as licentiate in the University of Virginia; Professor in Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Professor in Harvard College and Lecturer in the Harvard Divinity School; author of *History of the Religion of Israel*, *Quotations in New Testament, Judaism and Christianity*, commentaries on Ezekiel and Proverbs, and various critical and exegetical tracts and articles.

CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY, A.M., Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages in Harvard, was born in Norfolk, Vir-



C. H. TOY

ginia, March 23, 1836. The earliest trace of the Toy family is found in England in the person of Robert Toy, bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1640. Members of the family came to America about 1720 and settled first in New Jersey and then in Baltimore, whence Professor Toy's grandfather moved to Virginia about the beginning of this century. The father of Professor Toy was Thomas Dallam Toy. His mother, Amelia Ann Rogers, was the granddaughter of a Stanhope, an officer in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. The Stanhopes settled in Virginia about the beginning of the last century. After

completing the course at the Norfolk Academy, Mr. Toy entered the University of Virginia, where he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1856. Three years were then spent as teacher in Albemarle Institute, Charlottesville, Virginia, followed by a year's course of study in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Then the War broke out and Mr. Toy enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving there until 1864. For a year after the Rebellion he taught as licentiate in the University of Virginia, and the next two years were occupied in study at the University of Berlin. Then he returned to America and from 1869 to 1879 was Professor of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, first at Greenville, South Carolina, and then at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1880 he was appointed Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature in Harvard College. He has published a translation of the Lange Commentary on Samuel; *A History of the Religion of Israel*; *Quotations in the New Testament*; *Judaism and Christianity*; *Ezekiel*, edited and translated in *Sacred Books of the Old Testament*; *Commentary on Proverbs*, in *International and Critical Commentary*, etc. In 1888 he married Nancy Saunders.

WADSWORTH, Oliver Fairfield, 1838-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1838; educated at Harvard (1860); farmer in Colorado; graduated Harvard Medical School; Assistant Surgeon Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry; served on General Weitzel's staff; received brevet of Captain; practised medicine in Boston; Assistant Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; became oculist in Boston; has been Ophthalmic Surgeon in the Boston City Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital; Clinical Instructor in Ophthalmology at Harvard; Professor of Ophthalmology; member of the International Periodic Congress of Ophthalmology and of numerous medical societies.

OLIVER FAIRFIELD WADSWORTH, A.M., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 26, 1838. His parents were Alexander and Mary Elizabeth Hubbard (Fairfield) Wadsworth. Professor Wadsworth was a great-grandson of General Peleg Wadsworth of the Revolutionary War, who was a descendant in the fourth generation from Christopher Wadsworth who landed from England in Boston in 1632. From the Boston Latin School, Mr. Wadsworth entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1860. For a year or more he was at or near

Denver, Colorado, farming part of that time, but then returned to Boston and began the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School where he graduated in 1865. In April 1865, he was com-



O. F. WADSWORTH

missioned Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, and served in Virginia and Texas, in the latter state on General Weitzel's staff. He was mustered out with the regiment October 31, 1865, subsequently received the brevet of Captain. In November of that year he began the practice of medicine in Boston, but afterwards limited his practice to ophthalmology. In 1868 he was Assistant Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and in 1869-1870 was studying in Europe, spending most of the time in Switzerland and Germany. He has been Ophthalmic Surgeon in the Boston City Hospital since November 22, 1870, Ophthalmic Surgeon to Out-Patients of the Massachusetts General Hospital since February 1874 and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary since 1891. His connection with Harvard dates from 1881 when he was made Instructor in Ophthalmology. In 1890 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology. He is President of the American Ophthalmological Society. His name is enrolled in various medical societies, including the International Periodic Congress of Ophthalmology,

and the Heidelberg Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft. On the 16th of April, 1867 Professor Wadsworth married in Boston, Martha Chapman, daughter of Ozias and Lucy Newell (Chapman) Goodwin. They have six children: Oliver Fairfield, Lucy Goodwin, Elizabeth Fairfield, Richard Goodwin, Eliot and Philip Wadsworth.

SHATTUCK, Frederick Cheever, 1847-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1847; graduated at Harvard (1868); Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard; Visiting Physician Massachusetts General Hospital; member of the Association of American Physicians.

FREDERICK CHEEVER SHATTUCK, A.M., M.D., Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard, is the son of George Cheyne and Anne Henriette (Brune) Shattuck, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1847. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard in 1868, the degree of Master of Arts in 1872 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1873. Dr. Shattuck has also been Visiting Physician of the



F. C. SHATTUCK

Massachusetts General Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Association of American Physicians. On June 9, 1876 he married Elizabeth Lee.

PIERCE, Henry Lillie, 1825-1896.

Born in Stoughton, Mass., 1825; educated at Milton (Mass.) Academy and at State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.; engaged in chocolate manufacturing, in which he acquired a fortune; prominent in independent political movements; one of the organizers of the Free Soil Party, 1848; member of the Massachusetts Legislature; twice Mayor of Boston; Representative to Congress, 1873-78; distinguished for public spirit, charities, and generosity toward educational and public enterprises; benefactor of Harvard; died, 1896.

HENRY LILLIE PIERCE, Benefactor of Harvard, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, August 23, 1825. His father, Colonel Jesse Pierce, was a member of the Legislature and distinguished as an educator, and although a Democrat in politics was an early opponent of the slave power. His



HENRY L. PIERCE

mother was the daughter of Captain John Lillie, an officer of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Pierce received his education at the Academy in Milton, and at the State Normal School in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and early became interested in the manufacture of chocolate in which business he achieved a notable success, acquiring a large fortune. Mr. Pierce was a man of great energy and public spirit, taking a leading part in the large political movements of his time. He was one of the most zealous promoters of the organization of the Free Soil

Party in 1848, and of the Republican party some years later. By this party he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1860-1861-1862, and again in 1866, serving with distinction. He was also for two years a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, (1871-72) and twice held the office of Mayor of that city, in 1873 and 1878, being elected by a "citizens' movement" irrespective of political parties. His independence of party rule was especially marked in his course in Congress, to which he was elected for two terms, 1873-1877, as a Republican, but he vigorously opposed the so-called Force Bill, also the counting of the Electoral vote of Louisiana in 1876. He broke entirely from the Republican party in 1884, taking a prominent part in the "Mugwump" revolt against the nomination of James G. Blaine for President, which resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Pierce used his large wealth most generously during his life in the promotion of educational and other public enterprises, with entire absence of ostentation. His bequests in this line were munificent, amounting to over \$4,500,000, of which Harvard was made beneficiary to the extent of about \$825,000. He died December 17, 1896.

STORER, Francis Humphreys, 1832-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1832; studied two years in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, and then went as a chemist with the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, returning to take the degree of S.B. in 1855; Professor of General and Industrial Chemistry, and of Analytical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865; Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Harvard, since 1870; Dean of the Bussey Institution since 1871; A.M., honorary, Harvard, 1870.

FRANCIS HUMPHREYS STORER, S. B., A. M., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at Harvard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 27, 1832, the son of David Humphreys Storer (Bowdoin 1822, M. D. Harvard, 1825). He entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1850, where he studied chemistry, becoming the assistant of Professor Josiah P. Cooke in 1851, giving at the same time private instruction in chemical analysis in the Harvard Medical School. In 1853 he was appointed Chemist to the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, and on his return from this voyage he completed his course at the Lawrence Scientific School and received the

degree of Bachelor of Science in 1855. After two years of technical study in Germany and Paris, he returned to Boston where he established a private laboratory as analytic and consulting chemist,



F. H. STORER

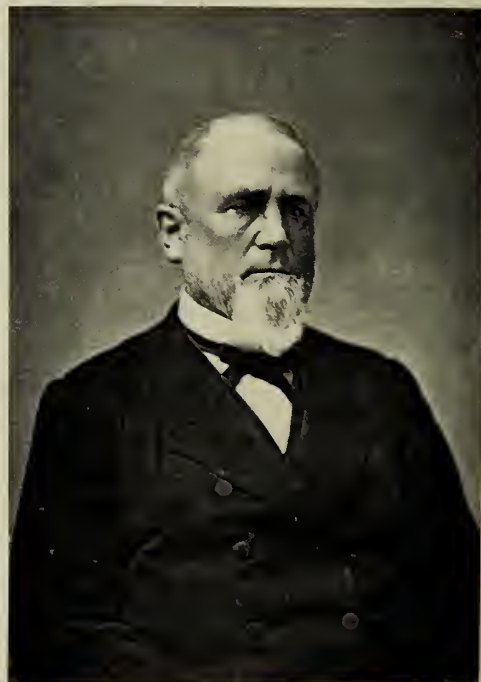
holding at the same time the position of Chemist to the Boston Gas Light Company. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of General and Industrial Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also held the Chair of Analytical Chemistry in that school. He was called to the Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry at Harvard in 1870, which he still holds, having also been Dean of the Bussey Institution since 1871. Professor Storer has contributed largely to the literature of science, his works relating to agriculture and to inorganic chemistry and chemical analysis, in some of which he had the collaboration of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, being standard in their field. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1870.

TYLER, John Eugene, 1819-

Born in Boston, Mass., 1819; educated at Phillips Academy; Superintendent of the New Hampshire

Asylum for the Insane and of the McLean Asylum; Lecturer Harvard Medical School, 1864-71; Professor of Mental Diseases, 1871-78.

JOHAN EUGENE TYLER, M.D., Professor of Mental Diseases in the Harvard Medical School, was born in Boston, Massachusetts December 9, 1819, the son of John Eugene Tyler, (Harvard 1786). He resided in Westborough, Massachusetts, during the earlier years of his life and received his education in the schools of that place and at Phillips Academy, subsequently teaching school in Newport, Rhode Island, while pursuing the study of medicine. The direction of his life-work was determined while he was Superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, from which time he devoted himself to the specialty of alienism. For a number of years he was Superintendent of the McLean Asylum at Somerville, Massachusetts, and in 1864 was appointed University Lecturer in connection with the Harvard Medical School, continuing in that service until 1871, when he was made Professor of Mental Diseases in the same school. The latter position he held until 1878. Dr. Tyler has served



JOHN E. TYLER

as a State Commissioner in New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the establishment of reformatory institutions, and is a member of the American Academy and of other learned societies.

AVERY, Samuel Putnam, 1822-

Born in New York City, 1822; educated in the common schools; learned the engraving trade; became an art dealer; Commissioner in charge of the American Fine Art Department at the Paris Universal Exposition; Secretary of the Art Committee of the Union League Club; Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Public Library; member of the Union League Century and Grolier Clubs, the New York Historical, Geographical, Archæological and Free Public Library Societies; founded and endowed the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia.

SAMUEL PUTNAM AVERY, M.A., Founder of the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia, was born in New York City, March 17, 1822, son of Samuel P. and Hannah Ann (Parke) Avery. He traces his descent from William Avery who came to Dedham, Mass., in 1650 and was one of the original proprietors of the Deerfield Grant; and in the maternal line from Richard Park who settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was educated in the common schools, and had no collegiate training. In early life he followed the engraving art, first as a letter-engraver with a banknote company, and then as an engraver on wood, in which business he continued until 1866, working for Harper & Brothers and other publishing houses, in illustrating magazine articles and books. In 1868 he became an art dealer, and continued for a quarter of a century in that business. Mr. Avery has had an extensive acquaintance with European artists, and has done much for the development of art in America. He was one of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's agents in collecting pictures, and has been instrumental in forming some of the best private collections in the United States. He was commissioner in charge of the American Fine Art Department at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867. As Secretary of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, he called the meeting which led to the founding of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1870, and has served continuously as a Trustee of that Institution. He is a member of the Union League, Century and Grolier Clubs, also of the New York Historical, New York Geographical, New York Archæological and Free Public Library Societies. In 1890 Mr. Avery and his wife, Mary Ogden Avery, gave to Columbia a large collection of works relating to architecture and the kindred arts, to establish the Avery Architectural Library, as a memorial of their son, Henry Ogden Avery, an architect and art student. The gift of the collection was accompanied by a sum of money amounting to

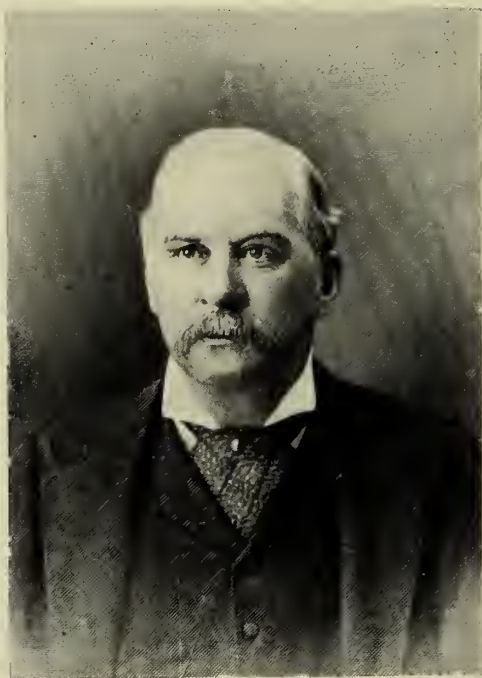
\$15,000, for the purchase of books, and a further sum of \$25,000 as an endowment fund. To this liberal benefaction Mr. Avery has added other generous donations from time to time. The library now numbers about sixteen thousand volumes, and is reputed to be the finest collection of its kind in this country and perhaps in the world. Columbia College in 1896 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts for his labors in the cause of art and art culture in the United States, and on his seventy-fifth birthday, in the year following, a number of the leading citizens of New York presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his various public services.

MORGAN, John Pierpont, 1837-

Born in Hartford, Conn., 1837; educated at the high school in that city and at the University of Göttingen, Germany; entered the banking business, 1860; firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company, 1864; Drexel, Morgan & Company since 1871; benefactor of Columbia.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, Benefactor of Columbia, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 17, 1837, son of Junius Spencer Morgan, a lineal descendant of Miles Morgan, one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. His father, at one time the partner of James M. Beebe of Boston, and later of George Peabody of London, was the creator of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, the successor of the house of George Peabody & Company, ranking as one of the three greatest private banking institutions of the world. J. S. Morgan married Juliet, daughter of John Pierpont, the poet, of which union John Pierpont Morgan is the only surviving son. He was educated at the English High School in his native city, and at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and on his return to this country, entered, before he had reached his majority, the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Company, in New York, where for three years he familiarized himself with the business. In 1860 when competent to undertake the responsibility, he became the agent in the United States of the London house of George Peabody & Company, in which his father was an active member, and four years later he entered as junior partner, the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company. He was made a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company in 1871, and this connection he has maintained to the present. Mr. Morgan has inherited his father's genius for finance and has pursued a course of uninterrupted success,

conducting in a masterly manner some of the largest operations, industrial and financial, which this country has seen. Like his father also he is a most liberal giver, especially to educational enterprises of public advantage. The Hartford Free Public Library has received from him \$50,000, together with frequent judicious gifts of rare works. He endowed the New York Trade Schools with \$500,000, contributed a like sum to the building of St. John's Cathedral, and in 1888 presented to St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, a memorial building costing \$300,000. When



J. P. MORGAN

it was desired to purchase a site at Morningside Heights for the erection of buildings for Columbia, Mr. Morgan headed the list of subscribers with a contribution of \$100,000.

PERRY, Edward Delavan, 1854-

Born in Troy, New York, 1854; received his early education at private schools in Troy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn.; graduate of Columbia, 1875; studied abroad at the Universities of Leipzig and Tübingen; Ph.D. Tübingen, 1879; Tutor at Columbia, 1880-83; Instructor 1883-91; Professor of Sanskrit, 1891-95; Jay Professor of Greek since 1895.

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY, Ph.D., Jay Professor of Greek at Columbia, was born in the City of Troy, New York, December 20, 1854.

The first representative of the Perry family in America came to Massachusetts from England previous to 1660. His mother was Sarah Hillhouse, descended from an old Connecticut family of that name, and also connected with the Ten Broeck and Van Schaick families of Knickerbocker stock. All of his great-grandfathers fought for the Colonies in their struggle for Independence, one of them, Major John C. Ten Broeck, from the beginning to the end of the War. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Troy, Brooklyn, New York, and Stamford, Connecticut. He entered Columbia in 1871, taking his degree four years later, and then went abroad to study languages at the Universities of Leipzig and Tübingen. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter Institution in 1879. On his return to America in the following year, Dr. Perry was made a Tutor at Columbia, and three years later was promoted to Instructor. He held this latter position eight years, and in 1891 was called to the Chair of Sanskrit in the University. He occupied this position four years, and was then called to the Jay Professorship of Greek which he still retains. He married in 1883 Alice M., daughter of the late Stephen D. Van Schaick, former Surrogate of the County of New York. Professor Perry is a member of a number of philological and other scientific bodies, among them the American Oriental Society, of which he was Corresponding Secretary during 1894-1895, the American Philological Association, American Dialect Society, New York Academy of Sciences, and the Archæological Institute of America. He is President of the New York Society of the latter body. His chief publications are: A Sanskrit Primer, founded on the *Leitfaden* of Professor G. Bühler; translation of *The German Universities; Their Character and Historical Development*, by Friedrich Paulsen; *Account of the German Universities in the International Encyclopedia*; various articles in the *Educational Review*.

RITZEMA, Joannes, 1710-1795.

Born in Holland, 1710; emigrated to America and became senior minister of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City, 1744-84; was one of the original Trustees of Columbia, 1754; died, 1795.

JOANNES RITZEMA, Trustee of Columbia, was born in Holland in 1710, where he entered the ministry, emigrating to America about 1740. He established himself in New York City,

taking a leading part in church affairs, and formed a permanent Pastoral connection in 1744. By the provisions of the Royal Charter establishing the government of King's College, the "senior minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of New York" was made a member of the Board of Governors of that institution. Mr. Ritzema was the senior minister of his church, and thus became *ex officio* a member of the original Board of Trustees. The records show his attendance at meetings of this body, but he withdrew in consequence of some disagreement regarding a Pro-



JOANNES RITZEMA

fessorship and other matters. His son, Rudolph who subsequently became Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, was a member of the first graduating class, in 1758. Mr. Ritzema was the author of several books published in the Dutch language, and was a preacher of much repute in all that section of the country. He died at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1775.

FREEDMAN, William Horatio, 1867-

Born in New York City, 1867; graduated from the public schools of New York City and spent three years in the scientific course in the College of the City of New York; graduate of the Civil Engineering course at Columbia, 1889; took a two-year post-graduate course, receiving the degree of E.E. in 1891; held the

John Tyndall Fellowship in Physics at Columbia, 1891-92; Tutor in Electrical Engineering at Columbia, 1892; Tutor in Mechanics, 1895; Assistant in the Summer School of Surveying, 1890-91-92; Assistant in the Summer School of Geodesy and Astronomy, 1891; spent three years as Lecturer and Teacher in electrical subjects in the University Extension work; Editor of Electric Power for one and a half years.

WILLIAM HORATIO FREEDMAN, C.E., E.E., Tutor in Mechanics at Columbia, was born in the City of New York December 28, 1867. His parents, John Joseph and Agnes Roesel Freedman, came to the United States from Germany about the middle of the present century. He received his early education in the public schools of New York City, graduating in 1882, and after three years at the College of the City of New York in the Scientific Course entered the School of Mines of Columbia in 1885, graduating as Civil Engineer in 1889. He followed this with a two-year post-graduate course, culminating in the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1891, and was appointed John Tyndall Fellow in Physics the highest honor Columbia can confer upon a student. Resigning his Fellowship he was appointed Tutor in Electrical Engineering, but was in 1895 transferred to Tutor in Mechanics so as to assist in Thermodynamics. Besides his regular work in the University, Mr. Freedman was Assistant to Professor Munroe in the Summer School of Surveying in 1890, 1891 and 1892, and Assistant to Professor Rees in Astronomy and Geodesy in 1891. He was also engaged in University Extension work for three years as a Lecturer and teacher on electrical subjects and was one of the Lecturers in the free courses of lectures under the auspices of the New York City Board of Education in 1895, 1896 and 1897. Besides his educational work, Mr. Freedman was engaged for four years in the private practice of his profession as an electrical engineer and contractor, having organized in February 1894, the firm of Freedman, Rennard & Company. He was also Editor of Electric Power for a year and a half. He married January 30, 1895, Lillian Augusta Wilson. Mr. Freedman was made an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in March 1890, and a full member in December 1895. He is also a member of the American Mathematical Society, the American Institute in the City of New York, Secretary and Past President of the Henry Electrical Society and an honorary member of the Engineering Society of Columbia. He is not an active member of either political party.

NEWBERRY, John Strong, 1822-1892.

Born in Windsor, Conn., 1822; graduated at Western Reserve, 1846; at the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, 1848; concluded his studies abroad; practised medicine in Cleveland, 1851-55; surgeon and scientist of three Western expeditions sent out by the U. S. government; Secretary of the Western Department of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 1861-66; Professor of Geology and Paleontology at Columbia during the rest of his activity, and retired as Emeritus; member of the University Council, 1890-91; Geologist to the States of Ohio and New Jersey, and Paleontologist to the U. S. Geological Survey; died, 1892.

JOHN STRONG NEWBERRY, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology and Paleontology at Columbia, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822. He was a student at Western Reserve College, graduating in 1846, and after taking his degree at the Cleveland Medical College in 1848 he studied abroad for nearly two years. Engaging in the practice of medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851, he resided there until 1855, when he went to the Pacific coast as acting Assistant Surgeon of a government expedition to California and Oregon, and also to report on the geology, zoology and botany of that region. His reports on the geology, botany and zoology of Northern California are contained in the sixth volume of the Reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most Practical and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, made in 1853-1856. He subsequently accompanied two expeditions to the western wilds as scientist, exploring the Colorado River and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, and making the first scientific report of a country possessing unmistakable traces of an ancient civilization and enormous mineral resources. His observations constituted the most valuable and most interesting material gathered by those expeditions. Fully half of the Report upon the Colorado River of the West explored in 1857-1858 was written by him. The information he obtained on the later expedition, in 1859, covering a large area of hitherto unknown country in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico — since proved to be rich in minerals and replete with evidences of an ancient civilization — was embodied in a Report of the Exploring Expedition from Santa Fé to the Junction of the Grand and Green Rivers, published in 1876. From 1861 to 1866 he ably filled the post of Secretary of the Western Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, and after retiring from what proved to be one of the most important subservient ad-

juncts to the Union Army, he joined the Faculty of the Columbia School of Mines as Professor of Geology and Paleontology, occupying that chair for about twenty-five years, or until retiring as Professor Emeritus. He was appointed Geologist of the State of Ohio in 1869, was subsequently connected with the Geological Survey of New Jersey, and appointed Paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey in 1884. Besides holding the Presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Science and the Torrey Botanical Club, he was



J. S. NEWBERRY.

one of the scientists selected by Congress to organize the National Academy of Sciences; held membership in other learned bodies both in America and Europe, and was awarded the Murchison medal by the London Geological Society in 1888. In 1890-1891 he served in the Columbia University Council, and his death occurred in 1892. Professor Newberry was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Western Reserve in 1867. He acted as one of the Judges at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was in constant demand as a mining expert, having examined nearly every noted mineral deposit in the United States. He was a prolific writer, and exclusive of his scientific reports, his bibliography comprises about two hundred papers.

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